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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Farm Prospects in 1950

By H. L. COSLINE



LET'S TAKE the bad angles of the farm outlook first so we can close on an optimistic note. Economists agree that farm income in 1950 will be less than it was in 1949—probably about 10% less. The editors of *American Agriculturist* are inclined to feel that livestock farmers are in a little better position than cash crop or fruit farmers. Farmers' costs will be down much less than prices, if at all. Some costs—for example, feed—will be lower than the peak, and farm labor may cost a little less. Other costs will be as high or higher; for example, taxes.

At the moment, prices that farmers get and pay are in balance. Study the graph below. The average parity figure on all farm products is 100, meaning that for a given volume of what farmers produce, they can buy as much as they could back in 1910-14. Compared to the years before 1941, the outlook for 1950 is rosy; compared to the peak years during the war it is gloomy. The "net" is that good farmers who plan their programs carefully will make money in 1950. In fact, farmers would be happy if they were assured that they would never have a year worse than 1950 is expected to be. What they fear, of course, is that their position will continue to deteriorate. This will happen if the prices they get continue to fall faster than the prices they pay for supplies.

There is more optimism about business conditions at the start of 1950 than there was a year ago. There was considerable fear then that we might be heading into a depression. There was a slump, followed by an upturn, and it appears now that consumers will have a good volume of spending power. This optimism is tempered in some quarters by a belief that prosperity built on government handouts and deficit spending cannot last forever.

MILK

In spite of dry weather, milk production in New York State in 1949 was about 10% high-

er than in 1948, and the increase in the whole Northeast was comparable. Consumption in New York City did not change much compared to 1948, but in both years the consumers drank less fluid milk than they did in the peak year, 1946. As a result of these factors, the farm price of milk at the end of 1949 was about \$1.25 per cwt. lower than it was a year ago. The "Milk for Health" program to increase consumption will pay dividends. The more milk consumers drink, the better returns farmers will get.

Compared to a drop of about 20% in the price of milk, the production cost decreased only 5%. In New York City a decrease of 44 cents a cwt. in the Class I price went into effect January 1, 1950, and will result in a decrease of over one million dollars in the January income of dairymen in the milk shed.

Dairy farm income in 1950 will be less favorable than in the last 3 years, but still will be better than it was in the years preceding the war.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Right now poultrymen own about 4% more laying hens than they did a year ago. Egg production is expected to be higher than it was a year ago for the first 6 to 9 months of

the year, and then it is expected to drop below corresponding months of 1949. Government price supports on eggs (which only indirectly affect the Northeast) will be lower than they were in 1949.

As a result of all these factors, fewer laying pullets are likely to be raised this year; and while feed costs are down compared to the peak, the total net income of poultrymen is likely to be somewhat less than it was a year ago.

On a long-time basis, hens will continue to pay on good northeastern farms. It is not a year for big expansion or severe contraction.

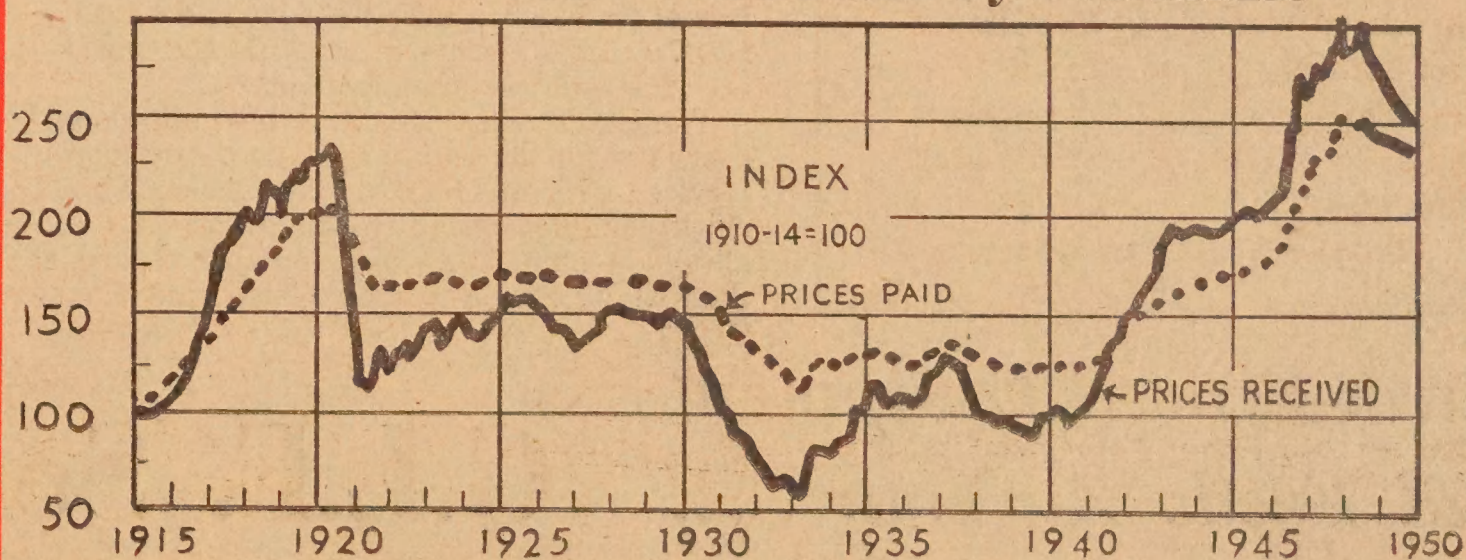
FRUIT

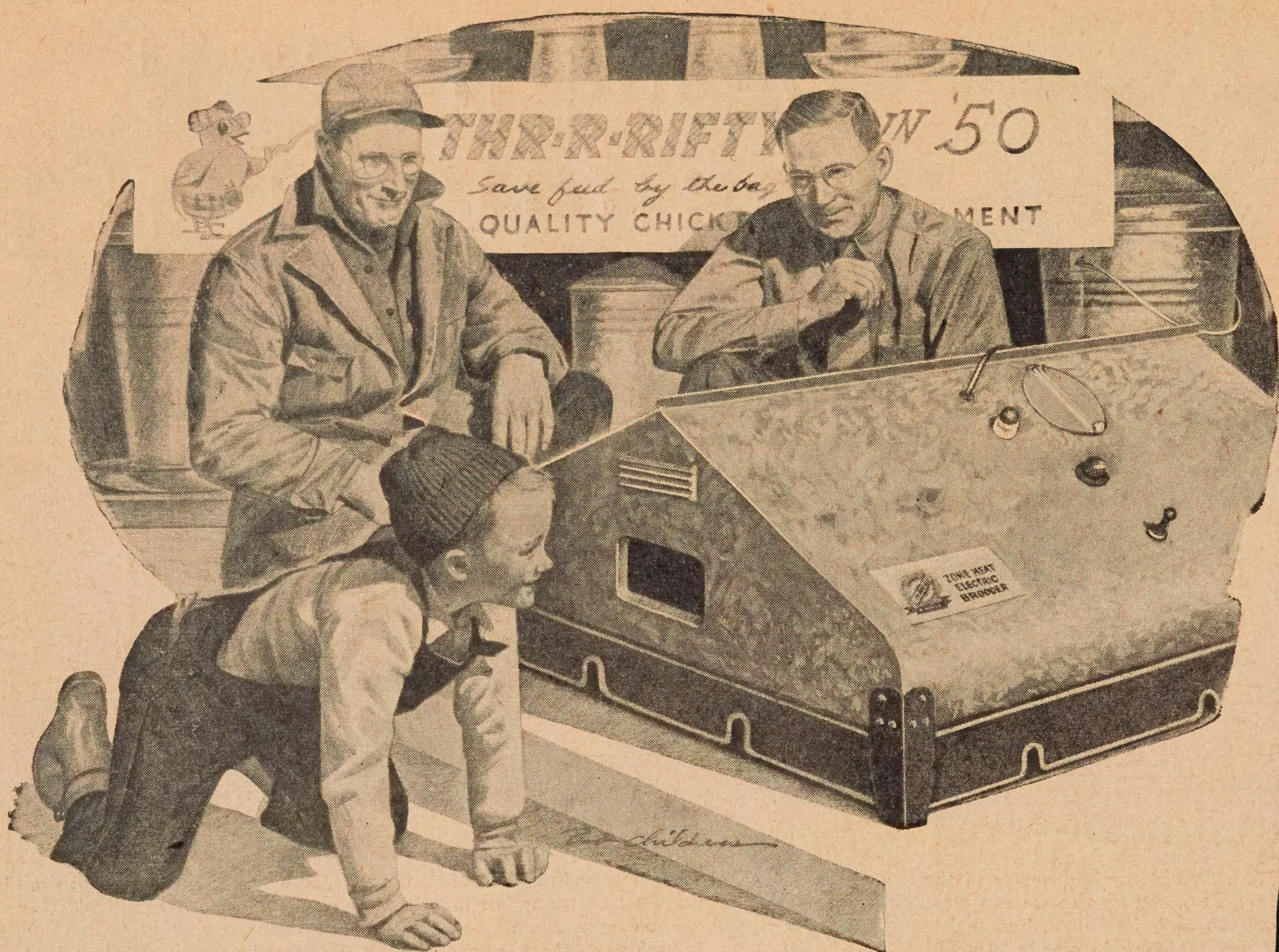
1949 was a poor year for fruit growers, due primarily to a total U. S. non-citrus fruit production which was 11% above the ten-year average and 17% above the small crop of 1948. The commercial apple crop in New York was 37% above the ten-year average. As a result of heavy production, the farm price of most fruits declined more than the average of all farm products.

The fruit crop in 1950 probably will be smaller than in 1949. This will affect prices favorably, but the final price of course will be affected by other fac-

(Continued on Page 5)

PRICES RECEIVED and PAID by FARMERS





Baby Chick Season Just Ahead

SOME 80 million chicks will get their start in life this year on the farms in G.L.F. territory. Already on many farms, brooder houses are being cleaned, equipment assembled and a feeding program planned.

G.L.F. Service Agencies are ready now with complete selections of farm proved equipment, practical supplies and the right feed for building chicks into profitable broilers and productive pullets.

New "Zoned Heat" Brooder

Experience has shown that there is no single temperature which is best for all seasons and all types of equipment. For the first time this

year, G.L.F. Service Agencies are showing brooders which provide a range of temperatures best suited to each bird. (See Picture.)

The Zoned Heat Electric Brooder, a completely new principle in brooder design, lets the chicks choose the temperature. It provides a warm up zone and a hot spot where chicks can warm themselves quickly after being outside the brooder for exercise and to eat. Extensive testing has shown that this new type of brooder is highly effective in promoting better growth, feathering and health.

A complete selection of electric brooders, gas brooders and coal brooders is available now through your G.L.F. Service Agency, together with a full line of brooder stove accessories.

Feeders, Fountains For All Flocks

G.L.F. feeders and fountains are built to exacting specifications developed through years of research and proven on thousands of farms. Feed saving lips on G.L.F. feeders prevent the loss of feed spilled over the edge and onto the floor. G.L.F. feeders grow with the birds—the reels and legs are adjustable.

The G.L.F. Glass Fountain base affords another use for the empty fruit jars. Any mason jar used with this fountain base makes a good chick fountain in which the water line can always be seen. For a large number of chicks, the G.L.F. Single Walled Galvanized Foun-

tains will hold a larger water supply with fewer trips to the faucet necessary.

A Farm-Proven Chick Starter

Farmers' experience and science are combined in formulating G.L.F. Starter Mash. The high energy in G.L.F. Chick Starter increases the efficiency of the feed, because releasing this energy makes other nutrients more readily available for quick growth. This high energy factor makes it possible to grow more pullets per bag of feed. G.L.F. Chick Starter is truly a High Efficiency Feed.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Ithaca, New York

CHECK LIST

Brooder House and Chick Needs

Electric Brooder Fans	Water Warmers
Litter-Dri	Feeders
Thermostat Wafers	Fountains
Roof Saddles	Zorbit
Revolving Caps	Disinfectant
Top Caps	Starter Mash
Stove Pipes	Chick Grit
Brooder House Thermometers	

You can Save money on the Wire and Fence You Will Need Next Spring

If your G.L.F. Service Agency can order a whole carload of wire and fencing or share a car with a nearby store, a real saving is made on freight and warehousing costs. That means you can buy your fencing cheaper. Let your local G.L.F. manager or agent know what you will need, so he can pool your orders with others for:

Barbed Wire	Smooth Wire
Poultry Netting	Woven Wire Fencing

**Farm-Proved Equipment
and Feeds At Your . . .**

G.L.F. Service Agency

N. Y. State Grange Delegates Oppose Socialistic Schemes

IN HIS Master's address to the delegates attending the New York State Grange Session, Henry Sherwood emphasized several important points. Speaking December 13, the first day of the session, he blasted the Brannan Plan, pointing out that prices of farm products at unwarranted high levels would inevitably pile up bigger and bigger surpluses, followed by tighter and tighter controls. As substitutes he suggested upgrading the American diet as originally proposed by Ed Babcock, plus better advertising and merchandising of farm products.

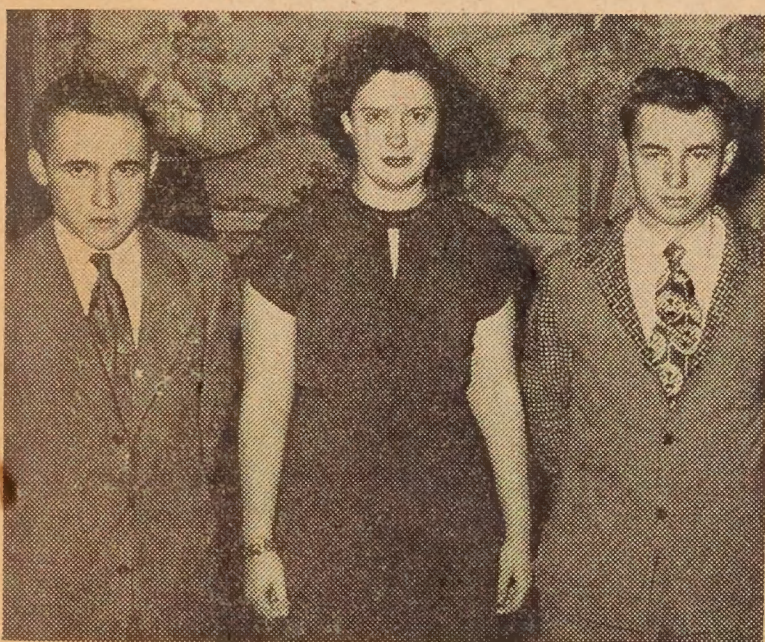
Mr. Sherwood also expressed firm opposition to social security for farmers. "Large industrial concerns," said he, "doubtless can and do pass the cost of insurance to consumers, but farmers cannot do this. The entire cost will come right out of our income. But the more compelling reason why we are opposed to this compulsory insurance is one of principle. The Grange has al-

them in balance. No one wants to cut production."

Mr. Goss pointed out that there are two schools of thought on increasing consumption: 1. To increase wages without increasing production. To spread the work by shorter hours. To subsidize by government so individuals will have more to spend. This is the way to inflation and lower living standards. France has tried it. England is trying it without success. (2.) The second way, in which the Grange believes, is to produce efficiently and to pass the results along to everyone in lower prices. This is the way we have reached our high living standard. It has worked and will work if we give it a chance.

4-A Medals

On Thursday, four *American Agriculturist* Achievement Awards were presented. The winners were: **Future Farmers**—Kenneth Roberts, Holland Patent, Oneida County; Lyle Lehman,



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Achievement Award Winners. Left to right: Future Farmer Kenneth Roberts and 4-H members Geraldine Ann Shipley and Alvah Wayand. Absent when the awards were made was Future Farmer Lyle Lehman.

ways fostered those stalwart virtues of ambition, thrift and self-reliance that have made this country strong."

The State Master also came out strongly in opposition to the proposed divorce of Farm Bureau and Extension Service.

Officers Elected

This was election year and the following is the slate of officers elected:

Master, Henry Sherwood, Pine Plains, Dutchess Co.; Overseer, Leland Smith, Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence Co.; Lecturer, Florence Pickett, Rock City Falls, Saratoga Co.; Steward, Ralph Young, Endicott, Broome Co.; Ass't. Steward, Russell Curtis, Cazenovia, Madison Co.; Chaplain, Carl Fairbanks, Williamson, Wayne Co.; Treasurer, John Kleis, Hamburg, Erie Co.

Secretary, Harold Stanley, Skaneateles, Onondaga Co.; Gate Keeper, Arthur Speenburgh, Hunter, Greene Co.; Ceres, Laura Wyant, Castile, Wyoming Co.; Pomona, Lucinda Harvey, Marathon, Cortland Co.; Flora, Verna Phillips, Victor, Ontario Co.; Lady Assistant Steward, Mary Mable, Amsterdam, Montgomery Co.; Member of Executive Committee, Clyde Hitchcock, Bainbridge, Chenango Co.

Goss Speaks

Every speaker at the session had a message. National Grange Master Goss was present and addressed the delegates on Wednesday. He emphasized the three Grange guideposts as follows: (1) Wealth is produced by work; (2) Each man should profit in accordance with his contribution to the general welfare; (3) The chief purpose of government is to protect citizens against aggression, both economic and physical. Said he: "We must either increase consumption or cut production to keep

Castorland, Lewis County. **4-H Members**—Geraldine Ann Shipley, Williamson, Wayne Co.; Alvah Wayand, Penn Yan, Yates Co.

This year, all winners were present with the exception of Lyle Lehman who is attending college in the mid-West. The Award has been given annually by *American Agriculturist* for many years for outstanding achievement by members of youth organizations.

Oldsters Take Waltz Prize

In the old-time dance contest Mr. and Mrs. Campbell of Dansville Grange took first place in the Old Fashioned waltz. Mr. Campbell is 70 and his wife is 64. In the Money Musk square dance the winning set was chosen as follows: Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Samson, Greece Grange, Monroe Co.; Mr. and Mrs. John Lexer, Gowanda Grange, Cattaraugus Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Liles, Byron Grange, Genesee Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Stoltzman, Avon Grange, Livingston Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Henderson, Parish Grange, Oswego Co.; Mr. Roy Titus and Mrs. Virginia Conley, Benton Grange, Yates Co.

For winners in the sugar cookie baking contest see page 21.

Resolutions

As usual the study and discussion of resolutions took up a considerable part of the session. The Grange delegates passed resolutions as follows:

Favoring government economy, a halt in the increase in State or National debts, a pay-as-you-go policy and no additional taxes.

A state law to require the placing of all traffic lights over the center of the highway.

The closing of public drinking places at midnight and all day Sunday.

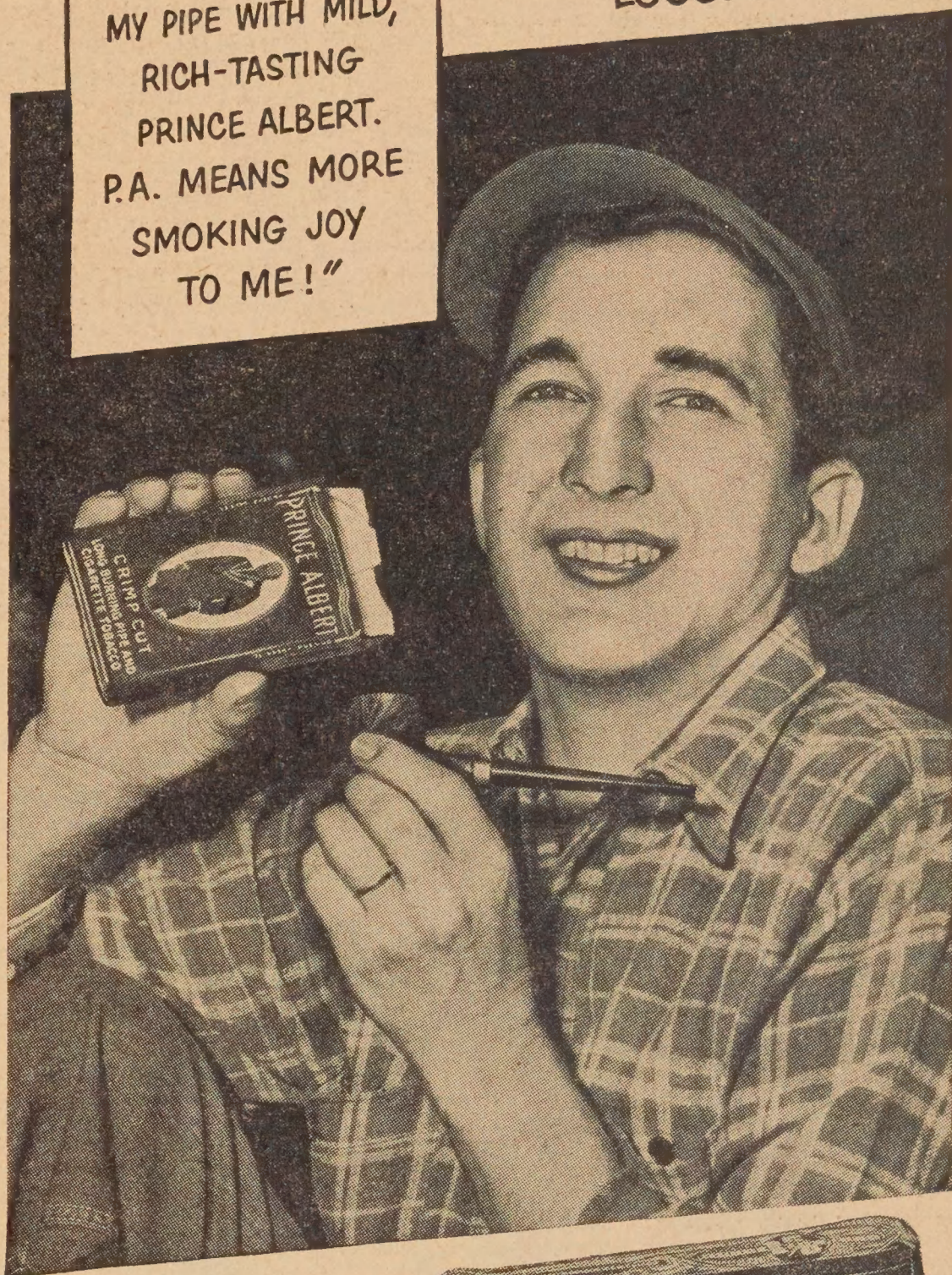
Urging all Granges to cooperate with

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"I found solid pipe comfort when I first tried Prince Albert,"

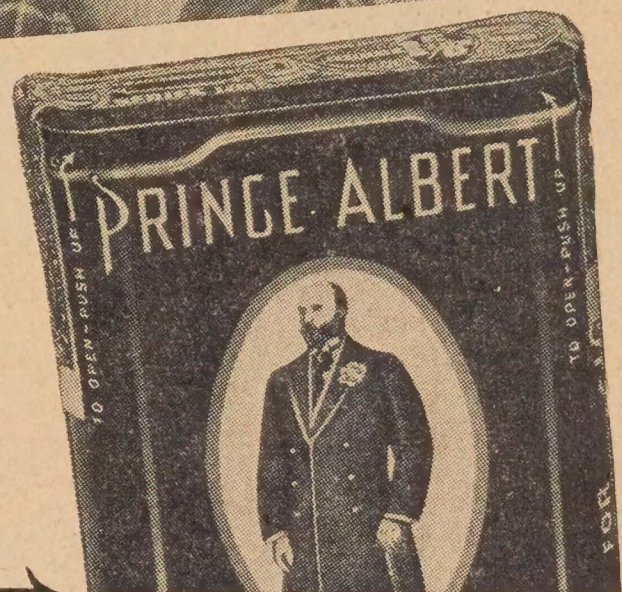
says *Walter Church, LOGGER*

"THERE'S NO BITE IN MY PIPE WITH MILD, RICH-TASTING PRINCE ALBERT. P.A. MEANS MORE SMOKING JOY TO ME!"



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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

ANOTHER CHANCE!

He came to my desk with quivering lip—
The lesson was done.
"May I have a new leaf, Dear Teacher,
I have spoiled this one."
I took his leaf, all stained and blotted,
And gave him a new one quite unspotted,
Then into his tired eyes I smiled—
"Do better now, my child."
I came to the Throne with trembling heart—
The year was done.
"Have you a new year for me, Dear Master?
I have spoiled this one."
He took my year, all soiled and blotted,
And gave me a new one quite unspotted.
Then, into my tired heart He smiled—
"Do better now, my child."—*Author Unknown.*

THE TIDE IS TURNING

ALMOST ALL farm organizations, including the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation, the two largest, have passed resolutions condemning Secretary Brannan's plan. This plan, you will recall, subsidizes the farmer and gives the consumer cheap food, the difference to be paid by taxpayers.

Before the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, attended by hundreds of farmer delegates from all over America, Secretary Brannan wrote to President Kline of the American Farm Bureau Federation, criticizing Kline because Secretary Brannan or his representative was not to be on the Farm Bureau program to discuss the Brannan Plan. He stated that it would be fair to hear both sides. To this Kline answered in a letter that bids fair to be a historical document. He said:

"Dear Mr. Secretary:- The implication in your letter of December 10 that a group of free American citizens cannot objectively discuss both sides of a question of policy unless the discussion is guided by some Federal appointee can hardly be made seriously. . ."

At the meeting, without mentioning the Brannan Plan by name, President Kline forcibly discussed the principles involved in it and other government schemes to regiment agriculture. At the conclusion of his speech the great meeting of delegates cheered their President to the skies for what he had said, and went on record emphatically disapproving such government schemes as the Brannan Plan and endorsing sound economic policies. The National Grange did the same.

It has been claimed that farmers, particularly those in the Midwest, are in favor of any and all schemes for heavy government subsidies to agriculture. These big farm meetings, with strong representation from the Midwest states, prove that the thinking of Midwest farmers as well as that of other American farmers is still sound.

SUGGESTION TO WOMEN FOLKS

AS YOU LOOK BACK on the old year or forward to the new, some of you, particularly when you are tired, may think of the endless road ahead of getting three meals a day, washing the dishes, and doing all the other recurring tasks that go into making a home.

I am only a mere man, but it seems to me that one way to vary that tiring monotony is to keep trying something new, and I am judging by the experience of my mother, who kept young and happy in spirit to a ripe old age although she had more than her share of trouble. She was interested in many things. One needed a guide to get through her house, it was so filled with her many hobbies.

A lot of women get fun out of cooking, judging by the tremendous demand for *American Agriculturist* recipes. Why not make a hobby of collecting and trying old-fashioned recipes or those from other countries? Keep a variety of items on your pantry shelves such as tomato paste, curry, garlic, nippy

By E. R. Eastman

cheeses, spices, and herbs and try out new flavor combinations.

If not interested in cooking, how about trying to make more clothes for yourself or family? Patterns from *American Agriculturist* and other sources will help you. Perhaps you have more time now than you did when the children were small.

Maybe you could have fun redecorating a room, doing most of the work yourself and doing it just the way you want it or the way you think it will please your family best.

How about planning the modernization of your kitchen even though you can't afford it right now?

New things keep one young and interesting as well as interested. It is monotony that makes work difficult. Thinking and planning will do much to eliminate drudgery and monotony from the daily round.

SELL THE SURPLUS TOO

AS YOU WILL NOTE in the statement on Page 6, progress is being made in finding a formula that will automatically set the price for Class I-A milk in the New York milk shed. Also, a hearing has been called on January 23 at Elmira, N. Y., by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to discuss the price of milk for manufacturing purposes. The pricing of milk not used for fluid purposes is equally important with putting a price on fluid milk, for it could easily happen that manufactured milk could be priced so high that it could not be sold, and high enough to attract manufactured products from outside the milk shed and cut down our own markets.

The finding of satisfactory methods for pricing both Class I milk and the manufactured classes is one and the same problem, for the price of fluid milk cannot be properly determined without taking the price of milk for manufacture, or surplus milk, into consideration at the same time.

It should be remembered that the first purpose of the milk marketing Order was, and is, to solve the surplus problem, which from time immemorial has borne down the price of fluid milk. Dairymen have to face the problem, too, that right now there is too much surplus milk in all classes, and that this was the case even during the late fall, when there is usually a shortage.

The first requirement of every dairyman in the milk shed is a market for all of his milk every day in the year. The second requirement is to get every cent out of that market that good organization can get and that the market justifies. That means a market for the surplus milk, too.

KILL RATS

IT has been estimated that there are twice as many rats on farms as there are human beings—some 60 million. The average annual loss from these vermin is about \$63,000,000 per year. On a farm where there is grain the loss is enormous.

To keep the rat population down means constant warfare, with many different procedures such as rat-proofing farm buildings; using poisons like red squill, Antu, arsenic, phosphorus, etc.; trapping, and the use of poisonous gases. In my own case, I have found cats the best rat control, but my problem is to keep the cats alive. We live on a heavily traveled highway, and cats just don't seem to know enough to keep out from under the cars.

THE NEXT FIFTY YEARS

TO anyone over fifty years of age who looks back and thinks about what has happened in the past half century, the changes that have occurred seem stranger than fiction. If in the 1890's someone could have prophesied the hundreds of changes that have

actually taken place since then, he would have been set down as a fool.

By the same token, not even the wildest liar among us today can tell a "tall story" about what is going to happen in the next 50 years that would equal what the truth will be. I am going to make just one guess, though. If we don't do more to equalize spiritual progress with mechanical and material progress, then the world will be a sad place in which to live fifty years from now, if indeed there is any world left.

TEAMWORK IS NEEDED

"Mrs. Hilfinger and I have just returned from the Christmas service at the Syracuse University Chapel, where we listened to Dean Noble talk about Christmas and its origin. Of course I have heard the story many, many times, but this morning when he went on to say that our salvation started in the "little town" of Bethlehem, the whole picture took on an entirely new meaning. It wasn't in the big cities; it was in the little towns that the Christian era was launched.

"How true that is today, Ed, nearly 2,000 years later! We cannot solve one present problem, religious, economic or political, in the big cities. It must now, as then, come from the "little town," which to us today means the rural areas, your areas. How essential it is, therefore, that we should and must work shoulder to shoulder to preserve our private enterprise system of business as well as religion.

"That sermon, Ed, gave me new courage and a greater respect for the great battle rural people are waging. Business men must work more closely with rural folks, and they must understand each other's problems. I am sure you will understand the spirit and frame of mind that impels me to pass this morning's experience along to you."

THE above letter, which is in itself a sermon on peace on earth, goodwill to men, was written to me at Christmas time by my friend, Martin F. Hilfinger, President of Associated Industries of New York State.

NUISANCE REGULATIONS

THE NEW YORK State Farm Bureau Federation contends that the permits issued to farmers for movement of farm machinery on public highways are practically useless and that they do not contribute to public safety.

That is right. It is nonsensical, as well as costly, to require a farmer to pay for a permit to move his machinery from one field to another on his own farm, even where he has to go on the highway in order to do it. The Department of Public Works or the Legislature this year should do away with these nuisance and useless regulations.

THE JOB OF UNLEARNING

NOT so long ago, one of the first things dairymen did when buying a new cow was to take note of the udder veins and the milk well. These were supposed to be indicative of heavy milkers. Now we are told that they are of no account in judging a cow.

One of the discouraging jobs in education is to unlearn things we have been taught!

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ONCE UPON A TIME three turtles thought they wanted a cup of coffee. After they got into a restaurant, it began to rain, so the great big turtle said to the little tiny turtle:

"You go home and bring back an umbrella."

"I will," said the little one, "if you won't drink my coffee."

The other two turtles promised. About three years later the great big turtle said to the middle-sized turtle:

"It doesn't look as if the little turtle is coming back, so let's drink his coffee."

Whereupon a little voice from just outside the door yelled:

"If you do, I won't go!"

Farm Prospects in 1950

(Continued from Page 1)

tors, such as size of crop and demand.

Production costs per bushel of fruit have not declined to the extent that unit costs of most other farm products have dropped.

Potatoes

Two important factors in the potato situation are: (1) consumption has dropped from 200 pounds per capita before World War I to about 110 pounds per capita at present; (2) production per acre has steadily increased due to such developments as DDT to control insects, heavier use of fertilizer, and increased use of irrigation.

Nationally, the potato acreage called for this year is 1,137,800, a decrease of 85,300 acres or 7%. Marketing agreements are called for in all commercial areas in order to get benefit of price supports. Price supports will be down slightly from last year, probably about 20 cents a cwt. **Some way must be found to bring production into balance with demand.**

Government

While there are many things that the individual farmer can do to affect his income, and which we will discuss a little later, what government does or fails to do will also have a great effect on your farm income, particularly from a long-term point of view. While there isn't much that an individual farmer can do other than to tell his congressman what he wants, these developments should be watched and decisions changed to meet them.

Government action will affect buying power of money. Right now factors that affect inflation seem stronger than those that affect deflation. Probably this trend will change.

Favoring inflation are: continued deficit spending, easy credit and low interest rates, government checks going to millions of our citizens, subsidized housing, old age assistance, continued price supports, and recent wage increases (mostly in the form of pensions).

On the other hand, deflationary factors now operating include: some increase in unemployment, which may be temporary; public resistance to high prices, which has cut demand; probable drop in exports to Europe, reduced investment in new manufacturing plants and equipment, and a lower farm income in 1950.

The biggest inflationary factor is deficit spending. There are at least three good reasons why government costs should be cut drastically, namely, to balance the budget, to reduce the national debt, and to reduce taxes, all

of which would have a stabilizing effect on our national economy, of which agriculture is an important part.

Management

There are, however, many things that farmers can do. Here are a few suggestions:

1. **Set up a budget of income and expenses for 1950.** Make this budget conservative, and check your business against it several times during the year. In times of declining prices there is always a temptation to put off reducing personal expenses as long as possible. In the last depression many individuals finally woke up to find they were in exceedingly bad financial shape, which could have been partly avoided if early action had been taken. **Living standards should not be cut drastically,** but it will pay you to be realistic in watching your income and out-go and to keep them in balance.

2. **Set up a sensible but workable system of farm records.** You may have done this already; if so, maybe you can improve them. The first step is to take a farm inventory which, continued year after year, will give you more information for the time it takes than any other record. So far as other records are concerned, keep in mind that figures on your cash income and expenses will help you with your 1950 income tax return and will give you information on which to base changes in your farm program.

3. **Cut production costs where it can be done economically.** In general, this will mean planning your work to avoid unnecessary labor and to get high production per hour of work performed. In many cases this will mean the substitution of machines for muscle. It certainly will include the culling of low-producing animals and, in most cases, it will include the liberal use of fertilizer in order to increase production per acre and per man.

4. **Check carefully on capital expenditures, especially if they involve long-time credit.** If prices continue to go down, you will be paying your debts with more cans of milk or more bushels of potatoes. However, if unhandy buildings are increasing your labor costs and if you have the money to invest, consider remodeling. The same general procedure can well be followed with new equipment.

5. **Consider increasing your farm income by "vertical diversification."** The term "vertical diversification" means that instead of diversifying by grow-

(Continued on Page 12)

Ten Reasons WHY YOUR BEST BUY IS

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comes in free-flowing pellets — easy to handle and to apply in any distributor.

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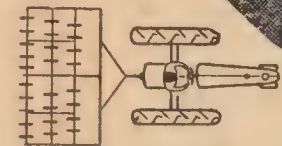
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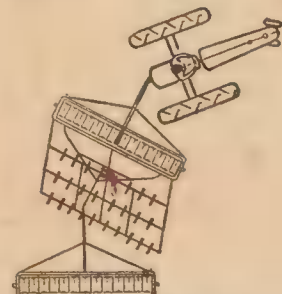


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Five tools for the price of one! You can use this new Le Roy combination tool five different ways to get the right tillage in any soil, for any crop. Harrow and packers can be used alone, or assembled quickly three different ways. As shown above, it breaks clods, then harrows, then packs and firms the soil. Harrow teeth are adjustable . . . can be spaced exactly as you want them. Harrow is hinged, not rigid . . . hugs uneven ground and works every square foot. Harrow and packers stay in line and till thoroughly even on sharp turns. Four portable sections . . . can be stored away quickly, by hand, in 4 x 8' or 4 x 12' space. See it at your dealer's now.

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The Song of the Lazy Farmer



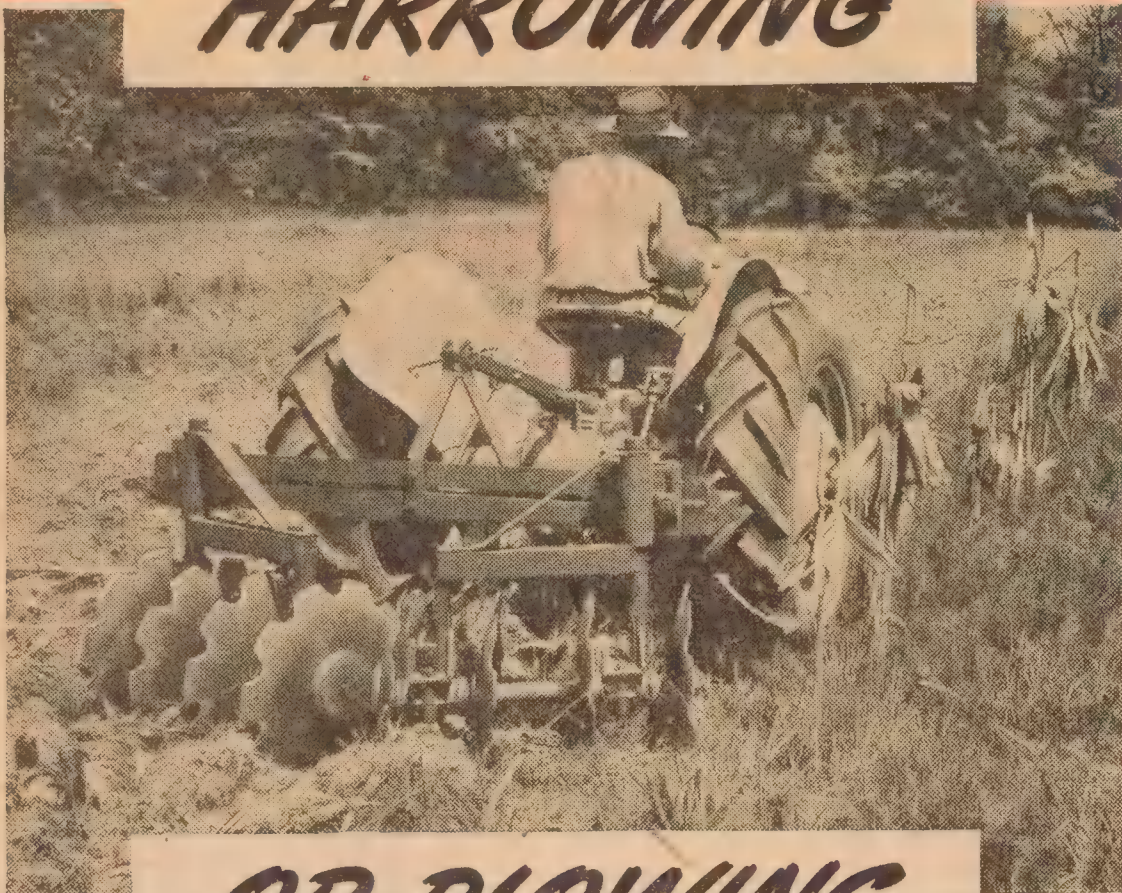
again; so this year I am promising myself to try to work the real lazy way and toil a half hour every day.

TO BE an expert lazy man you have to look ahead and plan; because, no matter how you try, you simply can not quite get by without a little chore or two that now or later you must do. And so to have an easy life and stay on good terms with your wife, you have to plan your time ahead in order that your work is spread; then you can work an hour a day and still have time to rest or play. The longer things are left undone, the more you'll ruin all your fun, 'cause you'll get caught and have to pay by workin' seven hours some day.

Last year I didn't do as good at being lazy as I should. Sometimes I went a month or more and never did a single chore like cleanin' out the chicken house or choppin' firewood for my spouse; the editor lost lots of weight because my "song" was always late. That system wasn't good for me, for ev'ry month or so there'd be a day on which I'd have to sweat like ordinary men to get caught up myself to try to work the real lazy way

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EARLY, THICK-MEATED
PENNWONDER SWEET PEPPER

Dairymen Will Vote on New Class I-A Price Formula

ON DECEMBER 15 the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommended a new formula for pricing Class I-A milk for the New York City market. With some minor exceptions the proposed formula follows the recommendations of the Milk Shed Price Committee appointed by Administrator Blanford in November 1947. The committee was made up of ten able economists from the Northeast headed by Dr. F. F. Hill, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell.

The committee reported its findings at a meeting of dairymen at Syracuse last February, and a series of eight hearings were held in the Milk Shed last fall at which dairymen were given an opportunity to express their views concerning a new price formula.

Three Factors

In line with the recommendations of the Milk Shed Price Committee, the formula proposed by the Department of Agriculture is based on the three following factors:

1. The general price level.
2. The market supply of and demand for milk as indicated by the percentage of the total supply consumed as fluid milk.
3. A price incentive to increase fall production. Under this provision the Class I-A price in May and June would be 88% of the year's average and in November would be 109% of the year's average.

The base price to which the formula will be applied is the average Class I-A price in 1948, which was \$5.66. That year was recommended by the committee and accepted by the Department of Agriculture because the relationships between the general price level, production costs, and milk prices were considered to be fair to all concerned.

The proposed Class I-A price formula, or some variation of it, will be submitted to producers for their approval on a date not yet set. If two-thirds of all producers in the Milk Shed give their approval it will become effective and will work something like this:

Each month the base price of \$5.66 will be modified by applying the three factors in the formula, namely, the index of wholesale prices, supply and demand as shown by the percentage of the total supply used as fluid milk, and a slight increase in the fall price and a decrease in the spring price to encourage steady year-round production.

Hearings

A year ago, the Milk Shed Price Committee recommended this formula plus two yearly hearings, one in February or March and another in September, and with the provision that other hearings be called when needed. The present USDA proposal is that hearings be held whenever for three consecutive months the relationship of production costs to the general price level or to the Class I-A price gets seriously out of line. When either of the above two conditions occur, the Secretary of Agriculture is required to call a prompt hearing on the Class I-A price or announce his reasons for not doing so.

At last fall's hearings on the proposed Class I-A formula there were some differences of opinion. One group proposed basing the Class I-A price entirely on cost of production. A big majority seemed to feel that such a proposal had many difficulties.

The Metropolitan Producers Bargaining Agency and the Dairymen's League

proposed a formula based on two factors, the general price level and the index of the cost of milk production as compiled by the New York State College of Agriculture. Recently, when the proposed USDA formula was made public, opportunity was given dairy organizations to file objections, and this has been done by the League and Bargaining Agency. The chief objection of these two organizations, based on a belief that the formula will give a price that is too low, is that the proposed formula gives too little weight to production costs. On the other hand, it has been pointed out that practically all of the prices used in computing the general price level do reflect labor costs.

Pricing Surplus Milk

Right now the price of milk for manufacture is also in the limelight. There is a group which is pressing for high prices for milk for manufacture. There is another group, led by the League and Bargaining Agency, which believes that surplus milk for manufacture must be priced so that it can be sold in competition with milk from other areas. This group maintains that nothing is gained by pricing surplus milk so high that it cannot be sold. Furthermore, with milk for manufacture priced too high there is a constant danger that such milk will find its way into the fluid market at cut prices and thus endanger the whole price structure. A hearing has been called at the Mark Twain Hotel, Elmira, N. Y., on January 23 to discuss prices for milk in excess of that needed for fluid milk and fluid cream.

In the meantime, the January and February Class I-A price for New York City was reduced 44c a cwt., from \$5.24 to \$4.80. This reduction was made by the USDA in the face of many protests from farm groups who felt that with little or no reduction in costs there was no logical reason for making a price cut. The provision that tied the New York price to the Boston formula expired January 1, and of course the old formula would have brought a ridiculously low price. The hope, of course, is that the new formula, if adopted as announced, or if accepted with amendments, will result in a price in the New York Milk Shed which will reflect economic conditions and be fair both to producers and consumers.

— A.A. —

FAIRS DIE HARD!

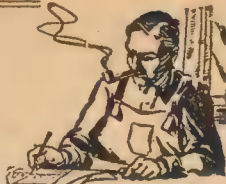
The Genesee County Fair Association lost \$3,300 on this year's operations. The fairgrounds where it once flourished are now owned by a racing outfit. But apparently there is demand for a rural fair, so the association has bought a farm on which to start all over again!



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"I must be getting old. My mother ran after me today and caught me."

Letters to the Editor



FORUM ISSUE RINGS THE BELL

Space permits the use of only a few of the many letters from readers commenting on the Second Annual Forum Edition of *American Agriculturist* published December 3:

I wish to commend you for the editorial "Wake Up America," which appeared in the December 3 issue of your publication.

I sincerely hope you will go one step further and see that it reaches the desks of all members of both houses of Congress, as well as our President, who seems to have forgotten the principles which made America great. — A. M. Worden, Wolcott, N. Y.

I wish I were near enough to give you a slap on the back and tell you to go to it. We certainly need someone to raise an outcry against the present steady drift towards statism. The government is giving and promising everybody everything that will get votes for another term in the White House, even though we are going into another year with a deficit of about 5 billion.—D. J. R. Avoca, N. Y.

Your special Dec. 3 magazine issue is a dandy. I have read nearly every article already and am going right through to the back cover. It strikes me as the best issue you have ever put out! And that is saying a lot. Keep up the good work. — Charles M. Gardner, Former High Priest of Demeter National Grange, Springfield, Mass.

Congratulations on your issue of Dec. 3. The *Agriculturist* is the admitted leader in this fight for good government. A large majority of our people do not fully realize the economic mess that must be made right. As the old saying goes, "This is worth fighting for." — F. E. Robertson, Montezuma Farms, Savannah, N. Y.

Let me congratulate you on the biggest and probably one of the very best issues of *American Agriculturist*, the December 3 number. . . . It strikes me that you have been fearless in publishing a lot of very appropriate material. My only hope is that copies will fall into the hands of some of the men who should follow the suggestions that you have published. — W. Floyd Keepers, Executive Secretary, Barn Equipment Association, Chicago, Ill.

After reading your good paper today, I want to add my *Amen* to your proposed new declaration of independence.

—H. N. Sexton, Earlville, N. Y.

I am writing to express to you my very sincere appreciation for your fine work in bringing together such a large number of contributors as printed in the Second Forum issue. Last year's Forum issue was good, but this year is much better. You and your helpers are doing a wonderful job in trying to bring to your subscribers a better realization of the seriousness of conditions that are confronting dairy farmers, not only in the New York milkshed, but in all parts of our U.S.A. If enough loyal citizens can wake up to the seriousness of the present day, and are ready and willing to work and act together, we can still have "the land of the free and the home of the brave!" — G. W. Medbury, Rockdale, N. Y.

We enjoy *American Agriculturist* very much and have taken it ever since we have been on the farm. We enjoyed the article on socialized medicine and are glad to know so many are against it. Our doctor, Dr. Arthur C. Hartnagel, deserves a lot of credit for his efforts to kill socialized medicine. It is time people woke up and demanded a free country again. I am one of Dr. Hartnagel's patients and a farmer's wife. — Harriette L. Wilson, Berkshire, N. Y.

Last night I read the December 3 issue of *American Agriculturist*, the edition of your Second Annual Forum of Business and Agriculture, and hasten to send you my sincere congratulations. It is truly a wonderful issue.—Victor Emanuel, Chairman and President, Avco Manufacturing Corp., New York, N. Y.

Memory is Short...

but...The "Manufacturing" Milk Problem Flows On and On!

The federal-state milk marketing orders were adopted by dairy farmers to regulate the sale of milk for manufacturing purposes when there was more milk than could be disposed of profitably in fluid markets.

Too many of us have forgotten that fact. During the booming scarcity years, it was only natural to forget, or to consciously banish from the mind, if need be, the harrowing memories of chaos and despair, of cut prices and cut-throat tactics that forced many of us to the very brink of bankruptcy back in the 30's.

The Wolf is Back at the Door

But if human memory is short, the surplus milk problem is long . . . very long indeed. It is back with us again, and for the self-same reason—we are producing more milk than can be sold profitably in fluid markets!

Once more the marketing orders are performing their intended mission . . . that of regulating and stabilizing the market . . . that of helping to prevent "manufacturing" milk from being forced into fluid channels at cut prices.

Yet Even Today We Have Dissenting Voices

Yes, even today,—in spite of the last 11 years' record of success—certain elements in our industry are seriously threatening the successful operation of the marketing orders. They are endangering the protective features of the whole marketing plan by their insistence upon too high prices for milk sold in manufacturing classifications.

Prices too high for milk used in manufacturing, invite these dangers:

1-cause handlers to refuse to accept producers' milk;

2-cause manufacturers to halt their operations, and

A-thus throw a greater burden upon farmers' cooperatives that have facilities for handling the milk, or;

B-force the milk into fluid markets at cut prices.

(It must be remembered that prices can be cut without actually selling the milk for less than the classified price. They can be cut by shaving the handling and/or the transportation charges. Either of which results in cheaper milk for the city distributor who can then cut rate to undersell his competitors and thus break down the entire price structure.)

There is only one workable answer to this pricing situation. That is to price milk going into manufactured products so that it can meet the competition of milk from other and lower-cost producing regions.

Dairy farmers should think back to the grim days before we had marketing orders. They should make everyone understand that they want classification prices that will sell all their milk all the time, and not prices that will break the price structure . . . prices that will leave milk on the farm . . . or prices that will wreck the marketing orders which have served all dairymen so well.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Cooperative

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See Your Local Growmore Representative Or WRITE DEPT A-49

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Scarce Protein

By George Serviss

THERE IS never enough food in the world to feed all the people adequately, nor anywhere near enough feed to produce the livestock needed to provide the world's population with a diet approximating that enjoyed by the United States. While a large section



GEORGE SERVISS

of the world's people and livestock are underfed in total, a much larger part suffers from a lack of protein in the diet. Dr. Firman E. Bear of the New Jersey State College of Agriculture in a recent address said: "If the whole world ate in accordance with our standards, not over one-third of its 2 1/4 billion people could be fed at present world production levels."

One of the distinguishing things about our diet as compared to most of the rest of the world is protein. Even in this country many people do not consume enough, and our protein "cushion" for livestock feeding would shrink to nearly nothing if all of our livestock were properly fed. We are not going to attempt in this article to solve the world's protein problem. We will, though, discuss some of the things that might be done on a farm to supply needed protein economically.

More Nitrogen Needed

The basic fact that cannot be ignored is that nitrogen is the basis of protein. In other words, the production of protein on any farm is governed first of all by the nitrogen level being maintained by the soil management program in effect. You might just as well try to make bread from stones as to try to produce protein without nitrogen.

It is neither necessary nor economically feasible to buy all the nitrogen necessary for the production of high yields of high protein crops. However, on the great majority of farms in the Northeast it is profitable to use more fertilizer nitrogen than is now being used. This would not only increase yields in total but also maintain a somewhat higher protein content.

There are a number of things that can be done to produce more protein on northeastern farms. The first and biggest single move is to get more legumes in our haylands and pastures. Alfalfa hay on the average analyzes about 15 per cent protein and timothy about 6.5 per cent. First year hay usually has a satisfactory legume content, but after the first year on the average the legume content rapidly declines except with alfalfa on good alfalfa soils or ladino pastures that are properly managed and fertilized. Better management and fertilization will definitely prolong the life of the average field of ladino or alfalfa. Ladino, though, is difficult to maintain when used solely for hay, and much of our land is not suitable for alfalfa. Birdsfoot trefoil, we all hope, will prove a large part of the answer, but we could use to advantage a truly perennial red clover and perennial alsike.

Cut Hay Early

The next step to improve the protein situation on the average farm is to cut hay at an earlier stage of maturity. Early cut timothy contains about 9 per cent protein as compared to 6 per cent for late cut. Early cut red clover often contains 15 per cent of protein as compared to a probable low of 11 per

cent for late cut. Many farmers have gone as far with early haying as the weather will permit, and will need to go into grass silage to make any further progress. There are many, though, who can definitely start haying earlier in many years.

Varieties of the same crop differ in protein content. For instance, at Cornell in 1946 oat varieties under test varied in protein content from 12 per cent to 15 per cent. Penn State reports that experimental single cross hybrid corns grown in 1948 varied in protein content from 8.48 per cent to 14.13 per cent. Even greater extremes in corn have been reported from other places, but this appears to be close to a normal range. Not a great deal of emphasis has been placed on protein content by plant breeders until very recent years. Now they and other scientists are not only studying the total protein content of new varieties, but also vitamin content and other factors that might affect nutritional value.

Nitrogen, as we stated earlier, is the basis of all protein. While varieties of a crop such as corn may differ somewhat in their average protein content, the protein content of a single variety is also variable. Generally speaking, crops grown with an adequate supply of nitrogen will contain a higher percentage of protein than the same varieties grown with insufficient nitrogen. In Illinois trials with an experimental high protein hybrid, the protein content varied from 10.9 per cent to 17.2 per cent. This was in direct correlation with the supply of nitrogen available. In this case, it was fertilizer nitrogen, but other work indicates it makes no difference to the crop whether the nitrogen comes from legume sods, manures, commercial fertilizer or a combination of all three.

Extra Value

We are not advocating that we apply nitrogen in excess of the amount required for maximum profitable yields, but if enough nitrogen is supplied from one source or another to obtain such yields, an additional benefit on any farm where the crop is being fed will be more protein.

To sum the matter up, there is no question but what we can produce more of our protein requirements here in the Northeast economically if (1) we manage and fertilize our pastures and haylands to maintain a higher proportion of legumes to grass, (2) harvest our hay crops earlier, and (3) provide our non-legume crops with a more adequate supply of nitrogen for growth. Step number one—more legumes in our pastures and haylands—will contribute much toward a more adequate nitrogen supply, but fertilizer nitrogen is also important. From the long range point of view, one might add somewhat higher protein varieties, but we do not yet know how far in this direction it will be practical to go.

—A.A.—

USE "SUPER"

One hundred pounds of superphosphate used in a gutter will hold from 3 to 5 pounds of nitrogen which at present prices is worth around 80 cents, according to Lester Smith of the Vermont Agricultural College. If superphosphate is not used, he adds, about half of the 4 pounds of nitrogen per ton of manure will escape into the air.

A load of manure where superphosphate has been used in the gutter and where 10 pounds of muriate of potash have been spread on the top of the load is about equal to 100 pounds of a complete fertilizer analyzing 7-15-15.



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The miracle of meat

ALL of us in the livestock-meat industry know that meat is appetizing, wholesome, satisfying. "It sticks to the ribs." People *like* it. But perhaps we don't all realize just what a miracle food meat really is. We know it's good—but do we know how good it is *for* people . . . how important to the health of individuals, to the health of the nation?

If you feed livestock or poultry you know the importance of protein in their ration. It's just as important in the human diet. Proteins are known as the *building blocks* of the body. They build and renew the living cells in muscles, tissue and blood.

Meat supplies the essential protein in a form that our bodies can use most readily. The most valuable protein foods—meat and poultry, milk, eggs and fish—all contain what are known as amino acids. There are 23 different amino acids. *Ten of them are absolutely essential to human health. All ten are found in meat.* Important vitamins, too, like riboflavin, niacin, thiamin . . . and "APF" (animal protein factor), the newly discovered, *very* important vitamin B₁₂ that's found only in animal products.

Most of these new discoveries about the nutritional value of meat have been made in the past fifteen years. Credit goes to research scientists in the universities, in government service and in the privately financed laboratories of industry, such as Swift's Research Laboratories.

The more people we can tell the above facts, the better for all of us. First, the people who often eat meat and other protein foods regularly will be healthier. Next, with ample meat in their diet, they'll get more benefit from the cereals, fruits and vegetables and *other* foods they eat. And, of course, the more meat that's eaten, the better the demand for meat and the better the market for livestock.

Swift & Company has often said, "Nutrition is our business." It's yours, too! So when you talk with your friends and neighbors, *tell them these facts about "meat, the miracle food."* We will continue to tell them, too, by our advertising; and by passing along to them the findings of our Research Laboratories and Martha Logan Test Kitchens.

Every livestock producer and meat packer has a vital public interest and a private personal interest in promoting better nutrition in America. Let's work together in promoting it!

OUR CITY COUSIN



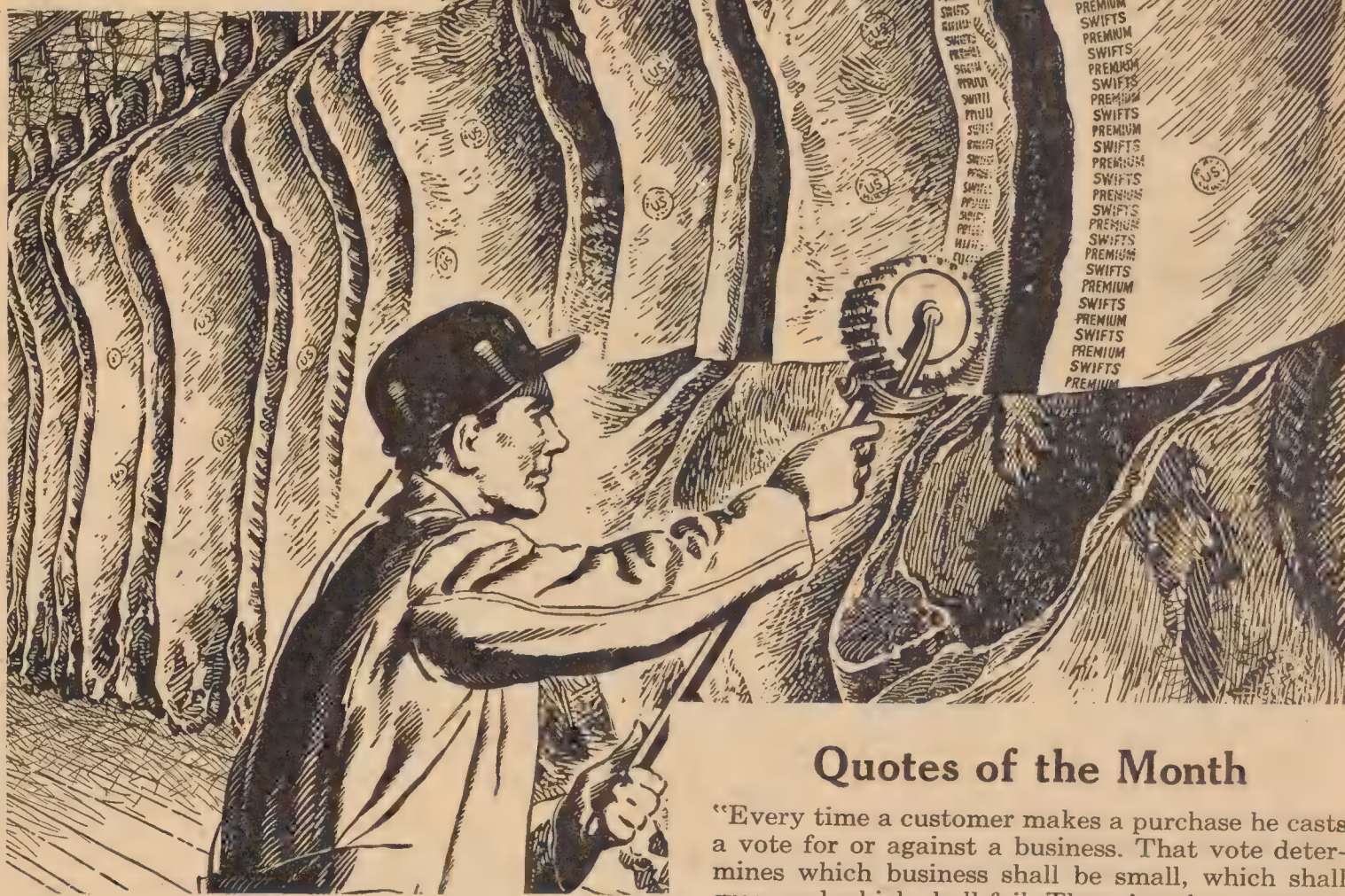
"Gee, Country Cousin, 'tain't no joke . . . Old Nell's afire. She's breathing smoke!"

Martha Logan's Recipe for PORK AND NOODLES

(Yield: 5 servings)

1 pound ground pork	4-oz. package noodles
1 egg	2 quarts boiling water
Seasoning	½ cup diced green pepper
Flour	1 cup diced cooked rutabaga
	2 tablespoons shortening

Combine pork, egg, and seasoning. Form into 1-inch balls. Roll in flour. Brown in hot fat. Boil noodles in salted water 10 minutes. Drain. Combine noodles, green pepper, and rutabaga. Place in greased 2-quart casserole. Place pork balls on top. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 40 minutes or until pork is well done.



Quotes of the Month

"Every time a customer makes a purchase he casts a vote for or against a business. That vote determines which business shall be small, which shall grow and which shall fail. There is only one way a business can survive in America—that is by winning the votes that are cast daily by the American buyer."

Paul F. Clark, *President*, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company

"You, a human being, cannot eat grass. But a cow or a sheep can, and they'll turn the grass into many things you can eat and wear. There you have the fundamental reason why this country should go on maintaining its herds of livestock at the highest possible level."

Chicago Daily Drovers Journal

"No more real service can be rendered than by improving agriculture."

George Washington

Where the Meat Goes...

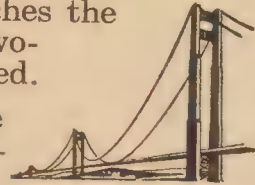
It's a large country, this United States . . . with close to 150,000,000 people in it. They live on 5,859,169 farms and ranches, and in about 125,000 cities and towns. Most of these millions of people want meat. Last year they ate an average of 146 pounds of it apiece. That adds up to over *twenty billion pounds*—to be distributed all over the 2,977,128 square mile length-and-breadth of our country.



That's a man-size job. To handle it takes the services of over 4,000 meat packers (including Swift & Company) and 14,000 other commercial slaughterers of livestock in the United States. The average 1000-mile gap between where the livestock is produced and where the meat is eaten must be bridged. One end of our "bridge" reaches west of the Mississippi, where two-thirds of the meat animals are produced. The other end reaches the markets to the east, where two-thirds of the meat is consumed.



But that's only *one* of the jobs we do. Another important one is to match up the nationwide supply against the nationwide demand. From day to day the numbers and grades of animals marketed vary greatly (which accounts largely for the day-to-day ups and downs in livestock prices). Also from area to area the people's meat preferences vary greatly. In New York and Boston they want heavy beef cuts. Pork eaters in Los Angeles and Baltimore prefer the lighter, leaner cuts. And so it goes, all over the map. It's an important part of our job to see that the various grades of meat and kinds of cuts go where there is the highest preference and most demand for them. Thus Swift & Company renders a twofold service—both by bringing to consumers the kind of meat they want, and by bringing to producers the benefit of a nationwide demand.



F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Dept.



Soda Bill Sez . . .

About the only opinion a man won't change is the good opinion he has of himself.

In life's battle of brains, it is tough to be unarmed.

You will never be broke as long as your earnings keep ahead of your yearnings.

Farming as a Business

H. B. Howell, *Ext. Farm Management Specialist* Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa

Good farm planning anticipates changes. It includes not only decision on how to use available resources—your land, labor, and capital to produce an income—but also how to use the income after it is produced.



H. B. Howell

Studies of records kept on 51 Iowa farms (160 acres each) in 1948 reveal some fundamentals of successful farming:

1) Production or volume of business is of first importance. The high 17 farms averaged \$14,000 production per man; the low 17 farms only \$7,800.

2) The top farms used a combination of all resources—not just some of them—to get the greatest return. They fed enough grain to make efficient use of roughages; kept enough land in sod to maintain fertility; raised enough livestock and crops to keep man power fully employed; had enough machinery to do the work efficiently.

3) Good practices paid dividends. The best 17 farms produced \$177 worth of livestock for each \$100 worth of feed fed, while the comparable return was only \$117 on the low 17 farms. Top farms averaged 87 bu. of corn per acre; low farms only 67 bu. Good practices can easily increase crop yields and feed returns by 20 per cent.

4) Farm records, such as used in this study, help measure results; show up weak spots and make a sound basis for planning ahead. Your state extension service can help you set up the proper kind of records for your farm or ranch.

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

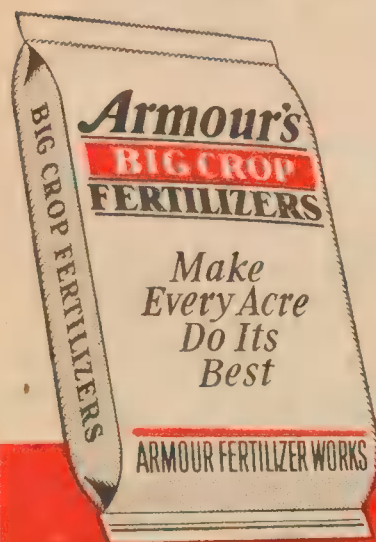
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1

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to make more No-1's*



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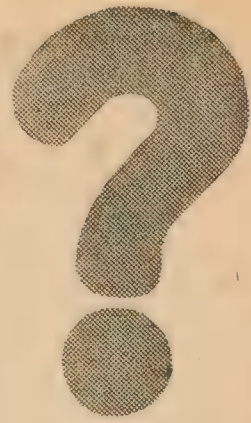
BOX A

HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.



What Do YOU Think

By JIM HALL



THE LOWLY plow was one of the first man-made contrivances designed to loosen up the soil, but people are still arguing about whether or not one should be used. Poems have been written praising its part in the development of agriculture and world peace. Books have been written condemning it as a waster of our precious top soil. Some men have made more money writing about plows than farmers have made using one, but the plow still does one of the biggest and most important jobs on Northeast farms. As yet few farmers have thrown their plows away for other methods of preparing the land.

But how deep should different soils be plowed for various crops and how should they be fitted for best results? I have answers from dairy, poultry and crop farmers all across the Northeast, from men with as little as 31 acres to as much as 4,000. One man says: "The answers to most of your questions are obvious, but others are open to all-day discussion and much disagreement." How right he is!

First, I'll outline the plowing and fitting program followed by Edward C. Norton of Smith's Basin, Washington County, New York. He says plowing depth should vary from 5 inches for heavy clay to 8 inches for loam. "I plow from 5 to 6 inches for corn and oats, which gives me plenty of soft soil for the seeds and leaves the bottom firm so that it will hold moisture for the plants later in the season. For potatoes I plow 8 inches to have plenty of loose soil for hilling."

Fitting Without Plow

When dairyman Norton fits land without plowing "it usually is on land that corn was on the year before. I use a cutaway harrow about twice over for a good job. Then I use a spring tooth harrow set medium depth with a smoothing drag hitched behind. This equipment makes a mellow seed bed for oats and grass seed mixture." In fitting other land he "first plows in the fall so that winter freezing will mellow up the soil. In the spring when it's dry I disk it over once or twice to set back the weeds and grass. At planting time I disk again and then it's ready for smoothing and packing, which I do with a spring tooth harrow set light with a smoothing drag hitched behind. Once over crossway of the way it was plowed usually is enough. Only then do I consider the land ready for planting."

Plow 16 Inches Deep?

It is differences of opinion that make the world interesting. Hans Rogner of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York, says: "Land should be plowed 16 inches deep, but who can with the plows we have now?" Hans plows just as deep as he can with two 14-inch bottoms behind his Ford tractor and averages between 8 and 10 inches. His fitting is all done with an 1,100 pound disk but he wants to get a heavy Dearborn cultivator to "tear up all my pasture land."

At the other extreme in the "How Deep to Plow" scale is poultryman G. Gilman of North Fryeburg, Maine, who grows a big garden plus sweet corn and string beans for canning factories and retail trade. He told me: "I believe

in keeping the organic matter as near the surface as possible so if I can break up the land in any other way but plowing I do so. This year I simply disk-harrowed a poultry range and planted beans. They did very well. In the past I have reseeded range to Ladino clover by the same method—no plowing." Rose Brass of New Woodstock, New York, says: "Get the organic matter buried deep for better tilth and drainage."

From Berkshire County, Massachusetts, comes word from a man who forgot to give me his name, that you should plow only if you cannot work in proper cover crops any other way. He claims that with the right soil, land can best be fitted using a disk or bog harrow, roller, spring tine harrow or cultivator and a split-log drag. He'd like to have for efficiency a "properly balanced, sure-cutting bog harrow, a tractor-size spring tine harrow to replace the spike tooth harrow and log chain, a packer with seeding attachment for economy of seed, and a real ground-hugging disk harrow."

Most men who participated in this plow discussion with me are somewhere between the extremes related above. Otto A. Badger of the huge Mallory Farm at Farmington, Maine, likes to plow 10 inches deep for corn, potatoes and all crops "to make a good seed bed and bury weeds and grass." He fits with a conventional disc and leveling harrow.

Ellsworth Vonia at Corfu in Genesee County, New York, follows the same fitting procedure as Mr. Badger, but claims that 5 to 6 inches is deep enough to plow in the clay loam he has. Incidentally, Mr. Vonia has only 31 acres of land and 26 head of stock, but had to buy only \$42 worth of roughage last year. For five months, ending October 15, 1948, his 18 milkers, out on pasture with his heifers, averaged 1,000 pounds a month without any barn feeding other than grain.

Shaves Subsoil

Another who leans toward deeper plowing is Jacob Miller, who has a 235-acre dairy farm at Lockport, New York. His land is heavy clay with a clay bottom that is almost waterproof. He plows to the depth of his topsoil, 8 to 10 inches, and occasionally turns over a thin shave of clay. He believes that water may leave valuable plant food next to the clay subsoil that should be turned up to be of use to the next crop. He says: "The clay bottom provides little under-drainage so we have to keep the land crowned and ditched out in order that the water may drain off. We have never used any tools other than plow, roller, cultipacker, disk and drag harrow. I think our soil is too heavy for a rototiller. To be sure of any crop you must first have a good plowing job."

Over in Madison County, New York, Elbert R. Reeder of Hamilton says he thinks a rototiller is good. He also says he has a fair degree of success working up stubble for grain crops with either spring tooth or disk harrow. He plows 8 inches for sod, goes over it enough times with a spring tooth to insure depth and mellowness, but finds that he occasionally has to use a planker or other lump crusher. Victor E. Close of Brookfield Center, Connecticut, always

(Continued on Page 19)

Bargaining Agency Holds 13th Annual Session

THE DELEGATES to the 13th annual meeting of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc. at Syracuse:

1. **Pledged** the Agency to continue to fight for equality of income for farmers through their own efforts and their own cooperative associations.

2. **Resolved** to support such prices for Class III milk as will ensure a market for all milk from all the producers in the New York milk shed and which will tend to stabilize the Class I-A price structure.

3. **Endorsed** "Milk for Health" and the school lunch program.

4. **Declared** that the manufacture or sale of margarine or other edible fats colored yellow should be prohibited by law.

5. **Urged** more intensive advertising and sales effort to increase the use of dairy products in the American diet.

6. **Objected** to trade agreements with other nations that provide for imports, at reduction in tariffs, of dairy cattle and dairy products of which we already have a surplus.

7. **Determined** to cooperate with any and all other farm groups who are willing to work with the Agency to study and attempt to solve cooperatively the economic problems which American farmers face.

8. **Empowered** the Executive Committee to take the same position at the coming hearing of the Class III pricing as it did in the January 1949 hearing.

The Bargaining Agency's position in last year's hearing was: (1) that the manufacturing allowance in the Class III formula would be compensatory in accordance with evidence of actual costs even if this resulted in an increase of the allowance; (2) that Class II-C (special cream area fluid cream) be 10 cents higher than Class III; (3) that the base price be fixed on the basis of U.S.D.A. highest New York 92 score butter quotations the year around, instead of March through July. (At present the Boston cream price is used as the base for seven months of the year.)

The Executive Committee was authorized to take the position at the hearing that the 2 cent premium in the present formula may be reduced to not less than 1 cent if, in the Committee's opinion, the hearing evidence justifies such reduction.

Young Elected President

James A. Young of Angelica, N. Y., was elected President of the Agency at the organization meeting of the 1950 Board of Directors. Mr. Young, a well-known dairyman of Allegany County, represents the Konhokton Milk Producers Cooperative Association Inc. of Cohocton, N. Y. Other officers, all re-elected, were: Leon A. Chapin, North Bangor, N. Y., vice president; A. D. Hakes, Pitcher, N. Y., secretary; G. Lester Dumont, Malone, N. Y., treasurer.

Ernest Hartley of Osceola, Pa., was elected to the Board of Directors for one year to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Agency president, Frank E. Snyder of Liberty, Pa. Other directors elected or re-elected to full three year terms were: E. C. Bardin, West Winfield, N. Y.; L. J. Stammer, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Stanley C. Benham, Millbrook, N. Y.; George Chamberlain, Ellisburg, N. Y.; G. Lester Dumont, Malone, N. Y.; A. J. Ellsworth, South Montrose, Pa.; Ernest Hard, Manchester Depot, Vt.; Harold Woodward, Wellsburg, N. Y.; T. C. LaPorte, Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.; Robert Nelson, Dolgeville, N. Y.

Charles H. Baldwin was reappointed

executive secretary to carry out established policies of the Bargaining Agency, to see that each of the 52 cooperative organizations in the Agency are kept informed of what is being done or is to be done "to provide orderly marketing of all milk and to assure the efficient farmers a living price for milk."

Leon A. Chapin, vice-president of the Agency and president of the Dairy-men's League, presided at the morning session and keynoted the theme of the Forum panel on "Surplus Milk" arranged by Secretary Baldwin for the afternoon session. "Too many of us have forgotten that when this Agency was started, surplus milk was flooding fluid markets, breaking down prices, and finally bringing thousands of farms to the verge of bankruptcy," Chapin declared. "We now have a surplus of milk over and above what the fluid markets require. It's time to face facts. We must align farmers' support for a program that will protect all dairymen from a disastrous breakdown of the whole milk-pricing structure."

Surplus Milk Forum

During the Forum on "Surplus Milk" the 300 delegates and members heard from: Dr. Harry P. Young, Agency economist; E. A. Pool, assistant manager, Dairymen's League sales department; Dr. E. E. Vial, economist, Milk Dealers Ass'n of Metropolitan New York; Jacob R. Pratt, president of Milk For Health; and two Cornell University authorities, Dr. Kenneth L. Turk, head of animal husbandry department, and Dr. L. C. Cunningham, professor of farm management. Fred A. Sexauer, former League president, was moderator.

Dr. Vial pointed out that with the end of butter rationing, the decline of the use of pool milk as a source of fat for ice cream was phenomenal, dropping from 71% in 1943 to 43% in 1948. He said that re-pricing last spring reversed the trend by bringing the margin of cost of milk for ice cream to only 14c more than the cost of milk for butter. It had been 60c from 1941 to 1948. In 1948, 5½ pounds of pooled milk was used per gallon of ice cream, and in 1949 this increased to 12½ pounds and the pool regained the dominant position as the source of fat.

Mr. Pool emphasized under-consumption, rather than over-production, and Mr. Pratt agreed and pointed out that other areas have forged ahead of New York in increasing consumption. "From 1941 to 1946 consumption in Connecticut increased 51%; in Pittsburgh, 47%; and in Philadelphia, 60%," Pratt said. "During this time the increase in New York was only 27%. In these same years, Connecticut's population only increased 9% and New York's 20%." He attributed the increased consumption in these areas to the establishment in them of American Dairy Association and National Dairy Councils. "If we had similar councils in New York, we'd be selling 50 million more pounds of Class I milk," he declared.

Dr. Turk claims that "the adoption of sound culling, feeding, and breeding practices in herd management on a greater number of farms will bring lower costs, a lower selling price and the consumption of more milk." He feels that there is often over-emphasis on marketing as a cure-all for dairy-men's troubles and that more could be gained if under practical farm conditions, with cows milked twice daily, producers aimed for goals of 11,000 to 12,000 pounds of milk annually from Holsteins, Brown Swiss, and Ayrshires

(Continued on Page 19)

ACTIVATE THE FEED at new LOW COST



Feed-to-milk
conversion
holds the secret



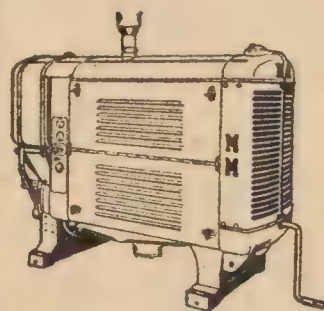
Sluggish digestion or assimilation will undo the best of feeding... but good feed and roughage seldom prove to be "high cost" if the productive vigor of the animal is constantly kept at a high level.

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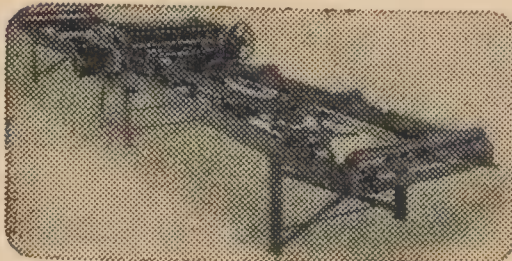
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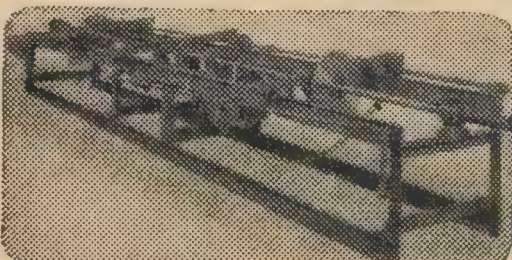
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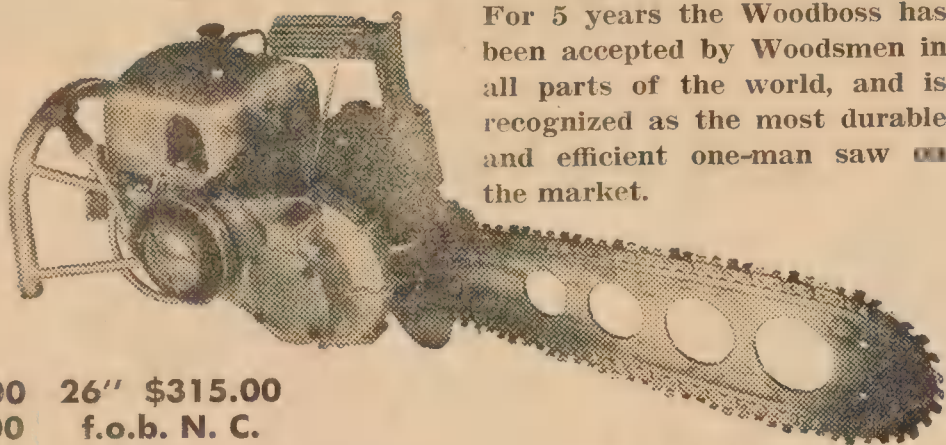
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The Question Box

Is it a fact that Clinton and Mohawk oats are losing their disease resistance?

It is not so much a question of losing disease resistance as it is of being subject to a relatively new rust, or at least a rust which has not given much trouble until recent years.

The search continues for better oat varieties.

Is there a better barley than Wisconsin "38" to grow along with oats?

There is a new variety from which some seed will be available this spring. It is called "Moore." Some tests have shown that it out-yields both Alpha and Wisconsin "38."

It is a smooth-awned spring barley which matures about the same time as Wisconsin "38". However, it does have a stiffer straw.

We would like information on churning butter. The product we get lacks firmness. If more people knew how to make good butter, oleo would be no competitor on the farm.

Failure to control temperature is probably the chief cause of poor butter. Here are a few hints that may help. There are two ways to handle cream. One is to pasteurize it at 145° to 150° F. for 30 minutes, then cool it to 50° or lower and churn it the next

morning. The other procedure is to hold it at 60° to 75° F. for 12 to 16 hours to ripen. When the cream is mildly sour, cool it at 48° to 50° in summer or 50° to 55° in winter. Hold it there for 2 or 3 hours and then churn it.

During churning, when the butter granules are half the size of a kernel of corn (which ordinarily would take from 20 to 35 minutes) draw off the buttermilk and add an equal amount of water at the same temperature and operate the churn for about 2 minutes. Then drain, salt, and work.

How much plant food must a fertilizer have before it is rated a "high analysis"?

20%. For example, a 5-10-5 will just get under the wire.

I have a swamp and would like to sell peat moss from it. I would appreciate any information you can give.

Usually peat moss is marketed by large concerns, partially because the equipment needed is pretty expensive unless one is in business in a large way.

If any reader has had experience in taking peat from a swamp to use on his own farm or to sell to nearby neighbors or to market commercially, we would appreciate any information so that we can pass it along to other readers.

FARM PROSPECTS IN 1950 (Continued from Page 5)

ing more products, you do so by following your products closer to the consumer. In other words, you perform some of the marketing services which you normally would hire done. An excellent example would be selling eggs direct to the consumer, either at his door or at a roadside stand.

6. Consider outside means of increasing your income. These may include doing more custom work on farms of your neighbors. It might include some part-time outside job.

7. Support your farm organizations. As our whole economy, including agriculture, becomes more complex, organizations become more essential. Through them, farmers can accomplish what they cannot possibly accomplish alone.

8. Keep informed. This can be done by reading a farm paper such as *American Agriculturist*, keeping in touch with farm organizations and attending meetings.

9. Order farm supplies early. One shortage that you are certain to run into is in some grass and legume seeds. The total supply of these seeds is 11% below average, and prices will certainly be higher than they were a year ago. Timothy seed is unusually short; alfalfa is more nearly adequate; red clover supply is about 25% below last year; Ladino and birdsfoot trefoil are in fair supply but will not meet the heavy demand.

Fertilizer will be more plentiful than it has been in recent years, but there is still a possibility that you will run into a shortage of some materials if you wait until planting time before ordering.

Here are a few further suggestions which apply to particular enterprises:

DAIRYMEN can well consider further improvement of roughage and pastures; give unusual attention to be sure that only the best heifer calves are raised.

FRUIT GROWERS should make new plantings with caution and should be absolutely certain that the soil and location for new plantings are favorable.

Particularly with apples, it would appear that merchandising, such as performed by the New York and New England Apple Institute, could, if well supported, bring unusually high dividends.

Nineteen-fifty will be another year when careful planning will pay dividends. In general, operate conservatively, watch debts, cut costs and be ready to make quick changes to meet new conditions.

POTATO GROWERS will need to reduce further the production cost per bushel and to develop dependable markets.

POULTRYMEN will find that top-quality chicks are an even better investment than usual, that early pullets (started before February 1) will be most profitable, and that reliable market outlets will become more important.

— A. A. —

CORRECTION

On page 11 of the December 17 issue in the account of winners at the International Dairy Show, McDonald Farms Ideal Mars was listed as belonging to McDonald Farms. This animal has been with the McDonald Farms show herd for two years but is owned by Clarence J. Marsh of Marsh Farms, Canandaigua, N. Y.



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earth-gripping
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The WD actually gives new meaning to the word "tractor." Not only does it pull...the WD boosts traction when you need it. Adjusts its own rear wheel spacing with engine power. Lifts and lowers implements. Operates power take-off and belt-driven machines...and through its new two-clutch system, controls the power take-off driven machines independent of forward travel.

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How to Open Henhouse Windows the Easy Way

Mr. E. G. Fry of Babylon, Long Island, spends little time raising or lowering the 96 windows in the front wall of his 480 ft. long poultry house. He raises or lowers the windows in large groups, all at one time, with a long shaft operated by a hand crank. The long shaft, which is made of iron pipe, is hung in wood bearings above the line of double hung windows. A light chain is attached to the shaft just over each window, with an end of the



Mr. Fry opens or closes a whole line of windows by turning the crank. The crank is geared down from the window shaft by bicycle chain and sprockets.



Shaft, wood block bearings and pulley arrangement necessary for raising or lowering both sashes of a double-hung window.

chain fastened to the top of each sash. Cranking the shaft one direction opens both sashes, and cranking the other direction closes them.—Paul Hoff.

— A.A. —

AUTOMATIC MASH FEEDERS

By L. E. WEAVER

AUTOMATIC mash feeders have come into use in a hurry. They were almost unknown two years ago, and yet in October I had a letter from Gil Eddy, the genial agent who sells one of the numerous makes of automatic feeders, and up to that time he had sold 53. I am sure that agents for other makes have been making sales also, so that by this time a lot of people here in the Northeast have had a good chance to try them out.

How are they working out? I have talked with perhaps five or six users, and have found them all well pleased

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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22 years of Pedigree-Breeding have fixed in this high producing strain dual profit making characteristics. You get more eggs—more meat—in minimum feeding time.

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Bred for heavy egg production, they also make fast feathering, rapid growing broilers. A contest proven, progeny-test bred strain.

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Our production-bred New Hampshires in this popular cross give better feathering, more uniform early maturity, and good livability, beside the heavy production of large eggs and large body size you expect from Sex-Links.

All Chicks from our own Pullorum Clean breeders.
Write today for free folder and prices.
VANCREST FARM, Box A, Hyde Park, N. Y.

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED

with results. Some were enthusiastic, but the others, it seemed to me, were inclined to wait a little longer to see what might happen before giving an unqualified endorsement. Of course you can always find a few flaws if you are looking for them, and I heard about them too, but nothing very serious. If any readers have found something in the way of "don'ts" and "do's" or short cuts that save time or tempers, and would like to pass them on to others, we can put them in this column if you will send them to us.

Now I would like to put in a quotation from that letter from Gilbert Eddy:

"You mention that on hens they ate no more, died no more and body weight was the same and eggs were the same. But Lee, you left out on the feed saving. Glenn Bressler said on broilers he saved one-third pound on a one-pound bird, or one pound of feed on a three-pound bird. So feed at 5c per pound on 10,000 birds would save him \$500 plus time and labor saving."

Glenn Bressler is the man from Penn State who ran a lot of tests with automatic feeders and told us about his results last summer at the poultrymen's get-together at Cornell.

— A. A. —

HOW TO KEEP YOUR EGG CELLAR DAMP

The biggest factor in maintaining egg quality is relative humidity. What is relative humidity? Well, for our purpose, it is just the amount of moisture in the air at a given temperature. It is measured in per cent. For the storage of eggs, it is ideal to have a relative humidity of 75 per cent.

How can we obtain a relative humidity of 75 per cent? There are about three different ways we can provide the proper amount. The simplest and least expensive way is to just dump water on the egg cellar floor. This does the job but is somewhat messy. Some sort of rack has to be placed on the floor to keep cases out of the water.

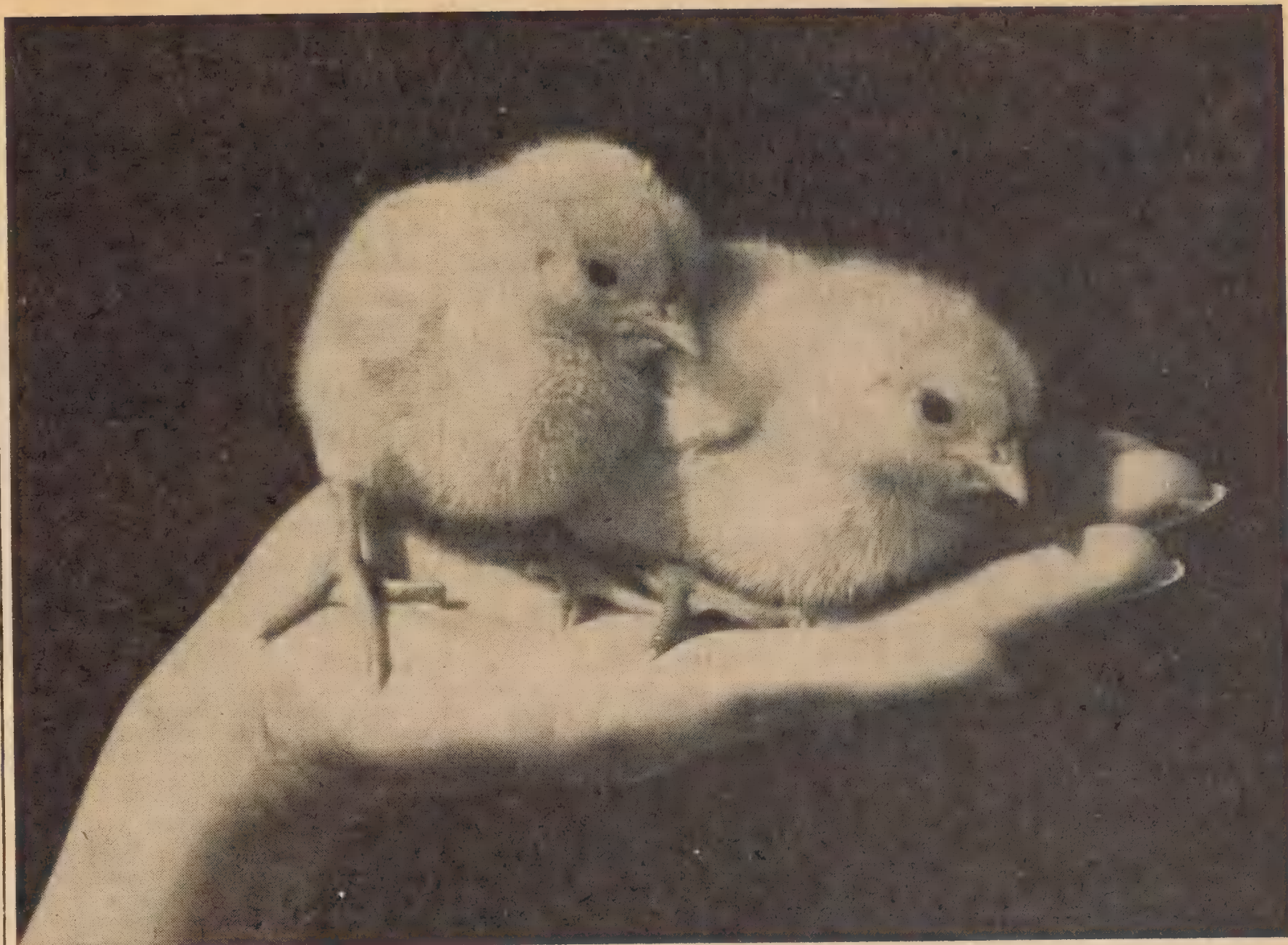
Another method would be to provide a sprinkling system along the wall. This can be done by drilling holes about every three inches in a pipe. The pipe should be placed along the wall near the ceiling. As water runs through the pipe, it would trickle out the holes and run down the wall. A wet wall would give ample evaporating surface.

A third way to provide 75 per cent humidity would be to install an automatic humidifier. They are somewhat costly but do a nice job. Some poultrymen have taken humidifiers from discarded incubators and installed them in their egg cellars. They do a good job and the cost is very low.

—R. C. Baker

— A. A. —

Dry litter, protected waterers, screened roosts, and good ventilation of poultry buildings are important in keeping coccidiosis under control.



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This is our 30th year in the business of raising baby chicks. Despite wars and depressions, each year has been better than the year before. Today, we can truthfully say, there are no finer baby chicks on the market—regardless of price—than Sunnybrook Chicks. Our customers say it is amazing what exceptionally high quality chicks we produce at such low prices. That is one reason why

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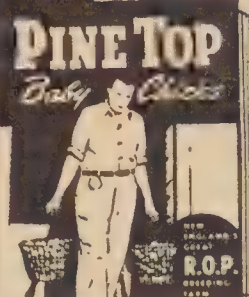
IT'S FREE

Send postcard today. I'll also send latest baby chick prices and details of our money-saving early order discount.

Robert Alluisi, Mgr.

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Box K-11,



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— J. K. ALDEN, Prop. — Andover, Mass.

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Leghorn Pullets, N. H. Reds, Crosses & W. Rocks. R.O.P. Sired. 4 to 8 wks. old. Blood tested. PELLMAN'S POULTRY FARM W. S. Pellman, Prop., Box 53, RICHFIELD, PA.

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Our Rock-New Hampshire crosses, according to our customers, are everything you want—exceptional layers and grow fast into large meat birds. Try some.

Breeders vaccinated for New Castle—satisfaction assured with every order—Write for catalog, new prices.

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Route 3,

Troy, N. Y.



"How do I know you're not counting girls instead of sheep?"

1950 HIGH EFFICIENCY FEED for Faster Growth...Greater Economy



Beacon Poultry Research Farm photo showing an experimental group of chicks under a new type of radiant brooder being tested.

Better Feathering Too, With BEACON COMPLETE STARTER

Those first few weeks are all-important. That's why so many poultrymen insist on the Star Package—Beacon Complete Starter. It will help your chicks have better feathering—does not promote cannibalism—and builds hard flesh along the keel and on the breast. That's because Beacon Complete Starter is a proven formula which helps build big bodies and sturdy legs. Has high biological efficiency—guaranteed not less than 25% protein—not more than 4½% fibre. It's an economical ration, too—takes less 1950 Beacon Starter to produce A-1 results.

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Records show that 9 to 12 week old birds of many Beacon users average less than 3 pounds of feed per pound of meat at weights of 4 pounds and over, per bird. For instance: Beacon user Harold C. Wilson of Lewes, Delaware, writes, "Our pounds of feed were 2.80 per pound of meat. We have been using Beacon Feed ever since we started growing chickens and think there is no better feed on the market."

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E.H. Wene **BIG EARLY ORDER DISCOUNTS**

Top quality chicks mean top profits. Order now. Wene's breeding stock has been constantly improved for over 25 years. U.S.—N.J. APPROVED PULLORUM CLEAN

R.O.P. Sired Pullets for maximum production. (30% Wene Breeders are R.O.P. Sired.)

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VINELAND N. J.

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How to Use Poultry Disease Laboratories

By P. P. LEVINE

THE decentralization of poultry disease diagnostic facilities in the last three years has made New York State one of the foremost in the country from the standpoint of speedy diagnoses in poultry flocks. There are still a considerable number of New York poultrymen who are not familiar with the services that are rendered by these laboratories. For the information of such people the following facts are recorded:

Location

At the present time there are four poultry disease laboratories in operation in different parts of the state. One laboratory is located at East Aurora, N. Y., in Erie County (telephone East Aurora 1265). Dr. Saul Narotsky is in charge. The second laboratory is at Ithaca, N. Y., in Tompkins County, at the Veterinary College (telephone Ithaca 43211, extension 3936) under the direction of Dr. P. P. Levine. A third laboratory is located at 88-90 Prince St., Kingston, N. Y., in Ulster County (telephone Kingston 3415). Dr. C. I. Angstrom is the pathologist in charge. The fourth laboratory is in Farmingdale, Long Island, N. Y., under the direction of Dr. K. F. Hilbert (telephone Farmingdale 21).

A fifth laboratory is under construction at the present time and will be ready in about two months. This new laboratory is being located in Oneonta, N. Y., Otsego County. Dr. Anthony Sylstra will be in charge.

Purposes

Briefly, the functions of these laboratories are three-fold: first, they make diagnoses of poultry diseases on material submitted for examination; second, the laboratory serves as a center for disseminating information on the control of poultry diseases in the area. This is done through the local press, radio, leaflets, letters, and by participation of the pathologist in extension meetings held in cooperation with the county agents. The third purpose of these laboratories is to serve as a means for the testing of disease-control procedures in the field. The pathologists in these laboratories are equipped with cars so that in event of an emergency or some unusual situation, a trip to the trouble zone could be made by the pathologist.

Sending Specimens

The greatest benefits will be derived from these laboratories only if they are used properly. For instance, if a poultryman contemplates making a trip to the laboratory with specimens, he should telephone before he leaves his farm to see whether the pathologist will be in at the time he arrives and to find out what material he should bring with

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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BABY CHICKS \$18. per 100

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All eggs used are from our own breeders. 100% State Tested—Pullorum Free (tube agglutination method.)

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Order Today
THEY LIVE • THEY LAY • THEY PAY
All chicks are hatched in our own incubators and are from our own blood-tested breeders. Write for our free catalog and learn why it pays to "Sound Your Z."

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LEISTER'S UTILITY per 100 per 100 per 100
MATING White Leghorns \$13.00 \$26.00 \$3.00
SUPER MATED Wh. Leg. 14.00 28.00 3.00
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increase your poultry income by raising chicks that will give greater egg production with low feed intake. Years of trapnest and progeny-test breeding have established these profitable qualities in Hawley Leghorns: Strong Chicks, Good Livability, Large-type and High production of big chalk-white eggs.

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LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	100	100	100
AND BROWN LEGHORNS	\$12.00	\$25.00	\$3.00
Barred and White Rocks	14.00	17.00	10.00
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Also STARTED CHICKS We Ship Postpaid.
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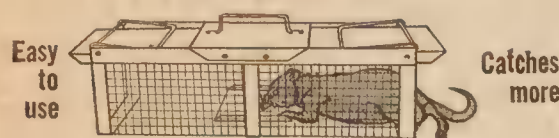
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We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Low prices on Straight Run Chicks & Pullets.

North Side Poultry Farm, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

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Please send me free booklet and price list.

Name _____

Address _____

(Continued from Opposite Page)

him. Bringing specimens to the laboratory in a car is the best possible way of submitting material for diagnosis. The pathologist then can confer with the poultryman and get all of the essential points in the history of the case.

If a trip to the laboratory is impossible, then specimens may be shipped to the laboratory. Typically-affected live birds should be shipped to the laboratory express prepaid. Various types of containers may be used, including crates, cartons that have been properly ventilated, orange boxes, and similar types of shipping containers. At least two or three live birds should be included in every shipment. At the same time a letter should accompany the shipment outlining in detail the history of the case. This should include the number in the flock, the age of the birds, the time when the disease first appeared, the mortality or the number of birds sick, the symptoms of the sick birds, effect on egg production, rapidity of spread, and any other pertinent information. Of special importance at this time is to include information on whether birds have been vaccinated against Newcastle disease and pox and laryngo tracheitis or have been immunized against infectious bronchitis.

Condition

If it is impossible to send live birds because of the severity of the disease, then birds that have just died could be sent provided that they had been chilled in a refrigerator immediately after death and packed in a container with ice and sawdust to keep them in good condition. If possible, both live and dead birds should be submitted.

Proper care in preparing and sending specimens to the laboratory will not only save time but also will enable the pathologist to make a more rapid and more accurate diagnosis. It is hoped that those persons who are as yet unaware of the existence of these laboratories and the services that are rendered will take advantage of these facilities in their own interest.

Editor's Note—The laboratories mentioned above are for the use of New York State poultrymen. However, the suggestions hold good in any state which has similar laboratories.

— A. A. —

TURKEY SHOW COMING

THE New York State Turkey Association will have its annual meeting at Hotel Syracuse on February 2 and 3 and will sponsor a dressed turkey show. There will be three classes. Class I will be full-dressed old turkeys with subdivisions for toms and hens. Class II will be full-dressed young turkeys with four subdivisions—young toms over 20 and under 20 and young hens under 13 and over 13. Class III is a fancy pack with no subdivisions.

The score card used in judging the first two classes will give emphasis to fleshing, finish and conformation, and dressing condition. In Class III, 50% of the emphasis will be put on consumer appeal of the package.

There will be cash awards of \$10, \$8, and \$6 for first, second and third prize in each subdivision. There will be rosettes for champions and beautiful plaques for grand champions. The judge will be Harry Kauffman of Pennsylvania State College.

If you have not received entry blanks, you can get them from Robert Baker, Rice Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

While the show will doubtless be the highlight of the meeting, there will also be a top-notch program of education and entertainment. Mark the dates February 2 and 3 on your calendar and plan to attend.

— A. A. —

If you should weigh out a pound of bees and start counting them, you would probably find 4,500 or 3,500 bees in a pound package.

BABCOCK'S**HEALTHY CHICKS
MAKE GREAT LAYERS**

High All-Time Pen, Championship Class at California Test. Net Profit \$8.10 per bird over feed cost.

How do you like these birds? This is our High Pen at California this year in what California calls the "Championship Class." An entry consists of 26 pullets and the test runs 51 weeks. Here is what the official California Test final report says about this pen: **"BABCOCK LEGHORNS WIN NINTH TEST.** The Babcock Poultry Farm, Ithaca, N. Y., receives the \$400 award for winning the Ninth Test with an entry of White Leghorns showing a net income of \$8.10 per hen, laying 294.7 eggs per bird and with 100% livability. This is the highest net income of any California test year."

Note: The California test is held at Modesto, California, and is worth visiting.

Other 1948-49 Egg Laying Test winnings are:

HIGH LEGHORN PEN ALL TESTS: This pen was at Pennsylvania Test and laid 3815 eggs and 4059 points. This is the fourth time in eight years we have won high pen for all tests in the U.S. We had the four high pens at Pennsylvania.

HIGH LEGHORN PEN AT WESTERN NEW YORK: This is the third time in five years that we have won high Leghorn pen at Western New York.

HIGH LEGHORN PEN AT GEORGIA TEST: This is the third time we have won high Leghorn pen at the Georgia Test.

HIGH CONTEST PEN ALL-TIME—ALL BREEDS: Our Western New York Leghorn pen of 1944-45 still holds the all-time world record, 4057 eggs and 4336.25 points, for all breeds all tests.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG which describes our stock in detail. We hatch baby chicks the year around. Besides White Leghorns we produce good Red-Rock Cross, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. We do not sell started chicks or grown pullets.

VISITORS WELCOME: We own two hatcheries here and three poultry farms and 15,000 breeders. We carry on a complete pedigree-progeny testing program.



This is a cut of the Poultry Tribune Trophy which we have just won for the first time. We had twelve pens of White Leghorns entered in Official tests for 1948-49 and they averaged 273.50 eggs and 287.90 points—a new high record set for the trophy. This trophy is annually awarded by Poultry Tribune to the breeder having the highest number of points per bird for all birds of one breed entered. All breeders having five pens or more in one breed compete for this trophy. We believe this is the highest honor a breeder can win.

BABCOCK Poultry Farm, Inc., Rt. 3G, Ithaca, New York**1906 HIGHLAND FARM 1950****Baby Beef Broadbreasted Bronze****White Holland and Beltsville White Poults****"Exclusive Electric Turkey Hatchery"**

We specialize in producing hardy uniform poults and operate our breeding flocks under our rigid breeding program. You can depend on "Highland Farms" turkeys for a healthy heritage, they're bred to yield profits. We invite you to visit and inspect our clean most modern hatchery. Write for free circular.

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PAUL F. SOUDER, Mgr. **SELLERSVILLE, PA.**

STARTED CHICKS 4 to 10 weeks old R.O.P.
Sired State Tested Day-old
Leghorns and Reds. **FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM,**
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Wh. Leghorn Pullets, New Hamps., White Rox
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ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM offers for sale Carnation and Rag Apple Bred Bull calves from high record Carnation Dams. Sires: Carnation Homestead Hazelwood and R. A. Sovereign Prince. M. R. Klock & Son, Fort Plain, New York.

FRESH AND CLOSE choice Grade Cows and first calf heifers. All registered and grade Canadian Holsteins, mostly calfood vaccinated. Terms arranged. We deliver. Over 25 yrs. at the same address. Tuttle Farms, King Ferry, New York. Roy A. Tuttle, Owner.

SON OF "SOVEREIGN". Service age, from a granddaughter of Raymondale Lawrence, Reserve All American 1935-36. She has six records in first three lactations. Price \$550. Also bull calf from "Very Good." Daughter Raymondale Lawrence, with 15,870 milk 650 fat 4.10%. Sired by high record grandson of "Marksmen." Price \$250. Will deliver. Accredited, Listed. Howard Fretz, Stevensville, Ontario.

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FOR SALE—Bull born Jan. 1949. Dam made 10932M 571F Jr2, 2 times machine milking. Will finish retest this year with over 700F. Full sister made 729 Sr2, and dam has 3 records of over 700F. Sired by a son of Peerless Margo 18501M 1013F Jr 3 National Record. Also a few choice heifers. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

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PUREBRED Jersey heifer freshening in August. Can be registered. Marjorie Whitney, 136 E. Elizabeth St., Waterloo, New York, Phone 490R.

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STROUT'S Golden Anniversary. Farm Catalog — over 2800 outstanding bargains, 32 states Coast-to-Coast. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

A NEW SERVICE: A division for the sale and purchase of farms and rural businesses is being established through our Commercial Department. Mr. Ed Brophy, formerly of the division of farms in the Department of Agriculture for the State of New York, will be in direct charge. If you have farms or a rural business you wish to buy or sell call or write and list your requirements with us. Attention given to locations anywhere in New York State. Call Mr. Bjorn or Mr. Brophy. Jackson M. Potter, Inc., 237 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, New York; 2-0223.

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25 ACRE stock farm, dealing in horses and cattle 15 yrs. Modern brick home, 3 large bedrooms, all conveniences. Gambrel roof barn 102 ft. long, with 70 ft. wing. 2 silos, slaughter house, tool shed, 3-bedroom tenant house. Close to Buffalo Stock Yards. Priced to sell. Elmer Haller, Broker. Write Attica, N. Y., R. D. Phone Attica 33-F-12.

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FOR SALE: Corn Pickers—every make — below list prices. Also used ones. John Deere automatic wire baler with motor, brand new, \$2495. McCormick 45T baler \$1450, brand new. Farmall M, used, good shape —\$1395. New Ford \$1200, new Ferguson \$1450. New Farmall H—\$1795 complete. New Case LA \$2795 with individual hydraulic brakes. New Case DC \$1796 completely equipped. New Case VAC—\$1350. 40 other tractors, 10 acres other machinery. Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone 5-6911.

MILK CAN HOIST, a small surplus bomb hoist, 350 pound capacity, 18 foot lift, \$12.85 postpaid. Literature available. Ireland & Vice, Box 146 AA, Auburn, N. Y.

ALL MAKE one and two man Chain saws. C. Loomis, Bainbridge, New York.

WHY FREEZE while driving your tractor? Use a Tractor Warmseat with Finger-tip Heat Control. Write Tractor Warmseat Co., Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

FOR SALE: Papec Forage harvester with motor equipped for corn at a special fall price of \$550.00. Also nearly new Gehl C-40, 4 knife silo filler with new pipe for 30' silo, \$295.00; 10-20 I.H.C. tractor on rubber, \$200.00; two 10-20 I.H.C. tractors on rubber front, steel rear, \$175.00 each. Several good used tractor plows, some on rubber, 12" and 14" bottoms, one Oliver three bottom, \$40.00 up; John Deere Semi-mounted corn picker, two years old, \$375.00; Nearly new 16" single bottom Ferguson plow, \$125.00; Used 2-12" Ferguson plow, \$90.00; Nearly new Roderick Lean three section Rotary hoe, \$75.00; 26 horsepower Minneapolis Moline power unit with clutch housing and pulley, \$395.00. Coryn Farm Supplies. Canandaigua, N. Y. R. D. 2. Phone Canandaigua 1125W.

FOR SALE: W-C Allis Chalmers tractor on rubber, starter and lights in perfect condition, \$850.00; Case CC tractor on rubber with 7' Case tractor mower, \$650.00; W-40 McCormick Deering tractor on rubber in very good condition, a real tractor for threshing, \$650.00; W-30 McCormick Deering tractor on rubber, a real buy at \$475.00; John Deere Model B tractor, cultivator and bean puller, \$695.00; F-12 I.H.C. tractor on rubber with cultivator, \$450.00. Any of the above will be delivered anywhere in New York State free of charge. Coryn Farm Supplies. Canandaigua, N. Y. R. D. 2. Phone Canandaigua 1125W.

FOR SALE: Minneapolis Moline Bale-O-Matic wire tie pickup baler with auxiliary motor, raker bar feeder and automatic bale tension, used one season, \$2095.00; delivered anywhere in New York State free of charge. Coryn Farm Supplies. Canandaigua, N. Y. R.D. 2. Phone Canandaigua 1125W.

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FRUIT

FLORIDA Tree Ripened, Fresh Picked Fruit. Oranges \$3.50 bushel, Grapefruit \$3.00, Mixed \$3.25. Express charges collect. Alvah Ramsey, Largo, Florida.

BUSHEL'S Delicious Pineapple oranges \$4.50. Temples \$3.50—prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

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LEARN AUCTIONEERING. Term soon. Free Catalog. Reisch Auction School, Mason City, Iowa.

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Jan. 21 Issue.....Closes Jan. 6.
Feb. 4 Issue.....Closes Jan. 20.
Feb. 18 Issue.....Closes Feb. 3.
March 4 Issue.....Closes Feb. 17

HAY

FOR SALE: Hay and straw, all grades, delivered by truck. Advise what you want. Robert Wolff, Schaghticoke, New York. Phone Greenwich 7433.

300 tons excellent dairy hay. F. Root, Brainard, N. Y.

HAY AND STRAW of all kinds for sale by trailerload. Write or phone for prices. Stanley Sturgess, Hobart, N. Y. Phone 5381.

STRAW, wheat and rye, truck loads, car loads. Livermore, Honeoye Falls, New York.

ALFALFA, Timothy and Mixed Hay. Delivered by truck load. Kenneth L. Stewart, Maplecrest, N. Y.

HAY FOR SALE. Good quality, any quantity. Barn Baled or Pickup Baled. Will deliver anywhere in truckload lots. F. J. McEneny, Telephone 63, Oxford, New York.

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FARM to run on shares, fully equipped, or as farm manager. Write Box 675, Cortland, New York.

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PURE VERMONT Maple Syrup \$4.00 gallon F.O.B. W. DeLong, Middlebury, Vermont.

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A LAND BANK MORTGAGE gives extra safety and extra service. Long time to pay. Low interest. Other advantages all geared to meet farmers' credit needs. Without obligation write for further details to Federal Land Bank, 310 S. State St., Springfield 2, Mass.

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FOR SALE: Raccoons—State License \$1.00 To keep for pets. Robinson's Fruit Farm, Burdett, New York.

LADIES DRESSES \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women, children's. Wool Sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots, Men's work clothing, Shoes, Shirts, underwear, coats, macinaws, housedresses, hose, skirts, blouses, Blankets \$1.09, bedspreads \$1.99, towels 35c. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalogue. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street. Dept. AA, West New York, New Jersey.

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging and pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. B-1, 955 Willard Ct., Chicago 22, Illinois.

COLOR FILM. 116, 616, 620, 120, 127, 35mm. Free literature. Sample Roll—25c. More Film, Hemlock, N.Y.

ELECTRIFY Sewing machines, complete \$10.95. Radios, electric pumps, washing machines, drills, trains, air compressors and many more at discount prices. Cat. 15c refunded 1st order. Summit Sales & Service, 3270 Waterbury Ave., NYC 61.

WANTED: From Old Colonial houses: Wide boards, fireplace mantels, door hardware and paneling. Write description H. L. Sloane, Barnardston, Mass.

HEAL HOOF ROT speedily, easily. Dust with SULFA-R Dressing Powder. Kills germs, keeps wound clean, contains no irritating talcum. Also tops for pinkeye, surface wounds. 4 oz. sifter top can only \$1. ASL, Box 232—CP, Madison 1, Wis.

WANTED—Clean Elderly couples to board and room. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Strong, 225 West Morris St., Bath, New York.

CREAMED maple buttermilk candy \$1.50 pound postpaid insured. Gift wrapper if desired. Woolley's, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

EGGS WANTED: By a house in business 122 years. We pay good prices and pay promptly. If you are near Maplecrest, N. Y., phone—Stewart's Produce Service—Windham 131J1 for pick-up—or write for free tags to—Hunter, Walton & Co., 164 Chambers St., New York 7, New York.

ADDITIONAL ADS

On Opposite Page

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ADDITIONAL ADS
From Opposite Page

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BEST CLOVER honey, granulated—60 lbs.—\$8.40 (net, prepaid); 10 lbs. \$2.50 (postpaid). Guaranteed Satisfaction. George Hand, Cazenovia, New York.

HONEY—Delicious Old Fashioned Buckwheat. New Crop. 5 lbs., \$1.25 postpaid 3rd zone. 6-5 lb. pails, \$6.00, 60 lb. cans \$7.20 F.O.B. Sold by ton or rail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, New York.

TUPELO honey: Five lbs. \$2.50. Orange Blossom, \$2.00. 100% white clover \$1.75. Liquefied; postpaid third. Harry Merrill, 307 Seaford Ave., Massapequa, L. I., New York.

DELICIOUS honey, clover or buckwheat: 5 lbs. \$1.35; 3-5 lbs. \$3.75; 60 lbs. \$10 prepaid. Fred Wright, Arkport, New York.

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PROFITABLE TOMATO VARIETIES — 1949 heavy yielders. Request catalog. Glecklers: Seedmen, Metamora, Ohio, Tomato specialists.

SEED POTATOES
FOR SALE: Certified Essex Seed Potatoes. 1. They need no spray for blight. 2. Out yielded all varieties in New York Test—1947. 3. Out yielded all varieties in Pennsylvania—1948. 4. Out yielded Cobblers, 150 cwt. to the acre in the south—1949. 5. We have Certified Essex that will clean on the last field reading. 6. Booking now for delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

DOWN THE
Alley



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

PRESENT prices of livestock and milk make good food the "Buy of the Season." Reports say that the buying power of the public is only 2% less than a year ago, and that more people are employed than ever before. Wall Street is having an "up" market, and steel is going up along with a good many other things, including the transportation costs of the food we raise.

Hogs are off almost 40% from a year ago, cattle and milk products almost 20%, and lambs about 10%. Farmers are furnishing these finest of all foods in abundance at these sharply reduced prices without strikes, slow-downs or pensions. The further irony of the situation is that the quality of the meat and milk has consistently improved with these lower prices, making them the lowest-cost necessity that people can buy.

Exports Lower
Some are saying, "Why not export a lot of this food?" Our exports have fallen off to almost nothing, while two or three years ago we were exporting millions of pounds of livestock products. I do not believe we should cry over this for I can see no good reason why we should give away millions of pounds of fats, for example, and then tax farmers to pay for it. I hear that fats are as big a drug on the market in Germany today as they are here.

Reversing the picture, I can see no reason why the lowest priced articles in produce (foods) should be allowed in here through tariff advantages and currency devaluation of other countries. If we must have world trade, why not have it on some of the high-cost products farmers must buy instead of the low-cost products they must produce?

We can produce livestock to sell at a price the consumer can pay and use in abundance. Hogs at a price reduction of 40% from a year ago, or roughly 16c a pound alive, can be produced profitably by our farmers. Dairy cows, heifers, steers or lambs at present prices are still good property for our northeastern farmers.

More "Allure"
It now seems that our one big problem is to sell more and more people on spending their money for better food and more of it. When advertising and merchandising of foods are built up to be as alluring as in the case of whiskey, and when prices and values and health reports of doctors are broadcast for meats and milk as they are for cigarettes, then we can expect food consumption and production more nearly to balance each other, and then we can say that food is produced by

WANTED!
I am very desirous of borrowing for a short time old-time diaries giving day by day account of farm life or village life just before, during and after the Civil War. I am sure that among our readers there must be a number of such old documents. If you could loan them to me I will, of course, take special care of them and return them as soon as I have had an opportunity to read them.
Can you help me out?
—E. R. Eastman

men of distinction and that there is not a stomach-ache in a carload.
The week of Dec. 5 saw the heaviest marketings of hogs since 1944. The next week's numbers were almost as great. Hog men have marketed huge numbers of hogs more orderly than ever before. I think it fair to guess that hogs have almost hit their low time, that cows for meat have probably seen their low time, and that good steers and lambs will have to get more nearly in line with other meats. The people have proved that they will buy what they want to eat, regardless of cost, if they have the money. Since all reports indicate that they have the money and will continue to have it into 1950, this makes any prediction purely guesswork.
With so many encouraging reports from industry and labor, and regardless of our political situation, it would seem that 1950 would be a better year for our northeastern farmers than 1949.

— A. A. —
WHAT DO YOU THINK ?

(Continued from Page 10)
plows except when he fall seeds alfalfa or clover. He says: "In sowing alfalfa or clover in the fall I like to have only the top 2 or 3 inches worked up just enough to cover seed good. After seeding, I roll and pack as hard as I can. I think this helps conserve moisture, so much needed at this time of year."

W. S. Massie plows 8 to 9 inches in the heavy clay of the 1,000 acre farm he manages at Coxsackie, New York, and likes to turn up just a little of the subsoil. They have 7 tractors to power the work in 100 acres each of corn, wheat and pasture, 200 acres of hay, 40 of orchard and 60 of garden. Fitting is done with disk, harrow and pulverizer, but Mr. Massie believes the best way to fit land is with a rototiller. They are starting to do some subsoiling and would like any information on it that subscribers could pass along.

Harry A. Ellsworth of Farmington, Maine, plows 7 to 8 inches, saying: "If you don't plow too deep, you haven't so much loose soil to mix your fertilizer and lime with." On the other hand, Claude Weber of North Collins, New York, seeds corn 8 to 9 inches for better rooting. He wonders if a disk plow would work in his Erie County area. L. J. Lee of Elkland, Pennsylvania, also favors the 7 and 8 inch depth.

It's great to have all these ideas to chew over this winter. We plan to follow these farm opinions soon with plowing and fitting recommendations from various Northeast agricultural colleges, but in the meantime how deep do you think we should plow and how should we fit land?

— A. A. —
BARGAINING AGENCY

(Continued from Page 13)
and 9,000 pounds for Guernseys and Jerseys.

Mr. Young illustrated the necessity of getting a higher price for Class I milk when larger than normal percentages are used in lower price classes. Dr. Cunningham said the rate of highest milk production per cow is in the Valley and Lower Hudson regions of the state where the average crop yields have been the highest. He claims it's only in these two regions that farmers can afford to produce year-round surpluses. He said that surplus milk facilities are necessary adjuncts of the fluid milk business for handling seasonal if not periodic surpluses.

It was reported that the 52 cooperatives in the Bargaining Agency now represent 22,548 producers.—A.J.H.

— A. A. —
Corn is the number one grain crop of the nation, covering about one out of every four acres planted.

\$25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay \$25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises of an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft. (A special temporary reward with the same rules is now offered where cattle or chicken thieves are convicted.)

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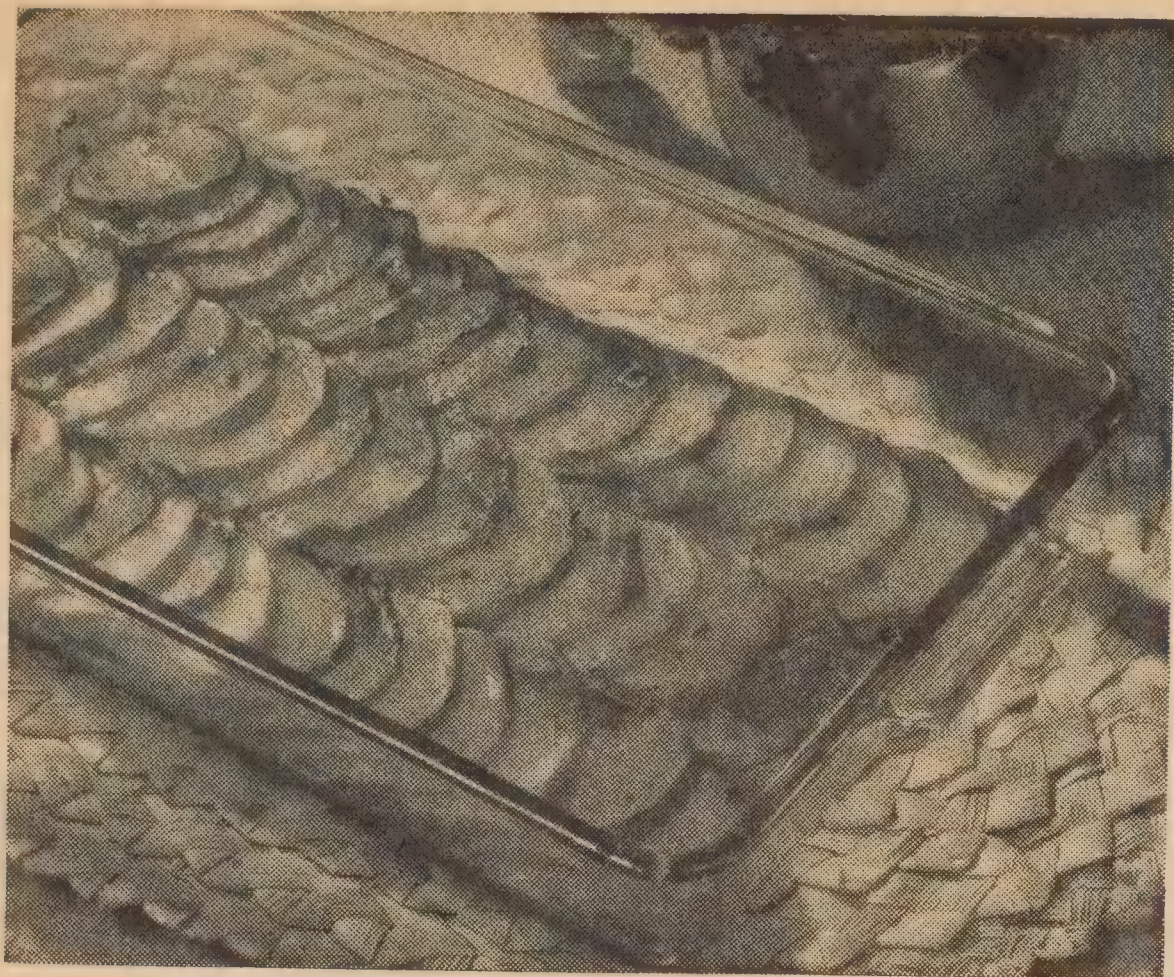
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RENEWED



APPETITE TEASERS

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

< Sliced glazed apples are a simple but delicious dessert.

▼ A "Surprise Loaf", made of cornmeal or cream of wheat and link sausage, actually does surprise — and please — the family! Baked apples are a good accompaniment.

—Photos, Bell-Tucson

WHETHER it is for breakfast or for lunch or light supper, if you plan a tempting meal—something different and served in an attractive way—you are sure to please the family. For the first meal of the day here are two recipes that are interesting and different:

HAM AND BACON STACKS

Cut pieces of cooked ham in rounds about the size of a pineapple ring. Place pineapple ring over the ham and "tie" the two together with two uncooked bacon strips. Pin ends of bacon on top with a toothpick. Broil very slowly so that the bacon on the bottom will be done. Garnish the plate with extra slices of broiled bacon for the men in the family. Finish the meal with coffee cake and coffee or milk.

SURPRISE LOAF

The surprise is the link sausage running lengthwise through the center of the loaf, which is made of cream of wheat or cornmeal. Chill well before slicing. Fry slices until golden brown and serve with sirup or honey. For an extra treat, serve baked apples.

CHILI CON CARNE

For those nippy days calling for hot supper dishes, chili con carne steps to the front. But this time it's a chili with a different twist. Made like a stew instead of the usual soup-like mixture, it's a recipe dug from the favorites of an old chef. You'll need

1/4 cup fat	1 No. 2 1/2 can tomatoes
2 pounds cubed beef	1 No. 2 1/2 can kidney beans
1 bunch celery	
3 medium green peppers	1/4 teaspoon pepper
8 medium onions	1/2 teaspoon salt
	2 teaspoons chili powder

Brown the meat, chopped onions, chopped celery and chopped peppers in the hot fat. Transfer to a large kettle



and add tomatoes, salt, pepper and chili powder. Add hot water barely to cover meat, cover kettle and let mixture simmer 2 to 3 hours. Add drained kidney beans and extra salt and chili powder to suit the taste. Serves 6.

BAKED BACON SQUARES AND BEANS

1 quart navy beans	1 tablespoon salt
1 1/2 pounds bacon squares	3 tablespoons sugar
1 cup boiling water	1 teaspoon mustard
	1/3 cup molasses

Soak beans overnight in cold water. Drain and cover with 2 quarts fresh water. Cook slowly for 1 to 1 1/2 hours or until skins burst readily when a bean is removed from the water and blown upon. Put in a large baking dish. Pour boiling water over bacon squares,

scrape rind until white, cut into 1-inch squares and press in the top of the beans. Or, if you prefer, just cut the square into several larger pieces and lay on top of the beans. Cover the dish and bake 6 to 8 hours in a slow oven (250 degrees F.). Add hot water as needed. During the last hour of baking, uncover to brown. Serves 12.

OXTAIL SOUP

1 pound oxtails	3 allspice berries
1 1/2 teaspoons salt	1 cup water
1/8 teaspoon pepper	1 cup diced carrots
1 tablespoon flour	1 cup shredded cabbage
2 tablespoons lard	1/4 cup minced onion

Cut oxtails into small pieces, sprinkle with salt and pepper and roll in flour. Brown in hot lard in a deep heavy

FRANKFURTER SUPPER SALAD

2 cups thinly sliced frankfurters	3 tablespoons finely chopped green pepper
2 cups cooked macaroni (1 cup uncooked)	2 tablespoons grated onion
1 cup sliced celery	2 tablespoons chopped parsley
1/2 cup diced cucumbers	1/2 teaspoon celery seed
2 hard-cooked eggs	1 teaspoon salt
	1/8 teaspoon pepper

Pour a little sharp French dressing over the frankfurters and let them marinate in it for a half hour or more. Add macaroni, diced eggs, vegetables, seasonings and enough salad dressing or mayonnaise to moisten. Garnish with salad greens and a colorful center of a radish rose and carrot slice on a tiny bed of parsley.

MEAT SHORTCAKE

Ham 'n biscuits made the dandiest, most delicious shortcake ever tasted—and send us off on a series of ideas for other left-over meals. Try giant-sized biscuits; if you don't have ham, try sliced veal, beef or pork or with frizzled dried beef, crisp bacon or fried pork slices and top generously with old-fashioned milk gravy.

SLICED GLAZED APPLES

For a light dessert for any one of these meals, nothing could be tastier than sliced glazed apples. Slice unpeeled red apples into a long baking dish; dot with butter and cover with a thin layer of brown sugar. Sprinkle with cinnamon. Bake at 375 degrees F. for about 20 minutes. Serve plain or with top milk or whipped cream.

Snowy Afternoon

By Edith Shaw Butler

I'll spread the cloth
And brew some tea,
A cup for you,
A cup for me.
The hearth fire burns
With a ruddy glow;
The winter miles
Are white with snow.
It's just the day
To drink hot tea,
A cup for you,
A cup for me,
With apple jelly
And fresh-baked bread.
Shall we fold the hands
And bow the head?
In thanks to God
For roof and fire,
And love enough
For the heart's desire.

AFRICAN VIOLETS

THE AFRICAN Violet apparently withstands the subdued light and rather dry atmosphere of the average house much better than most plants; in fact, it prefers a northern or north-western exposure with steady light, but not direct sunlight.

There are quite a few variations in African Violets. A friend of mine has ten different colors, from deep purple to blue, amethyst, pink, white and topaz; they also come in singles and doubles.

You know, the African Violet is a plant that the housewife can really grow better than the professional greenhouse grower. I have several friends who are very successful with

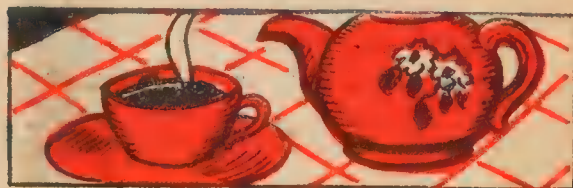
African Violets, so I asked them the secret of their success. This is a summary of their methods. First, the soil of one successful grower is made up of sand, peat, leaf mold, and ordinary soil. This woman uses about 1/6 finely-ground peat moss, 1/6 sand, 1/3 soil, and 1/3 leaf mold. The leaf mold consists of leaves which have decayed for four or five years.

The propagation of this plant is interesting. The leaves are placed in a glass of water. The top of the glass is covered over by a piece of paper, a hole is made, and the stem of the leaf is pushed down through the hole into the water. It will start rooting in about 10 to 15 days, and is then transplanted into the soil mixture mentioned above.

It takes this plant from 10 to 11 months to flower.

The feeding is also interesting. My friend dissolves a teaspoonful of Vigoro in a quart of water, and waters each plant lightly with this mixture about once every six or eight weeks. Another woman who has excellent success puts a teaspoonful of bone meal in the saucer, and renews this about once every two months. When she does, she washes out the old bone meal.

Both women are very successful in growing thrifty, healthy-looking, sturdy plants. The plants are watered about two times a week, being careful that the water has the same temperature of the room, and to apply it in such a way as not to wet the foliage.





Holding the winning plate of cookies which won her a slew of valuable prizes, including a Steinhorst home freezer, Mrs. Stuart Germond of Marcy, N. Y., receives the congratulations of Mrs. David Mabie, retiring chairman of the State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee.

Mrs. Germond, Oneida County, N.Y., Wins Grange Cookie Contest

N O OTHER event on the program of the State Grange annual meeting at Rochester aroused more interest than the wind-up of the statewide sugar cookie contest, in which more than 4,000 Grangers had participated since last spring. The contest, the fourteenth of its kind to be sponsored by the New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist*, was a project of the State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee.

Fifty-two county winners entered the finals, and all entries of cookies arrived in time for the judging, which began at 10 o'clock on the second day of the convention. Though some came by mail, they were so carefully packed that not a cookie was broken!

Three Home Economics experts worked several hours to score the cookies, and when the sealed envelopes containing contestants' names were opened, it was revealed that the top winner was Mrs. Stuart Germond of Marcy, Oneida County, N. Y. Scores were so close that the second prize winner, Mrs. Tremain Moyer of Canajoharie, Montgomery County, N. Y., was within half a point of Mrs. Germond.

The judges of the contest were: Christine Schamel, Home Economics Department, Rochester Board of Education; Irene Muntz, Home Department of Rochester Gas and Electric Co.; and Lillian Shaben, Food and Nutrition Dept., Cornell University. A complete list of winners follows:

WINNER	COUNTY
1—Mrs. Stuart Germond	Oneida
2—Mrs. Tremain Moyer	Montgomery
3—Mrs. Fred E. Bartlett	Oswego
4—Mrs. Cora Hill	Cattaraugus
5—Miss Doris Le Buis	Albany
6—Mrs. Dorothy Clark	Tioga
7—Mrs. Howard Barrett	Saratoga
8—Mrs. Mary Kelly	Greene
9—Mrs. Clarence Sayles	Columbia
10—Mrs. Ada Deussenberry	Steuben
11—Mrs. Ed Harloff	Monroe
12—Mrs. Mabel VanLoon	Schuyler
13—Mrs. Ethel Webster	Otsego
14—Mrs. Leo Ellis	Chautauqua
15—Mrs. Irving Heidenreich	Wayne
16—Mrs. Oliver Whyte	Ontario
17—Mrs. Fenton Wagar	Yates
18—Mrs. Andrew Bilow	Franklin
19—Mrs. Clayton Martindale	Warren
20—Mrs. Margaret Sheehan	St. Lawrence
21—Mrs. Raymond Stowell	Niagara
22—Mrs. Lulu Wing	Allegany
23—Mrs. Edna Gilmaier	Fulton
24—Mrs. Marie Baylor	Tompkins
25—Mrs. Ernest Raeger	Seneca
26—Mrs. E. Klein	Putnam
27—Mrs. Stanley Steiner	Westchester
	Genesee

"A Grand Surprise"

Associate Editor Hugh Cosline of *American Agriculturist*, who had the pleasant task of announcing contest

winners to the hundreds of Grangers who attended the convention, called Mrs. Germond to the platform and asked her to tell the audience what it felt like to win all the prizes awarded to her as No. 1 winner. She replied that it was a grand surprise, as she had never baked rolled sugar cookies until she entered the contest last spring.

An extremely popular spot in the convention hall was an exhibit of the winning plates of cookies—twenty-seven in all. The exhibit, prepared by the State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee, displayed signs describing all prizes to be awarded winners. In the main entrance to the hall was exhibited the handsome Steinhorst home freezer won by Mrs. Germond. More than one Granger was heard to exclaim, "Gosh, wouldn't I like to have won that!"

As top winner, Mrs. Germond won the following prizes:

\$30.00 in cash, including \$25.00 from *American Agriculturist*, a \$3.00 entry

prize from State Grange, and \$2.00 from General Foods Sales Co., Certo Division, New York City.

An 18½ cubic foot home freezer from Emil Steinhorst & Sons, Utica, N. Y.

A Domino Garden Basket containing 13 different packages of pure Domino sugar from American Sugar Refining Co., New York City.

A \$5.00 grocery certificate, a No. 2½ can Colonial Molasses, and 1 pint bottle Colonial Gem Syrup from Colonial Molasses Co., Jersey City, N. J.

A 5 lb. bag of each of the following: GLF Pancake Mix, GLF Pastry Flour and GLF Patent Flour, and a 2 lb. bag of GLF Cake Flour from Cooperative GLF Exchange, Ithaca, N. Y.

Two 10 ounce cans of Gorton's Codfish Cakes from Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co., Gloucester, Mass.

Holiday assortment carton of Kraft cheese and other Kraft products from Kraft Foods Co., Chicago, Ill.

Each of the next nine high winners received the same merchandise prizes, with the exception of the Steinhorst freezer. Also, each received a \$3.00 entry prize from State Grange, plus the following cash prizes from *American Agriculturist*:

2nd	20.00
3rd	15.00
4th	10.00
5th	5.00
6th	3.00
7th	2.00
8th	1.00
9th	1.00
10th	1.00

Contestants having the next 17 high scores received \$1.00 each from *American Agriculturist*, and they, as well as all other county winners taking part in the contest each received the \$3.00 State Grange entry prize. Altogether, the Grange awarded \$156.00 in entry prizes.

Mrs. David H. Mabie of Amsterdam, N. Y., the 1949 chairman of the State Grange Service & Hospitality Committee, had charge of the contest for the Grange. Assisting her were the other members of the committee, Mrs. John Lavery of Genesee (the 1950 chairman) and Mrs. Herbert Thomsen of Poughkeepsie. In the counties, the work of handling the contests was in charge of chairmen of all Subordinate and Pomona Service and Hospitality Committees, to whom much credit goes for the success of the contest.—Mabel Hebel.

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GLORIOUS ROSES

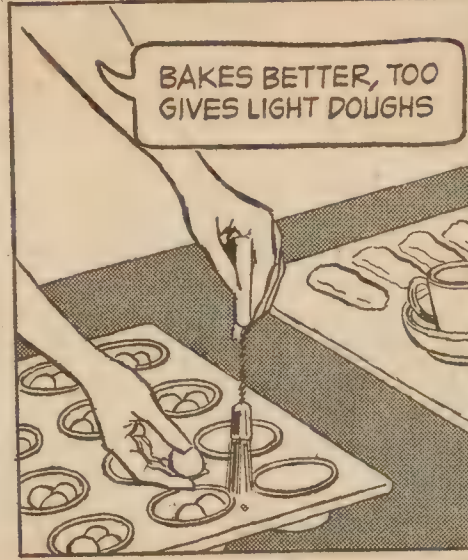
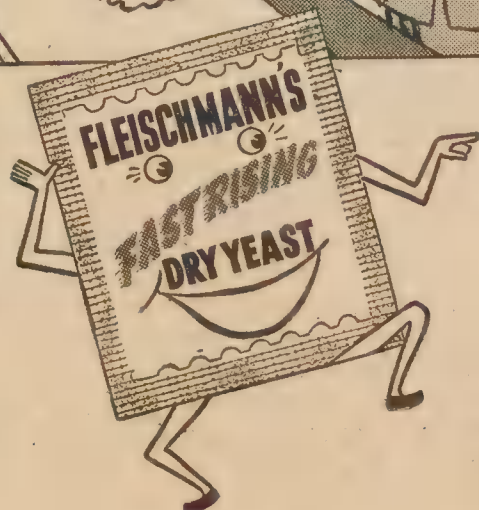
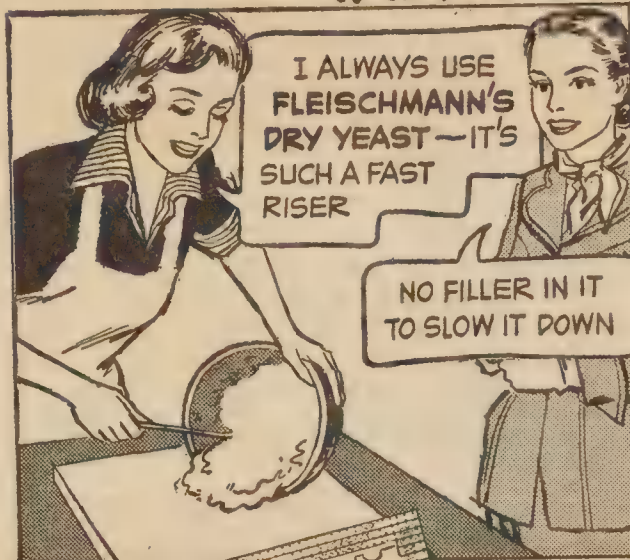
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Model 351, shown above, with special front development and corset back, trims your figure by gentle "uplifting" pressure that "holds up" excessive fat or heavy, sagging abdominal muscles that "ordinary corsets" can hardly be expected to control—and for post operative weakness or navel hernia, you will find Model 351 has many outstanding advantages. All in all, this extremely comfortable and dependable Supporting Garment has frequently taken "The Problem" out of a troublesome "figure" condition—and unless your condition is extremely unusual, it should do the same for you. Request for illustrations and full information puts you under no obligation whatever—so, I suggest you write to W. S. Rice, Inc. Dept. 1003-R, Adams, N. Y., without delay.

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FARM FREEZER FACTS and FANCIES

CHICKEN a la king is a company dish that happens to freeze well and keep for as long as a year at zero. Besides it is such a good way to use the non-layers in the flock!

Mary Kirkpatrick and Beatrice Moutjoy of the U. S. Bureau of Nutrition and Home Economics made tests for quality of creamed chicken and the fancier version, the a la king, after 4, 8 and 12 months in storage. They found that the mixtures did not curdle, which so often happens to gravies or sauces when frozen. They also found a slight drop in the texture of the meat after 4 months storage of chicken a la king and after 8 months storage of creamed chicken. Otherwise no change from the fresh product was noted.

Here is their recipe for the chicken a la king: 6 cups diced cooked chicken (both light and dark meat); 1/2 cup chicken fat; 5 tablespoons finely cut green pepper; 3 cups canned mushrooms; 3/4 cup flour; 3 cups chicken broth; 3 cups milk; 3 teaspoons salt; 6 tablespoons canned pimiento, finely cut.

Cook mushrooms and green pepper in the fat about 5 minutes. Blend in flour, add stock, milk, seasonings. Cook over hot water until thickened. Add chicken and pimiento and blend well. Cool the mixture rapidly by setting the panful in a large container of ice water. Pack it in pint paper board containers with heat-sealing cellophane liners. Seal and freeze at zero F.; store at zero or lower.

To serve, no preliminary thawing is needed. One pint package will both thaw and heat in a double boiler in 30 minutes. This amount makes 6 pints.

—A.A.—

Sally Saves

Mrs. Ruth McMillan of Ithaca, N. Y., cans her maple syrup first, then pasteurizes it, thus eliminating the personal danger of handling boiling syrup, not to mention the chance of it boiling over on the stove. Her method is simple and easy.

Pour the syrup into clean, scalded glass jars, leaving a quarter-inch headspace. The screw-top type of jar should not be completely sealed, but the bail type should. Place jars in the canner and cover with lukewarm water. When the water reaches a good boil, turn off the heat and leave until cool before removing the jars.

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Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

You'll be surprised how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, when you try this splendid recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful for real relief.

Make a syrup with 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water. No cooking needed. (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.) Then put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) in a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint of medicine that will please you by its quick action. It never spoils, and tastes fine—children love it.

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Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well-known for its quick action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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READY-MIXED, READY-TO-USE PINEX!

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KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED

A.F.B.F. Endorses Flexible Price Supports

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

I WENT to Chicago with the New York delegation to the American Farm Bureau Association's annual meeting. About 70 persons turned up at breakfast for the delegation, so I suppose this was about the actual count of New Yorkers present.

For several days the convention atmosphere was charged with something or other, as it was generally understood that the delegates would give the Brannan Plan another kick downstairs. At the breakfast, C. C. DuMond, N. Y. State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, summed up the major problem facing the convention: "A lot of delegates know that high support prices will add to the surpluses of some crops which already are causing trouble. If and when these surpluses get out of hand, they will surely bring drastic acreage and marketing controls. So they believe the best policy is to reduce price supports to the point where they will not encourage surplus production."

Warren W. Hawley of Batavia, State president, said that the resolutions committee had wrestled with the problem for several days and nights. Cotton and tobacco producers, accustomed to high supports and government taking over their surplus production, just hated to give up, but they finally agreed to back a program for flexible supports.

Brannan Absent

Something of a hero at the convention was Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, former secretary of agriculture. His successor, Charles F. Brannan, was not invited. A letter from Secretary Brannan to Allan B. Kline, federation president, was released in which he regretted that farmers at the convention would have opportunity to hear only one side of the argument about his production-payment plan. Kline immediately popped back that delegates did not need the presence of a federal official to guide their thinking, including a consideration of both sides of the problem.

It will be recalled that Anderson is the author of the farm program which is now the law. Congress threw out the Aiken law, and the administration urged the Brannan Plan. Anderson refused to go along with the latter and evolved a compromise. Kline introduced Anderson as "the great champion of the middle ground in farm legislation." He said the Anderson program included price supports at a higher level than the Farm Bureau thought justified, but it did contain the basic principles, including flexible supports, which the federation fought for.

Hawley was re-elected a director of the AFBF, and Lorenzo D. Lambson of Southwich, Mass., was elected in place of "Uncle" George Putnam of New Hampshire.

Moisture Needed

There have been moderate amounts of rain and snow upstate during the past month, but not enough to relieve the water shortage which in some sections is acute.

Normally the Barge Canal is drained early in December. The 60-mile stretch between Lockport and Rochester will not be drained until Feb. 24 because a number of villages and rural sections depend upon it for water. In a number of villages, water conservation measures are in effect and steps are being taken to increase supplies. Hauling of water for livestock is not unusual for farmers this fall and winter. As of this writing, no relief is in sight.

Fall-planted wheat and new seedings generally look good, but lacking snow cover and with only a moderate amount

of moisture in the ground many farmers are hoping for heavy snows. Following the long summer drought, many seedings picked up after rains in early September. But the generally "open" winter so far has raised some worries that the experience of a year ago may be repeated.

While milk production is up generally this fall, several herd testers have told me that they find production per cow is dropping in many herds. They speculate that this may be due to poor quality of hay found on many farms as a result of the drought.

PCA Farmer Owned

Something of a record was established when Harold Giles of Union Springs, president of the Production Credit Association of Canandaigua, handed a check to H.B. Munger, president of the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield. The check represented final repayment of the government's investment in the capital of the association.

At one time the government had an investment of \$187,000 in the association. Now all of the capital stock is owned by farmers. Outstanding stock totals \$124,000, besides which there is a reserve fund of \$123,000. The Canandaigua association is the first PCA upstate to pay in full all obligations to the government.

Santa Is Elected

Charles W. Howard of Albion has acquired national fame as Santa Claus and as dean of the Kris Kringle Kollege to which Santas from all over the country come for a course of instruction. Now he has taken on another job, as president of the Orleans County Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Association. Years ago Howard began advocating better-trained Santas and offering advice on the subject. So many inquiries and visitors came that organization of the college and its annual training course followed.

Mrs. Harold Leininger of Kendall steps down as association president in Orleans, but Seneca County has elected Mrs. Earl Brust of Sheldrake as president, and Wayne County named Mrs. Henry Lockner of Sodus Center.

N. Y. STATE GRANGE DELEGATES OPPOSE SOCIALISTIC SCHEMES

(Continued from Page 3)
officials in planning a long-range secondary road program.

Opposing a drop of 44c a cwt. in Class I price of milk in New York City on January 1.

Urging support of "Milk for Health" program.

Opposing the coloring of butter substitutes before sale.

Recommending a change in the conservation law to permit farm employees to hunt woodchucks on employer's farm without a license.

Favoring the extermination of foxes by professional hunters and by other means established by the Conservation Department.

Opposing the separation of Farm Bureau and Extension Service in New York State.

Opposing Federal aid to education. Demanding that State, County and local fairs bar vulgar side show acts.

Proposing legislation to permit children under twelve to work on farms under proper supervision.

Expressing dissatisfaction with the administration of welfare and relief in the State and declaring that welfare should be administered at local levels.

Opposing socialized medicine.

The Grange delegates also took action to move the State Grange Session up to the month of October, beginning next fall.

Rural Radio Network

FM PROGRAM SCHEDULE FOR JANUARY, 1950

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'ts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Morning Almanac	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'ts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Morning Almanac	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'ts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Morning Almanac
8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Treasure Chest 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Treasure Chest 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Treasure Chest 10:30 Music to Remember
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Morning Melodies	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Morning Melodies	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Morning Melodies
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer
1:00 Country Home 1:15 Salon Serenade 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Let's Read a Book 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Know Your Birds 1:30 FM School of the Air
2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 The Old Vic Shop 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 Evelyn Small, Piano	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 Mailbox Tunes 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 Evelyn Small, Piano	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 Mailbox Tunes 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 Evelyn Small, Piano
5:00 Clumpy the Bear 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports	5:00 Let's Listen 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports	5:00 Birthday Club 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Radio Weekly Press	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home
7:00 Dwight Marvin 7:15 Music to Enjoy 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Land of the Free 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Dwight Marvin 7:15 Music to Enjoy 7:30 Evening Hymn
THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'ts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Morning Almanac	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'ts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Morning Almanac	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 News, Markets 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Morning Almanac
8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook	8:00 News 8:30 UN Story 8:45 Tabernacle Choir 9:00 News 9:15 Strike Up the Band 9:30 Holland Today 9:45 Showers of Blessings 10:00 Let's Tell a Story 10:30 Doorway in Fairyland
9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Treasure Chest 10:30 Music to Remember	9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Treasure Chest 10:30 Music to Remember	11:00 Tropicana 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:20 Tune Time 11:30 Excursions in Science 11:45 Naval Reserve
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Morning Melodies	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Morning Melodies	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Trends 12:30 Youth RFD
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	1:00 U. S. Navy Band 1:15 Business Reporter 1:30 Time Was 1:45 A Story For You
1:00 Country Home 1:15 This Week in Nature 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Special Programs 1:30 FM School of the Air	2:00 At the Opera 2:30 Music for America 3:00 Ave Maria Hour 3:30 Hollywood's Open House 4:00 Here's to Veterans 4:15 Treasury Guest Star 4:30 Orderly in White
2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 Mailbox Tunes 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 Evelyn Small, Piano	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 Mailbox Tunes 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 Evelyn Small, Piano	5:00 Masterworks of Music
5:00 Let's Listen 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports	5:00 Land of Make Believe 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:30 Research Adventures 6:45 Sports
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Proudly We Hail	7:00 Woodhull Boys 7:30 Evening Hymn
7:00 Student Voices 7:15 Dance Time 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Dwight Marvin 7:15 Music to Enjoy 7:30 Evening Hymn	

Rural Radio Network programs are on the following FM stations:

WFNF Wethersfield 107.7 mc	WHCU-FM Ithaca 97.3 mc (local programs 9-11 a.m.)
WVBT Bristol Center 101.9 mc	WFLY Troy 92.3 mc
WVCN DeRuyter 105.1 mc	Part-time:
WVBN Turin 107.7 mc	WHLN-FM Niagara Falls 98.5 mc
WVCV Cherry Valley 101.9 mc	WWHG-FM Hornell 105.3 mc
WSLB-FM Ogdensburg 106.1 mc	WKNP Corning 106.1 mc
R.R.N. PRESENTS DWIGHT MARVIN, M-W-F 7 p. m.	

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION



Left on the Isle of Sands

By CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS

FOREWORD

With this issue, we are commencing a serial story, in two parts, taken from the pages of the YOUTH'S COMPANION of October 1891. LEFT ON THE ISLE OF SANDS is a touching and thrilling tale of castaways in the New World. The excitement and suspense mount steadily to the end.

CHAPTER I

ONE MORNING, in the spring of 1598, there was strange excitement in a certain poor turf cottage on the outskirts of St. Malo, in France. In this cottage dwelt the good wife Saintine, with her two sons, Jules and Ba'tiste. With tireless labor she and her boys made a living by selling in the markets of St. Malo the products of her scanty garden plot. Her husband, Christophe Saintine, was a convict, shut up for life in the St. Malo prison. He was a powerful man, a blacksmith, and had been a good citizen until, in an evil day, his violent temper had led him to strike down a man in a street brawl.

The Marquis de la Roche, a great nobleman, was about to set forth for the wilds of New France, there to found a colony; and he had authority to select, in the French prisons, such convicts as he might deem suitable for colonists. In those days it was thought that convicts would do as well as anyone for the peopling of a new land.

On the morning on which my story opens, Jules had run home to his mother with the news that she was summoned, with her boys, to the St. Malo prison, there to bid farewell to her husband, who had been drafted by La Roche as one of the St. Malo contingent.

This little Breton city, with its vigorous and daring stock, had supplied the Marquis with nearly a third of his party; and this one morning was allowed the colonists for their leave-takings.

There were sorrowful scenes at the prison in the glaring, gray-walled, sandy yard; but in some cases the sorrow was not without consolation. Christophe Saintine had been, for all his roughness, a good husband and father, and to his family, who, as long as he was in St. Malo, could visit him from time to time, his exile to the unknown wilderness was like a sentence of death. But to himself it was far otherwise. In the New World there was hope for him. After a period of labor for the settlement, each convict whose behavior had been good would be given lands of his own, whereon to make a home for himself and for his family left beyond the sea.

The old look of hopeless dejection vanished from the blacksmith's face as he told the stories he had heard of the fertility and beauty of that New World, where gold and silver, as they assured him, might be picked up among the pebbles of the brooks.

As the good wife Saintine and her boys, their farewells said, took their reluctant way homeward to the little turf cottage in the outskirts, they were

weeping heavily, but a ray of hope had crept back into their hearts; and in the heart of Jules something else gleamed besides that ray of hope.

Jules Saintine was an active lad of fifteen. Ba'tiste was two years younger. Jules was a St. Malo boy, filled with the restless spirit of his race, and with stories of New World wonders heard from the lips of the sailors who frequented the city quays. The ship of La Roche was to sail in two days, and Jules, whose father was his hero, resolved that he would set sail with him.

He had many misgivings at the thought of leaving his mother and Ba'tiste; but his heart being set for New France, he easily deluded himself into a belief that it was a right thing to do. Ba'tiste, he argued, would be company for his mother who would be able to get along well enough; while he would be a comfort to his father in that far world of wonders.

Under the circumstances, and impelled by his restless spirit, it was not hard to persuade himself that the course on which he was bent was just the one he ought to pursue.

The night before the ship was to sail he kissed his mother and brother in their sleep, and stole away. There was a great lump in his throat, and he dashed angrily from his eyes the tears that would gather and overflow. In the confusion on the quay and on ship-board he went upon the ship without being observed, and succeeded in stowing himself away below.

At dawn the vessel was under way.

The ship was under the guidance of one Chetodel, a noted Norman pilot. Besides her crew of hardy Norman and Breton marines, she carried La Roche, a band of paid soldiers, a few voluntary colonists of broken fortune, fifty turbulent convicts, a great store of provision against famine and of baubles for trading with the savages, and hopes, fears and sorrows innumerable.

Not till the ship's wide sails had carried her beyond the last glimpse of the shores of France did the Marquis take his convicts out of irons. Even then their freedom was rigidly limited.

Then it was that Jules crept out of hiding, and trembled in uncertainty as to how he would be received.

Jules was a courageous boy, but he had little bravado or that audacity which so nearly borders on insolence. He stole shyly up to the side of a sailor whom he knew, and stood gazing in painful suspense at his own wooden shoes.

The sailor stared at him in astonishment, and gave a low whistle as the readiest expression of his surprise.

"What in the world brings you here, chicken?" he exclaimed, in a moment.

"I wanted to come with my father!" murmured the culprit, for the first time realizing his guilt.

"Your father's pretty well taken care of, I fancy," answered the sailor with a harsh laugh. Then, after a pause, he continued, "Well, to His Excellency you must go! If he says you shall be whipped, or dropped over the rail to swim ashore, that's your own lookout. I think he will have no place for boys on a venture like this!"

The feelings of Jules, on hearing this

speech from the sailor, are hardly to be described. Shuffling nervously, and trying to keep his feet on the reeling deck, he started to follow the sailor into the presence of the Marquis. His Excellency, in the full splendor of his uniform, which he made a point of wearing officially at certain hours every day, was standing on the quarter-deck, and looking backward somewhat wistfully toward the sweet shores of France.

With fright, and the first qualms of approaching seasickness, Jules was now a pitiable-looking object as the eyes of the Marquis fell upon him.

A few profoundly deferential words from the sailor, who, being boatswain, approached the commander directly, made clear the situation. It was evident that the Marquis de la Roche, now Viceroy of New France, did not want boys in his viceroyalty at this early stage in its development. At first his face was harsh, his voice like steel, as he began to rebuke the quaking boy; and Jules felt that if he got off with a terrible thrashing from the cat-o-nine-tails he would be marvelously fortunate.

Then something in the boy's face or some home thought seemed to touch the haughty nobleman.

"See to it that you are obedient and diligent, child, as all must be whose fortunes are cast upon this venture!"

With these words, which rolled a mountain off the heart of Jules, the tall Marquis made a gesture of dismissal; and the boatswain led the boy away.

After the strain was over, however, the young landsman found himself possessed by all the nameless torments of seasickness; and for a day or two, as he lay in a heap in whatever corner seemed most out of the way of the sailors' feet, he repented with all the fervor of his soul.

As he began to recover, he saw his father for the first time since the day of the farewells in the prison yard.

If Jules wanted the satisfaction of giving his father a surprise, he had every reason to be content. Christophe Saintine's first thought was that he was looking upon an apparition, sent to tell him that his son had just died

in the far-off St. Malo cottage. The superstitious Breton turned ghastly pale with awe and grief. But when he realized that it was his very son, in the flesh, who clung passionately to his hands, his delight was fervid and unrestrained.

Jules was perfectly and boyishly happy for the rest of the voyage. The boatswain impressed him into his service, and kept him reasonably busy. The boy did not object to this. It gave him a sense of importance, and made him feel like a real sailor.

Jules loved the sea instinctively. The ship was his delight; and every day he could see and talk to his father.

The wind kept fair many days in succession; and at last a low, long line of sandy shore, half veiled in surf, was sighted.

Instantly the whole ship went wild with excitement, which subsided somewhat as the wary pilot announced that the pale coast was that of the dreaded Isle of Sands.

This island, which is still called Sable Island, from the French Isle aux Sables, is the most perilous spot in the Atlantic. Even as long ago as 1598, vessels had been wrecked upon it. It has been called "the Charnel-House of North America." Its hungry sands are gorged with wrecks.

Formed by the deposits of two meeting ocean-currents, it is continually shifting, even like the eddies of the tide.

On the day when Jules espied it from the deck of the Breton ship, it was nearly forty miles in length, and was a slim crescent of pale yellow set in the gray-green seas. Now it is little more than half as long. Then, as now, it was divided almost from end to end by a shallow fresh-water lake, the windy resort of innumerable water-fowl.

As the wind was light, and blowing off the island, the pilot said that a landing might be effected without risk, and the ship cast anchor about three miles from shore. It was dangerous to go nearer on account of the intricate shoals.

The Marquis was rowed ashore, and so struck was he with the inaccessibility of the island that he resolved to make use of it as a temporary prison for his forced colonists.

His design was to leave the convicts on the island while he should explore the coasts of Acadia for a fitting place to plant his settlement. As soon as the site had been chosen and some buildings erected there which might prevent his sorry charges from betaking themselves to the woods, he would return to the island and get them. Meanwhile, in the fair June weather, and with the provisions he would leave them, he thought they would be comfortable, and he knew they would be safe.

The convicts themselves were by no means ill-pleased with this scheme, which was carried into effect without delay; and as for Jules, he had no difficulty in gaining permission from the kindly viceroy to stay upon the island with his father.

When the last boat-load had been landed through the surf and the boat had returned to the ship, and the ship had moved away with swelling sails, the hearts of those left behind sank

(Continued on Opposite Page)



The New Year

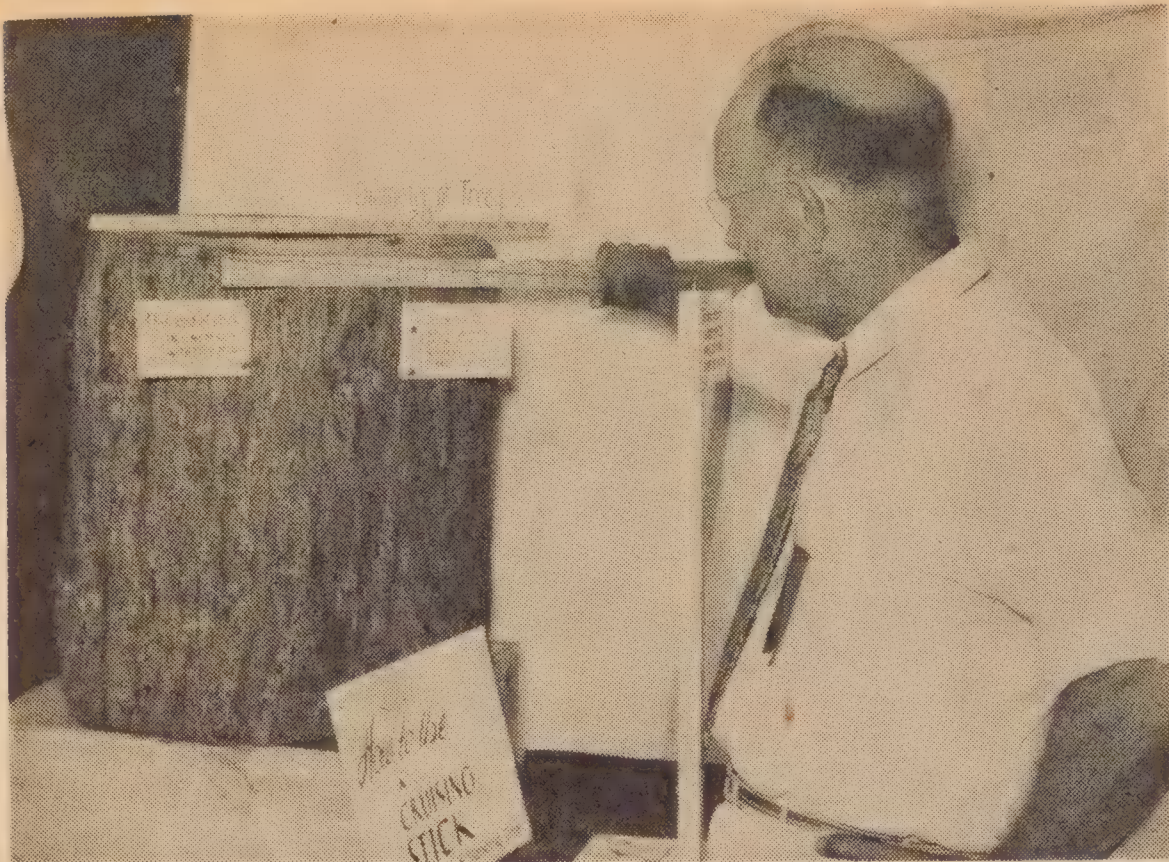
By Edith Horton

Step gallantly into
Another measured year,
And trace the seasons through
As swiftly they appear.

Let ivy cover scars
Which other years have made,
And contemplate the stars,
Serenely, unafraid.

The way you take is known,
The burden which you bear.
You do not walk alone,
Earth is not unaware.

Keep freshness in your eyes,
Plant seeds within the sod;
And when the evening dies,
Reach for the hand of God.



Forester Robert B. Parmenter demonstrates how a cruising stick is used to find the diameter of a standing tree. Notice strings from stick nearest his eye to represent line of sight.

Know How to Measure Standing Timber

PLANNING to sell your standing timber this year? If you are, get a cruising and scaling stick and protect yourself against gyp buyers, advises Robert B. Parmenter, Extension Service Forester at the University of Massachusetts.

There's nothing hard or mysterious about estimating the board feet in your standing timber the way he explains it:

1. Hold cruising stick at arm's length against trunk of tree. Using your eye for the focal point of triangle, line up the left end of cruising stick with your eye and left side of tree. Without moving the head, notice where line of sight crosses scale and the right side of tree. Diameter of tree outside bark is read off in inches at this point.

2. Merchantable length is found by standing 59 feet away from tree and

by holding the cruising stick at arm's length with the top edge in line with your eye and top of last log. Notice where line from eye to stump height crosses lower part of stick. Number of 16 foot logs in tree read off at this point.

3. Matching figures received in steps 1 and 2 to table on stick gives number of board feet in tree.

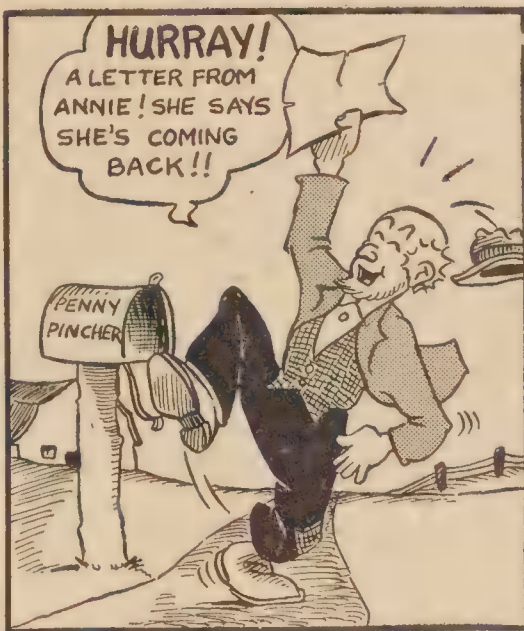
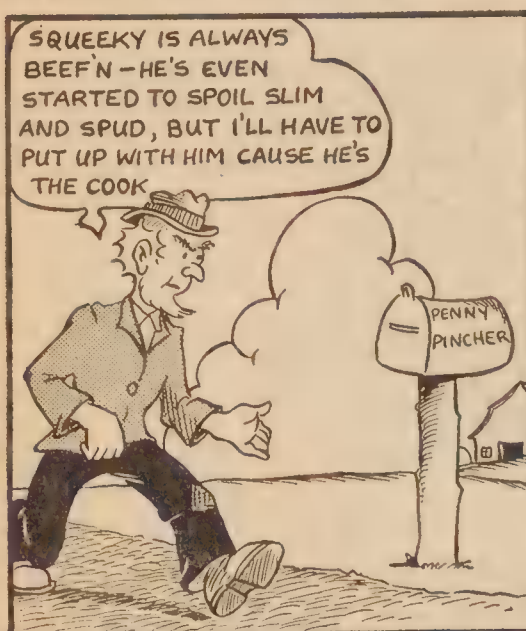
The farmer may also check on buyers by using the International Log Rule. To use this scaling stick a farmer need only know the length of log and measure the diameter inside the bark at small end.

The sticks may be obtained from The Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, at \$1.50 a set.

—Charles L. Stratton.

SLIM and SPUD

The Worm Turns



WISH FOR THE NEW YEAR

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

God bless all little ones whose questing feet

Stand on the threshold of another year;
And all who lie awake, hearing the beat
Of Time against a door closed with a tear.
God bless us all in spite of what we left
undone

Lacking the time, the will, and give us
grace

To love a little more, to share the sun
Neighbor with neighbor, for this year's
brief space.

LEFT ON THE ISLE OF SANDS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

low for a little while, as the unspeakable loneliness of their situation dawned upon them.

Rising only a few feet above the level of the ocean, their island could boast not a tree from end to end. Hummocks of sand, piled up here and there by the winds, were all that broke the monotony of the sky-line.

The first night or two, the weather being fine, they took no thought of shelter, and Jules slept, half-rolled in his father's coat, on a soft, sweet-smelling patch of wild peas in a sheltered hollow. Their wakings in the cool, dewy mornings, with the clear blue above them and a light wind waving the grass-tops and wild-rose thickets, seemed to them like passing from one delicious dream into another.

In wandering over the island they found acres upon acres of blueberry shrub in full bloom and thought of the fruit that would soon be ready for their lips. In the inner meadows, and about the shores of the sweet-water lake, they came upon small herds of wild cattle, already established there from vessels wrecked upon the island, and several troops of shaggy ponies; while on the coast they saw wild hogs busy rooting in the sands, fattening on clams and other shell-fish.

With the sight of such abundance before their eyes they forgot to husband the provisions that had been left them by the Viceroy. Christophe Saintine, more prudent by nature than his fellows and made thoughtful by the presence of his boy, strove vainly to check the perpetual waste. He was, with but one rival, the most influential among the convicts; but on the question of economy his voice was little heeded.

It was not long ere cold east winds, and fogs that overhung the island like a pall for days together, drove the convicts to build themselves rude shelters out of some wreckage found along shore. The first gale, a very moderate one, visiting the island when they had been a fortnight upon it, blew down these flimsy shelters, and badly bruised some of the occupants. One man had his neck broken by a heavy timber falling upon it, and they buried him on the sandy shore.

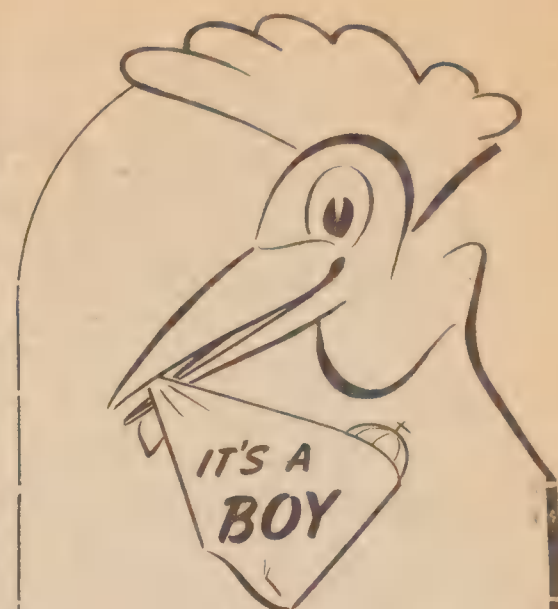
(To be continued)

—A.A.—

WINTER CARE OF GARDENS

PROTECT evergreens with a wind-break or shade to prevent drying by winter wind and sun. It's the drying rather than the cold that causes damage to these trees. After a heavy fall of wet snow, shake small trees and evergreens as a precaution against broken boughs and limbs.

Cover bulbs and perennial roots with a heavy blanket of leaves or other mulch after the ground is frozen. This prevents the alternate freezing and thawing which may heave bulbs and roots out of the ground and leave them exposed to the air. When open weather permits, clean gutters and downspouts so that water will be certain to run off. Constant roof drip can damage or kill plants.



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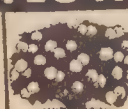
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Shoemaker bit, NEW 1.00
Shackles, 2 1/4" doz. 1.00
Machete 17 1/2" blade 1.75
Krag rifle, 30/40 37.50

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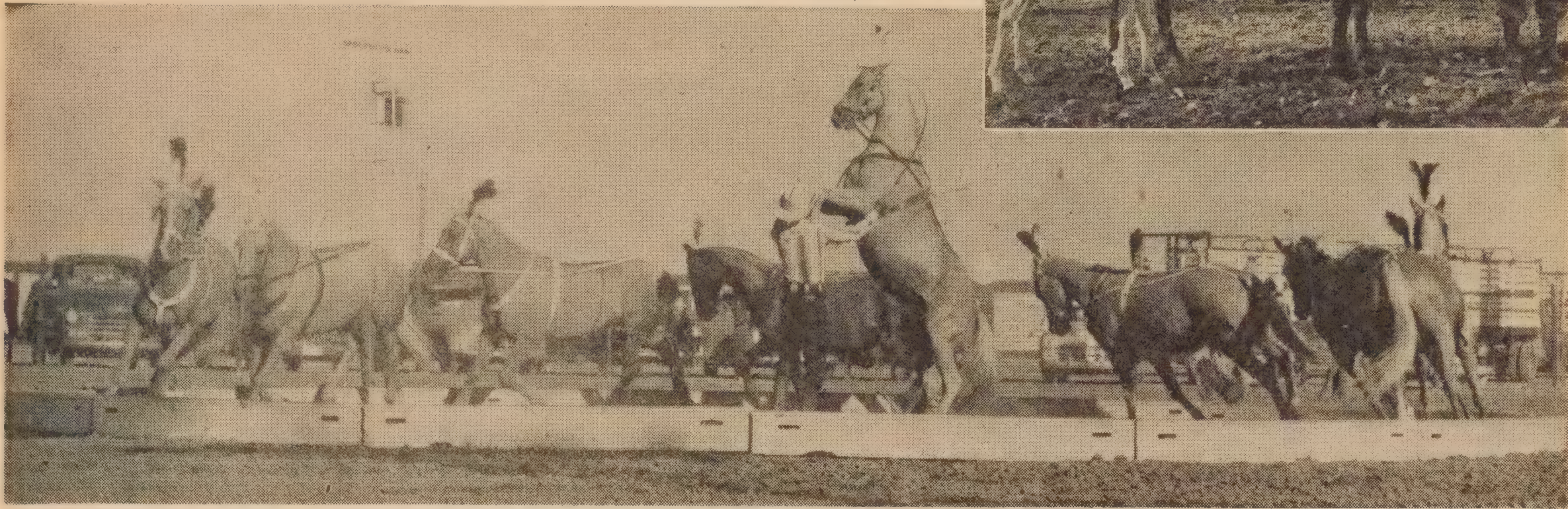
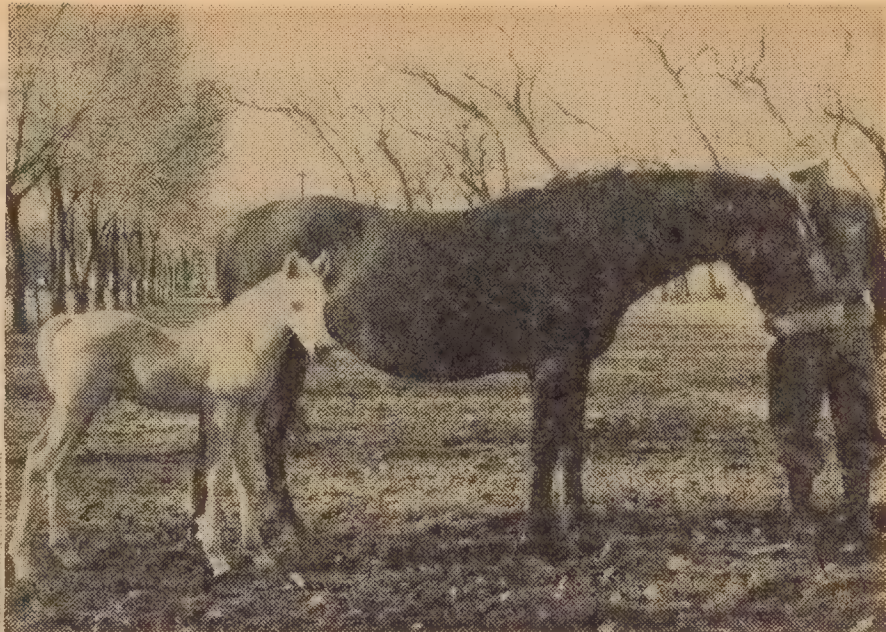
216 CHERRY STREET DANVILLE, NEW YORK



Down Mexico Way

By H. E. BABCOCK

During the spring of 1944 while Mrs. Babcock and I were at South Springs Ranch, the first son of the palomino stallion on the place was born. The colt is pictured at right. The stallion, Muchacho de Oro was four years old at the time, and the colt's mother was a three-year-old seven-eighths thoroughbred sorrel. This colt was raised and in due time sold. Howard and Ann lost track of him, so you can imagine their delight when at the New Mexico State Fair this fall they rediscovered him. He was the lead horse (standing on his hind legs) in the crack drill team pictured below and was identified by the South Springs Ranch brand on his left jaw.



ABOUT the time of the first killing frost each fall, I begin to get letters from readers of this page asking how to find my son's South Springs Ranch in New Mexico. Quite obviously, most of those who write these inquiries are California bound. The best information I can supply is to tell them to drive southwest from Roswell, N. M., on the road which leads to Carlsbad Caverns and when about four miles out of Roswell to begin to look for the sign pictured below. I do not guarantee that it will be adorned by my grandson, as in the picture. He is much too active for me to keep track of him. The rest of the pictures on this page were taken by my son, Howard E. Babcock, Jr., at the New Mexico State Fair at Albuquerque last fall. In order to get some of the shots, he had to be pretty quick on his feet.

How Would You Like To Play This Game ?

➤ New Mexico tag—the bull is "IT."

▼ The fat boy and the fat bull couldn't stick together.



▼ Ten to one the bull misses him; otherwise it would be too bad.

▼ Wonder which one has the hardest head?



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Advertisers



THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, So. Main St., Akron 18, Ohio, has available a silage cap which is a two-piece covering which, after it is put over the silage, is filled with water to pack the silage and prevent entrance of air. This is made of plastic which is resistant to grease, moisture and chemicals.

FOR CALVES: KAF-KIT, a milk replacement for calves recently put on the market by the **WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY,** Appleton, Wisconsin, is distributed in 42-pound drums. It is not a calf meal replacement; it is a milk replacement with 1 pound being equivalent to 8 pounds of milk.

RESEARCH: For the second year the **RALSTON PURINA COMPANY** of St. Louis, Mo., is offering a number of research fellowship awards. These will be for the 1950-51 school year. Application blanks for the fellowship awards are available by writing the Ralston Purina Research Awards Committee, c/o J. D. Sykes, **RALSTON PURINA COMPANY,** St. Louis 2, Mo.

The seven winners of the 1949-50 fellowships are now enrolled in graduate schools of their selection.

ANNIVERSARY: This past October 14,000 visitors came to Coldwater, Ohio, which has a normal population of 2,500. These visitors came to a week-long celebration of the New Idea Division of the **AVCO MANUFACTURING CORPORATION.** The occasion was the 50th anniversary of New Idea. The principal speakers were M. L. Wilson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and H. E. Babcock, Director of AVCO and author of *Kernels, Screenings & Chaff.*

MARKSMANSHIP: The **REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY** of Bridgeport, Conn., have two booklets which they will be glad to send you on request. The titles are: "How to be a Crack Shot" and "More Fun with Your '22' Rifle." We would appreciate mention of **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** when you write for these booklets.



A new revolutionary vaccinator for poultry called the "Grant Inoculator" is announced by the **R. G. THUESDALE CO.** of Rehoboth, Mass. The patented machine, which is of a syringe type, weighs only about 4 ounces and can be carried around the farm to vaccinate the birds wherever convenient.

Tests have proven the Inoculator does the job easily, effectively, and quickly, and insures correct dosage of vaccine each time. The cylinder will hold more than enough vaccine for 500 doses without reloading. The inoculator is made of aluminum with stainless steel long-lasting needles. The "Grant Inoculator" has an adjustable hand grip that can be adapted to various sized hands and this makes it particularly attractive to women operators who now do so much vaccination work on poultry farms. The company announces the appointment of Durgin and Company, Inc. of Reading, Mass., as their national sales distributors.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

CANTON, N. Y., READER GETS REWARD CHECK

ONCE again some cattle thieves fought a losing battle against a tough trio—the police, an *American Agriculturist* subscriber, and a Service Bureau sign. As a result they are now serving a minimum of six months in St. Lawrence County Jail.

Back in June, two men stole an artificially bred calf from the barn of Leon and Hollis Brown of Canton, New York. The Browns discovered the loss when they went to milk, and investigation disclosed tracks leading through heavy grass to the highway. They immediately called the authorities. After a long investigation by the St. Lawrence County sheriff's patrol, Kenneth and Walter Raycraft were apprehended and convicted on a petit larceny charge. Justice Leon G. Crary committed each of them to the county jail for six months.

As a result of their part in bringing these thieves to justice, Leon and Hollis Brown have been sent an *American Agriculturist* reward check in the amount of \$25.

We want to congratulate the police officials and the Browns for the effective manner in which this case was handled. We would suggest that prospective cattle or poultry thieves avoid property posted with a Service Bureau sign.

—A.A.—

CASH CHECKS PROMPTLY

You will remember that I wrote you about a refund that I was unable to get. You secured it for me, but now the check has come back marked "Account Closed." I am hoping you can do something about it.

Of course we will be glad to try, but we would like to point out for the benefit of all of our readers that the check in question was not presented for payment until six weeks after it was issued. Apparently our subscriber carried it around in his pocket for some time; and even then it was not deposited in the bank but was cashed at a place of business, which probably caused further delay.

It is always good business to cash checks promptly.

—A.A.—

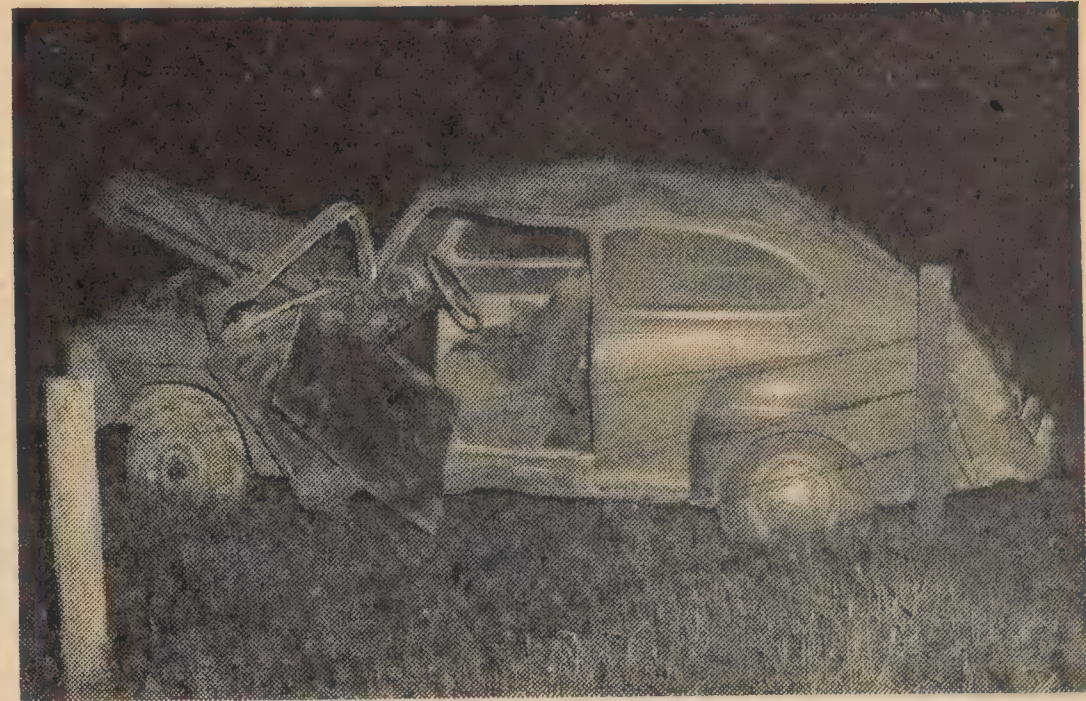
PHONY PUZZLES

The use of easy initial puzzles to induce the purchase of goods or the making of donations, followed by virtual "brain-buster" tie-breakers, has been condemned by the National Better Business Bureau as a scheme to deceive and exploit a gullible public. The easy puzzles are merely a lure or "come-on" and it is not until after the contestant makes a donation or buys some goods that he discovers that the pay-off competition requires puzzle solving skill of an exceptional calibre.

The Bureau's criticism is not against the use of tie-breakers which few, if any, contestants can completely solve, or the requirement to make a purchase or donation. It is the fact that the purchase or donation is induced through trickery which takes advantage of the contestant's ignorance of the true nature of the tie-breakers. Business has been urged to cooperate in freeing advertising of such prize contests.

—A.A.—

"Your frank opinion and honesty is greatly appreciated. I am most thankful for your suggestions, and must confess I would not have known where to turn for information had you not so kindly obliged."—Mrs. M. L., New York



Maybe he swerved to miss a deer—his car skidded nearly 400 feet crashing through 4 concrete posts—landing in the field.

The driver, a North American policyholder who had been a rural mail carrier for over 20 years was instantly killed.

\$1000.00 was paid his widow.

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

A Friend's Name May Be in This List

Henry Giles, Peconic, N. Y.	130.00	Lila Morrow, Court Street, Edwards, N. Y.	130.00
Struck by auto—broken leg		Auto accident—injured neck, back & arms	
Edward Moisa, Mattituck, L. I.	64.29	Benjamin Congdon, Rosiere, N. Y.	72.86
Truck accident—broke rib and injured kidney		Auto accident—head injury, cuts & bruises	
Gladys Slavnik, Jamesport, L. I.	28.57	Esther M. Cornelius, R. 2, Medina, N. Y.	53.57
Auto collision—cut and bruised shoulder & elbow		Auto collision—cut forehead, contused thigh	
Frederick Whitehead, Campbell, N. Y.	127.14	John W. Gilbert, R. 1, Gouverneur, N. Y.	20.00
Automobile accident—broken arm		Auto accident—broken bone in hand	
Edward Grover, No. Java, N. Y.	42.86	Billy Horton, Middle Road, Oneida, N. Y.	25.00
Auto accident—contusion of leg		Auto accident—sprained right foot	
Carrie H. Larson, Westfield, N. Y.	130.00	Fred Swietak, deceased, West Branch, N.Y.	1000.00
Car hit tree—broken thigh bone		Auto struck tree—death benefits	
Melvin Watters, Montgomery, N. Y.	15.00	John Harte, Williston, Vt.	24.28
Auto accident—injured temple and knee		Truck accident—injured knee and elbow	
Eleanor A. Beilby, Binghamton, N. Y.	21.43	Katherine Harte, Williston, Vt.	24.28
Auto accident—sprained ankle and foot		Truck accident—injured knee	
Robert J. Frew, Glenwood, N. Y.	64.28	Neva Dora Dutton, Waterbury, Vt.	75.00
Truck accident—frac. rib, cuts & bruises		Auto accident—injured forehead and back	
Everett J. Dunlop, Ilion, N. Y.	12.86	Percy F. Drown, deceased, Lyndonville, Vt.	1000.00
Auto accident—injuries		Auto accident—death benefits	
Carl Gluck, Monticello, N. Y.	60.00	Robert L. Dennis, No. Haverhill, N. H.	130.00
Truck accident—broken ribs		Auto accident—broken arm, cut scalp	
Arthur Winne, Voorheesville, N. Y.	26.43	Mabel D. Clark, Littleton, N. H.	50.00
Truck accident—injured hand		Auto accident—cut forehead, concussion	
Dorothy Neuhauer, Averill Park, N. Y.	22.86	Rosie M. Carlisle, Lebanon, N. H.	41.42
Auto accident—sprained wrist		Auto accident—dislocated elbow	
Beatrice Snyder, Hammondsport, N. Y.	60.00	Zelma H. Bates, Lyme, N. H.	30.00
Auto accident—bruised chest		Truck accident—shock and bruises	
Richard Straw, Altamont, N. Y.	45.72	Alice Simes, Kingston, N. H.	72.86
Auto accident—broke clavicle		Auto accident—head injury, cuts & bruises	
Lloyd Gray, Altamont, N. Y.	97.57	Lucille L. Busque, Augusta, Me.	102.86
Auto accident—sprained shoulder		Auto accident—broken leg	
Gladys Eaton, Willet, N. Y.	60.00	Marie A. Busque, Augusta, Me.	102.86
Auto accident—multiple cuts and bruises		Auto accident—wrenched & sprained back	
Victor C. Renwick, Maryland, N. Y.	61.43	Harold McKeen, R. 5, Houlton, Me.	17.14
Auto accident—cuts & bruises, concussion		Auto accident—injured foot	
Alton C. Ainslie, Richfield Springs, N. Y.	15.72	Leland A. Gerry, Unity, Me.	21.43
Auto accident—cut face, concussion		Auto accident—crushed leg	
Floyd Fisher, Gloversville, N. Y.	20.00	Onie B. Ross, Rangeley, Me.	130.00
Auto accident—bruises and cuts		Hit by car—broken ankle	
George B. Watson, Randall, N. Y.	108.57	Leda Tardiff, 5 Benton Ave., Waterville, Me.	30.00
Car skidded and hit tree—inj. shoulder		Auto accident—sprained knee, cut forehead	
John W. Gilbert, Gouverneur, N. Y.	40.00	Leon H. Dunnell, Northfield, Mass.	21.43
Auto accident—cut on arm, injured hand		Auto accident—bruised and scraped elbow	
Robert Bain, Edmeston, N. Y.	25.71	Herbert C. Orr, Greenfield, Mass.	80.00
Auto accident—broke collar bone		Auto accident—frac. rib and injured back	
John Duffy, Angelica, N. Y.	65.00	Leroy W. Anderson, Ashfield, Mass.	41.23
Auto accident—broke bone in leg		Truck tipped over—frac. rib, inj. head	
Albert Mieskiel, Rome, N. Y.	44.28	Earl W. Upton, Shelburne Falls, Mass.	130.00
Auto accident—injured chest & shoulder		Truck tipped over—fractured vertebrae	
Robert Mieskiel, Rome, N. Y.	110.71	Margaret Jordon, Pomfret Center, Conn.	65.00
Auto accident—injured chest & back		Auto accident—broke hand, injured back	
Everett Kane, Canajoharie, N. Y.	30.00	James Dinagen, Pascoag, R. I.	18.00
Auto accident—cut head and chest		Auto accident—frac. ribs	
Helen M. Brown, Chaumont, N. Y.	48.57	John Griswold, Waymart, Pa.	50.00
Auto accident—bruised arms & legs		Auto collision—broken wrist	
Jay Burch, Granville, N. Y.	41.43	Eunice Newman, North East, Pa.	40.00
Auto accident—injured spine		Auto accident—injured arm and chest	
Patricia A. Morse, Lowville, N. Y.	20.00	William Newman, North East, Pa.	1000.00
Auto accident—bruised body, cut nose		Auto accident—death benefits	
Betty Tuttle, R. 3, Hornell, N. Y.	62.86	Ignatius Kwiatkoski, Wattsburg, Pa.	62.14
Auto accident—bruises, sprained back		Auto accident—cut knees & inj. shoulder	
George B. Watson, R. 1, Randall, N. Y.	108.57	Roy G. Rohel, Sussex, N. J.	42.86
Car skidded and hit tree—injured shoulder		Car overturned—broken wrist	
John W. Gilbert, R. 1, Gouverneur, N. Y.	40.00	Henry Stang, Allamuchy, N. J.	35.71
Auto accident—cut on arm, injured hand		Auto accident—broken nose, cuts & bruises	
		Constance Hilton, R. 1, Barnesville, Md.	130.00
		Auto accident—fractured jaw, cut face	

Keep Your Policy Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

New..for Farming in the 1950's

*See it...
Try it...*

Low-Cost "VAC" Case Tractor
with NEW
EAGLE HITCH

1-LATCH ON

Easiest
**3-POINT
HOOK-UP**
You Ever Saw

2-SLIP THE PIN IN

3-AND GO

NEW
**LATCH-ON
IMPLEMENTS**
HOLD THEIR DEPTH

NEW
**HYDRAULIC
CONTROL**

ONE LITTLE LEVER DOES IT ALL

● Moldboard plows in one and two-bottom sizes, two-way moldboard plows, disk plows, disk harrows, disk hillers, listers, field tillers and other tool-bar implements—all are built for "latch-on" hook-up and uniform penetration with the Eagle Hitch.

The new hydraulic control has its pump right on the engine, independent of clutch and gears. It works instantly, moving or standing. Pump is permanently primed, the whole system self-bleeding—no air lock possible. It uses ordinary motor oil. This new control gives high clearance to Eagle Hitch implements, lifts and adjusts cultivators and other front-mounted equipment.



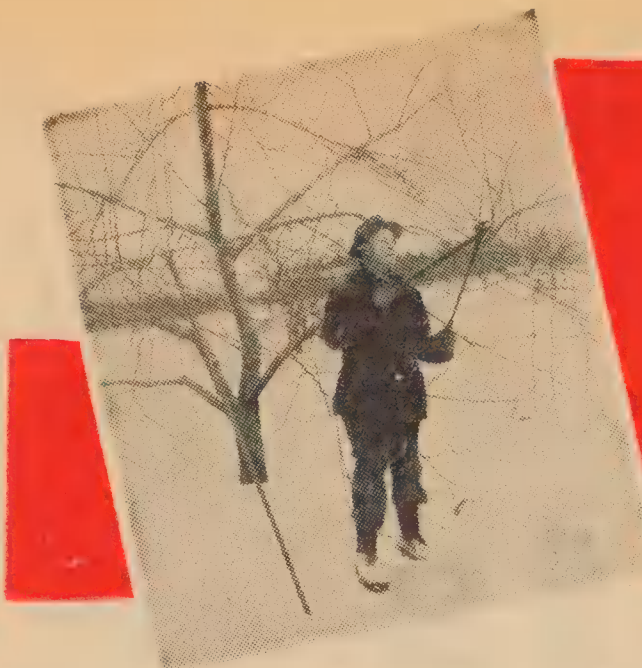
● Now you can hitch and unhitch rear-mounted tractor implements with no tugging or lifting. No need to leave your seat on the tractor.

Now you can have all the convenience of a rear-mounted plow, and yet plow at uniform depth regardless of tough spots and rough ground.

For a new thrill in easy farming, try the Eagle Hitch yourself. Just back the "VAC" tractor in position ahead of the implement and open the latches with the convenient cord. Touch the hydraulic control and see the open throats of the hitch take hold of the implement like an eagle grabbing a rabbit. Let go the cord, slip in the single pin at the top, and GO.

Follow the plow along the furrow. See how well it holds its depth when it hits the tough spots. See how steady it runs, even when tractor wheels go over humps and hollows. That's because the Eagle Hitch leaves the plow free to hold its depth, without help from hydraulic lift or gauge wheel.

Eagle Hitch, Latch-On implements, new sealed-unit hydraulic control—you get all three with the low-cost all-purpose "VAC," or the new high-clearance "VAH" tractor. See your Case dealer about a demonstration now. Send for latest catalog on the 2-plow "VA" Series, larger 2-plow "S" Series, 3-plow "D" Series or the mighty 4-5 plow "LA." J. I. Case Co., Dept. A-11, Racine, Wis.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Growing Good Fruit IN 1950

By Dan Dalrymple

Secretary, New York State Horticultural Society

SOME GROWERS may wonder what's the use of thinking about the 1950 apple crop, with several million bushels of the 1949 crop unconsumed; but in my brief experience as a grower, I have observed that the time to have fruit is the time when the other fellow doesn't. Often big crop years like 1949 are followed by shorter crop years. Ordinarily we would expect that 1950 would be a better year for our apple growers and just as satisfactory for other fruits as 1949, price-wise.

The 1949 crop set a high standard of quality, color, freedom from disease and insect injury. Competition from other areas and other fruits makes production of high quality apples at low cost a must. Marketing, after this first step of good production, is a topic by itself.

I have come to regard pruning as the most important single job on a fruit farm. Good pruning saves time, materials, and gives you better

color and size. Some trees should be pruned very close to the ground, especially this year. The removal of low quality varieties of old trees that only bear apples every other year when every orchard does is essential, as well as unknown types that have gone out years ago, wild trees in the hedge row, and choke-cherries which harbor pests and diseases. Big bulldozers are doing a wonderful job on big trees in western New York this year, pushing roots, stumps, tops and all up in piles where they can gradually be burned. The new chain saws are doing a fine job in cutting these non-profitable trees off and up into manageable sizes.

After this first job of getting the inefficient producers out of the way, comes the perennial problem of deciding which limbs to cut off. One grower I know is now engaged in slaughtering his beautiful young productive orchard on good land, apparently too much intrigued by the idea of improving quality and size. This grower feels that if a little pruning is good, much more is better.

Too much pruning will reduce yields and give such succulent growth of suckers and leaves that the fruit will not be well-colored, but will give the blown-up, puffy apples that no one wants any more. If we happen to have a severe cold spell, these heavily pruned trees may canker from sun-scald on the exposed, heavily-cut surfaces.

More growers are doing little or no pruning, pointing out that the price of apples—even good apples—will not justify the expense. Trees in many of these orchards are old and thick, and it is almost impossible to get spray material through them when the leaves are on the trees. They must be fertilized heavily to get even a reasonable set, and in this case will have small

Before top quality fruit can be harvested next fall, a vast amount of work and cash must be expended. In addition to pruning, which Dan Dalrymple discusses here, there will be plenty of tasks such as spraying, trimming and harvesting.



As Dan points out, there is only one way to trim this kind of a tree, and that's close to the ground.

green apples which nobody wants except the English, and they will not take many. Most growers try a reasonable compromise between these extremes, based on experience and soil.

Owners of a good many orchards in New York State, especially those planted thirty years ago, are finding their trees are getting big and close together. We are beginning to find that these older trees, thirty years or older, will stand a considerable amount of heading back, both on the top and on the sides. If this heading back is all done in one year, or if it is accompanied by too much nitrate, there will be too heavy a growth of suckers. So take it easy.

Several growers are now cutting openings into four corners of the trees to let in sunlight and promote more bearing surface near the trunk. Here again, if this is all done at once, we may get severe scalding, especially on the heavier soils. Severe weather or marginal soils create several problems for the pruner.

Some varieties suffer more than others from severe pruning. Baldwins, for instance, cannot take too much topping, although near Lake Ontario some of us have done pretty severe cutting without too bad results, if a few suckers are left for shade. Almost anything can be done to an apple tree where you have 15 to 20 feet of good ground underneath it and where temperatures do not get too low.

Cutting openings into the tree, or all

(Continued on Page 12)



Feed Costs Can be Cut

A Timely Message to Poultrymen

POULTRYMEN, squeezed between low market prices for their eggs and high production costs, are looking to their cooperative for action. Here is what is being done

New Mash Saves \$5.00 Per Ton

A new laying mash called "G.L.F. Egg Maker" has been formulated and is now available through G.L.F. Service Agencies. This mash takes advantage of a number of good ingredient buys. Nutritionally, it is complete and has margins for safety on all the important vitamins and minerals needed for high egg production and hen health. (In some areas freight differentials make it possible to save more than \$5.00 per ton.)

"G.L.F. Egg Maker" will continue to be in the G.L.F. poultry feed line-up and the formula will remain constant except where new developments or great savings can be made. Any formula changes will be announced through Service Agencies in the usual manner

"G.L.F. Egg Maker" is priced at \$5.00 per ton under the regular G.L.F. Laying Mash. With average production on today's market this \$5.00 per ton saving actually increases the spread between the cost of producing eggs and egg receipts by 1c on every dozen.

Further Savings on Grain

Careful selection among the grains and

scratch mixtures available through G.L.F. can save from \$5.00 a ton on scratch feed.

A ready-mixed 50-50 corn and wheat scratch is the most expensive grain to feed. Whole or cracked corn is the cheapest. Straight corn will save around \$10.00 a ton, and during cold weather is just as good as a mixed scratch. Of the mixed scratch feeds, Super Coarse or Coarse Scratch with Oats are the best buys.

Selling Eggs

The only way to dispose of a surplus is to eat it. G.L.F., along with other poultry groups, is actively working with the grocery trade, the press, and the public to increase consumption of eggs. Most of this work is being done through the Poultry and Egg

National Board, of which G.L.F. is a member. PENB has developed a flow of information to consumers designed to increase the consumption of eggs and poultry by the general public. Through efforts of PENB, egg consumption is high and on the increase.

G.L.F. marketing personnel is also on the hunt for more markets for Nearby eggs. In addition to metropolitan New York, the G.L.F. Marketing Division is shipping eggs to markets in Boston, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and is now developing markets as far south as Georgia. A competent and aggressive sales policy such as this on Nearby eggs is beneficial to every egg producer in G.L.F. territory.

* * *

Today's egg surplus is partly seasonal, but the price is lower and the surplus will last longer because government policies have for several years encouraged expansion. Feed prices cannot decline as easily as they should because price supports make them sticky and slower in movement.

There is no quick and easy way out of a position like this. It has been a long time building up and will take time to work out.

As other opportunities appear where G.L.F. can make savings for poultrymen, they will be adopted and poultrymen notified so they may have the opportunity to use them if they wish.

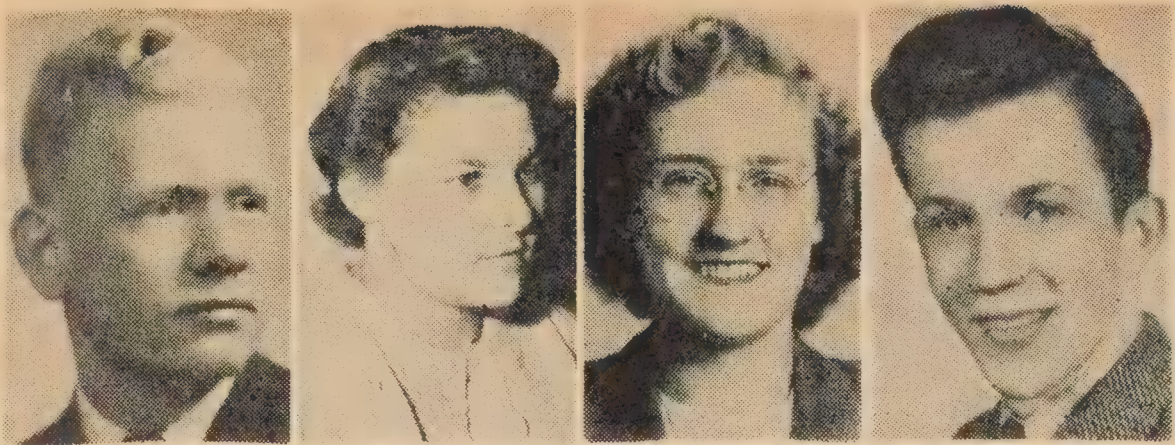
COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, NEW YORK

Feeding G.L.F. Egg Maker

A gradual change in each laying house is recommended when changing to a new mash. A good practice is to put the new mash in only one hopper and move on to other hoppers as the birds consume new feed. Another method is a gradual mixing of the new and old mashes in the hoppers, stepping up the amount of new mash in the mixture each day.

Check With Your G.L.F. Service Agency About . . .

G.L.F. Egg Maker Mash



Leon Pritchard

Margaret Lane

Betsey McVey

Beryl Walseman

New York 4-H Livestock Champions for 1949

By H. A. WILLMAN

Four-H Club Livestock Specialist

EIGHT outstanding 4-H'ers were recently selected as the 1949 New York State 4-H Dairy and Livestock project champions. To be named as the State Champion 4-H Holstein Club boy or girl or the winner among the other dairy breed and among 4-H sheep, swine or beef cattle workers is one of the finest honors that may come to a club member. So say several former State 4-H champions.

Many qualities are considered in the final selection of these winners each year. These considerations include years in club work, completeness and accuracy of project records, leadership work, and the development of flocks and herds. Much emphasis is also placed on the use of improved practices, participation in livestock activities, and on the number of animals that are bred by the members.

The Winners

Among the dairy champions were David Orton, Sidney, Delaware County, representing the Holstein breed; Herbert Staring, Lowville, Lewis County, for Jerseys; Margaret Lane, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, for Guernseys; Leon Pritchard, Canandaigua, Ontario County, for Brown Swiss; and Beryl Walseman of Carthage, Lewis County, for the Ayrshire breed.

The meat animal champions were Ralph Blik, Williamson, Wayne County, who represented the best among the swine members. On sheep, Betsey McVey of Black Creek, Allegany County, won first, while Phillip Taylor from Lawtons, Erie County, was named champion among the 4-H Beef feeders and breeders.

A Good Start

These champions, except for one member, range from 19 to 21 years of age. They all started their work in much the same way and their progress has been very similar. From their original start either with a calf, sow or ewe, this group now owns 157 head of livestock, more than 30% of which trace either to their first or second project females. As a result of the growth of their 4-H enterprises and the interest that they have shown in owning better livestock, many new practices have been adopted on their home

farms. With the State champions, some of these practices and services include the keeping of purebreds, the use of selected bulls, artificial breeding, calf-hood vaccinating, official classifying, and Dairy Herd Improvement testing.

Herbert Staring, the State Jersey champion, says that he "has just applied for a life membership in the American Jersey Cattle Club." Beryl Walseman and David Orton also report that their older cows have been officially classified under their National Breed Association program. Thirty-two of their 81 head of cattle trace to either their first or second project calves. Many other examples might be given to show the influence of a 4-H project beginning. For instance, Betsey McVey now has 23 head of sheep, and they all trace to her first two project ewes.

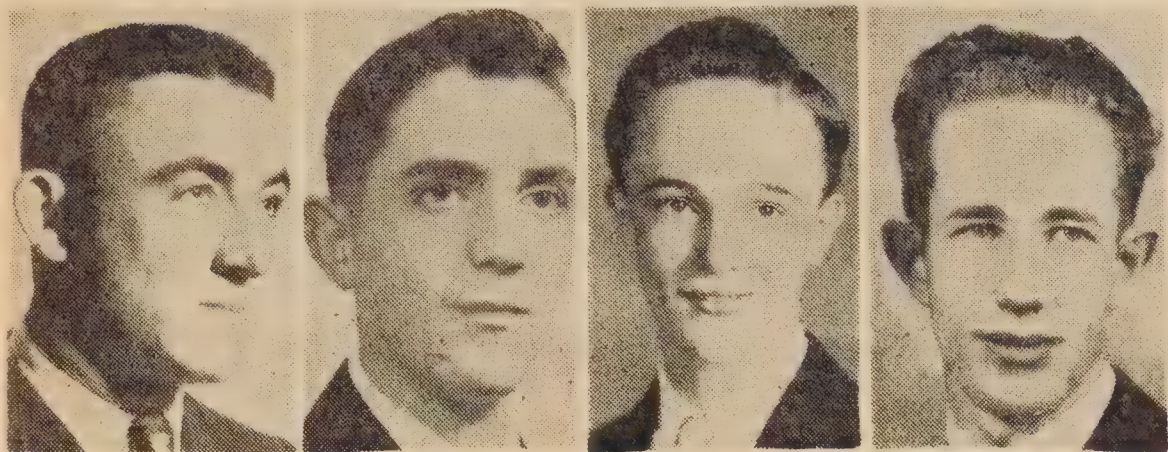
Many Nominated

The State champions had plenty of competition because forty-nine counties nominated 295 of their most outstanding dairy and livestock club members for the various State project championships. These county winners, who now own over 2,000 head of livestock, represent nearly 10,000 New York dairy and livestock members. Furthermore, they average 16 years of age and have stayed in club work for an average period of 5.3 years.

The closest contenders for the 1949 State Holstein championship award were Edwin Coleman, Wyoming County; Charles Johnson Jr., Orange; Harold Grover, Chenango; Franklin Pells, Columbia; Robert Peterson, Lewis; Arlton Lamont, Schoharie; Leon Timmerman, Jefferson; Kenneth Roberts, Oneida; Kenneth Stewart, Sullivan; Alvin Wayand, Yates; Richard Brooks, Cortland; Roger Hoornbeck, Ulster; Arnold Cope, Otsego; Donald House, Livingston; Paul Hudson, Onondaga; Oscar King, Franklin; Joseph Fisher, Madison; William Behling, Cayuga; Ruth Schneider, Lewis; Jeanne Pendergast, Onondaga; Helen Story, Washington; Sylvia Brach, Orange; Shirley Rohring, Niagara; Margaret Ross, Erie; Barbara Hahn, Dutchess, and Barbara Tucker, Ulster.

For the Guernsey breed award, Robert Carey of Cayuga County and John Jack of Delaware received an honor-

(Continued on Page 14)



Herbert Staring

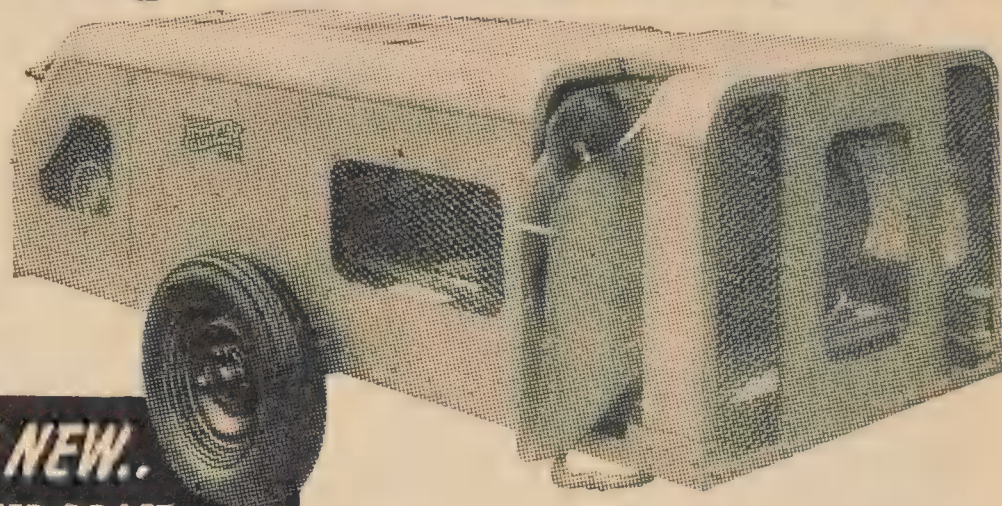
Ralph Blik

Phillip Taylor

David Orton

GET GREATER COVERAGE

at LOWER COST with FARQUHAR IRON AGE



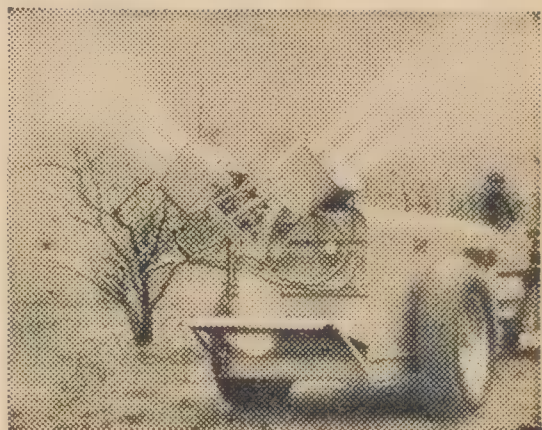
ALL NEW..

LIGHTER DRAFT ORCHARD MIST SPRAYER ASSURES COMPLETE COVERAGE WITH CONCENTRATE SPRAYING!

Now Farquhar gives you more orchard and grove spraying efficiency than you've ever had before! Double axial blowers allow spraying from either or both sides of machine. Special discharge orifices make more efficient use of high speed air blast. Reversing controls automatically cleans nozzles. High pressure break-up assures right droplet sizes for any type of spraying. Operated by one man from tractor seat.

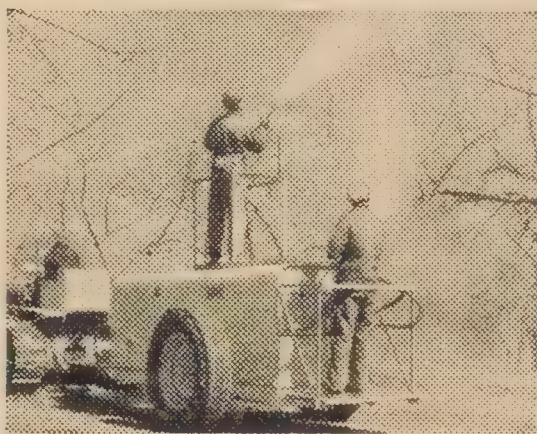
New Double Spray Head Covers 2

Rows at Once... Farquhar's amazing new double spray head attachment covers both sides of row at same time... does twice the work on one high-speed drive-through, with tremendous foliage agitation for complete penetration. Controlled application guarantees thorough coverage. Easily converted to single spray head or conventional Iron Age machine.



Iron Age High Pressure Orchard Sprayers Meet Every Grower's Need...

Complete range of sizes and capacities, available with double spray heads, booms and guns—power take-off or engine drive, for orchard, grove and vineyard operators. Rugged construction assures long life, minimum upkeep. Streamlined design permits easy passage between rows.



Complete Line of Iron Age Orchard Dusters... Iron Age High Velocity Dusters are built in all capacities and sizes to provide quick, low-cost crop protection, no matter what the acreage. Precision-built blower runs smoothly and easily, delivers strong, accurate dust blast. Power take-off and engine-driven models.

No matter what your spraying requirements, Farquhar Iron Age offers you the right orchard or grove model to give you more coverage at lower cost. See your nearest Farquhar Iron Age dealer for complete information.

Distributed in this area by:

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Gasport, N. Y.

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PLANT AND SPRAY THE IRON AGE WAY

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

LET THEM TRY IT!

ACCORDING to a statement from the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, the average American working man can buy more food for an hour's labor than the average working man of any other nation except Australia. Russia, as you might expect, is at the bottom. Based on an index of 100 for the United States, some of the other 18 countries in the study rate as follows in food-producing power of real earnings:

Australia	109
United States	100
Norway	88
Great Britain	71
Ireland	45
France	35
Austria	23
Russia	18

Here are some examples of the number of minutes of working time required to buy food in different countries covered by the survey:

	1 doz. Eggs	1 lb. Wheat Flour	1 lb. Pork Chops	1 lb. Sugar
United States	27	4	32	4
Britain	57	5	29	10
Ireland	170	7	...	11
Italy	112	22	133	46
Russia	158	52	407	141

I sometimes wish that those who want to trade off our liberties for the social and economic systems of other countries could have a one-way ticket to those countries that they admire so much. How long do you think it would be before they would be yelling to come back?

A JOB FOR EVENING AND WINTER DAYS

IN RECENT YEARS so much has been said about planning, and so many attempts made by government to plan our lives and business for us, that the word "planning" has come to have a bad taste in our mouths. However, nothing much was ever really accomplished without a good plan, a plan made by ourselves and with our families and partners, not by some outsider.

This is the time, therefore, to make careful plans for your big farm campaign for 1950. These long winter evenings are the time to sit down with the family, look at the map of your farm, decide which fields should be plowed, consider the crops and the rotations, determine what you are going to do, and then make a list of seeds, lime and fertilizer with which to implement your plan.

The next step is to order your supplies and get them on hand. The first ones in the markets are first served. If there are shortages later, what a satisfaction it is to you to know that you are all set.

Another job is to list your farm equipment, then look it over and set down what new machines you must buy, what repairs must be made.

This kind of planning and preparedness not only will save you dollars but it will save you from worry and irritations when your field operations start to roll.

MILK CURED HIM

SOME TIME AGO I wrote a piece here reporting that the scientists and nutritionists now think that every person should drink a quart of milk a day, and that nothing else we eat would do more to keep our bones—and therefore all the rest of us—young.

Among the letters received as the result of the editorial was one from a reader which states that for many years he had leg cramps at night resulting in lack of sleep and much suffering. His doctor said that the trouble might be due to lack of calcium and vitamin D.

"So I resorted to a much greater use of milk, increasing my consumption till I got it up to two quarts a day. That means with me about three glasses of milk per meal at noon and night, with a glass or two in between. I have followed this practice now for several months and I have learned to like it. Cramps are a thing of the past and they don't bother me now in the least.

"I am convinced that where an elderly man uses butter and at least a pound of cheese per month, with only one quart of milk a day, he is not getting

By E. R. Eastman

the amount of milk that his system requires in order to maintain the calcium in his bones. In my case it takes two quarts per day, with butter, and at least a pound of cheese a month."

I have often wondered why so many dairymen themselves use such small quantities of milk. We all know now that it is the cheapest food at almost any price that there is. Dairymen get this food at the wholesale price.

We now know also, and there is more and more evidence to prove it, that milk and other dairy products are absolutely essential to grow strong bones and to maintain them without deterioration to a ripe old age. We know that milk has many other health-giving properties, to say nothing from the farmer's standpoint of the need of cutting down the milk surplus. If every farm family would use the milk, butter, and cheese needed to maintain good health, it would go a long, long way toward solving the market surplus problem.

CAN WE GROW CORN FOR GRAIN IN THE NORTHEAST?

TIME WAS when the Northeast was a great corn-for-grain growing section. With what pride our grandfathers bragged about their yields and selected the best ears and tied or braided the husks together to save for seed! How they argued about the best varieties! By the way, what did they call those strings of ears? If I ever knew, I have forgotten.

Then the great West opened up and the grain corn business traveled west. Now there are some indications that it is coming back. The development of early maturing hybrid varieties makes it possible to get good yields of ear corn on eastern farms where it couldn't be grown before. Also, we know a lot more about growing corn, but many farmers question whether growing corn for grain in the East is here to stay and to increase. What do you think? Let's have some short letters from good farmers based on practical experience.

NORTHEAST FARMING ON A SOUND BASIS

THE PENNSYLVANIA State College of Agriculture in 1947 made a cross section study of the credit needs of a large number of Pennsylvania farmers in many different counties. At that time about half of the farmers had no debt, about one-fourth owed less than 9 cents per dollar owned, only about one farmer in four had real estate debt, and about half had some kind of a short-term debt.

Without doubt an accurate survey taken anywhere in the Northeast would show a similar excellent farm credit situation. There have been few times in the history of northeastern agriculture when the average farmer was in sounder financial standing than he is now. Let's hope and pray that he can stay that way.

A GREAT TEAM

THE RIGHT KIND of a father-and-son partnership on the farm can make a great team. It is an excellent way for a young man to get started in farming, and it offers an opportunity for the older man to let up a little in his work and responsibility. But like all worthwhile things, if poorly planned and managed, a father-and-son partnership can be a dismal and disheartening failure. This is the time of year when such partnerships are often started, so it is a good time for you to keep certain principles in mind:

1. The father should get the idea out of his head that his son is still a boy. It is a fault with many parents to think that their children never grow up and therefore need constant bossing.

2. A farm partnership between father and son or a younger and older man is a business relationship,

and should be kept on a business basis. Therefore, there should be a written agreement.

3. If the son is married, don't try to put both families in the same house unless no other arrangement is possible.

4. It should be agreed what each party to the contract will contribute. The main jobs which each shall do should be set down, and agreement should be reached on what share of the net income each shall have.

5. Simple accounts are an absolute necessity. If you haven't already done so, take an inventory right now or at the beginning of the partnership, and then keep a simple cash record.

ACRES OF DIAMONDS

THERE IS a true story of a pioneer farmer in California by the name of Sutter who, in the late 1840's, became discouraged with farming, sold his farm for a song, and wandered away to prospect for gold. He never found it, but shortly after he left on his search, gold was discovered on the Sutter farm and there followed the Gold Rush of '49, the greatest in all history.

There is another story about a ship way out in the ocean off the mouth of the Amazon River. The crew was out of water and on the verge of perishing from thirst. Suddenly a sail was sighted coming up over the horizon and, grabbing his megaphone, the captain shouted:

"Water! Water! else we die!"

The captain of the other ship answered:

"Drop your bucket where you are. You're in fresh water from the Amazon even though you are fifty miles from the coast!"

When I was a boy I heard Russell Conwell, noted lecturer, give his famous talk "Acres of Diamonds," the theme of which was that most of us are continually seeking the gold at the end of the rainbow in some far-off place, or trying to break down the fence to get into the other fellow's pasture because we think it is greener and better than our own, when more often than not there are acres of diamonds of happiness right in our own backyard.

It seems to me that just about the greatest art in the world is the art of appreciation, the ability to stop frequently and count our blessings instead of complaining about all the things we don't have. We need the ability "to drop the bucket where we are" and to appreciate better the diamonds, material and spiritual, with which God has blessed us.

NOT TOO MUCH TIME LEFT

THE CONSTANTLY increasing amount of equipment on farms makes more necessary than ever the need of getting the overhaul and repair job done early. There are now only about 70 to 80 days before you will be right in there up to your neck with your tractors and other equipment in the spring campaign.

There are plenty of dealers and plenty of trained service men to do your repairing and overhauling jobs now, but twice the number of mechanics will not be enough to get your equipment ready on time if you leave it until two weeks before you need it. Give the dealer or repair man and, last but not least, yourself, a break!

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MY FRIEND, Rev. Walter Dodds, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Ithaca, got a big laugh at Rotary the other day when he told this story:

A man and his wife had just returned from a party where the woman, according to the husband's viewpoint, had spoken out of turn and had been talking too much, so he said to her:

"Jenny, why the dickens can't you ever stop to think before you say something that you shouldn't?"

To which Jenny replied:

"How in the world do I know what I think until I hear what I have to say?"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

WASHINGTON: President's message to Congress indicates continued belief in "Fair Deal" including such things as socialized medicine and the Brannan Plan, and shows no inclination toward overall tax reduction. National Association of Manufacturers has proposed a budget about \$10,000,000,000 below the figure the President proposed. Reports indicate that congressmen are more economy minded. Result of clash of ideas will bear watching. The A. A. staff is "rooting" for more economy and less socialism.

OLEO: By time you read this, Federal tax on colored oleo may be repealed. Dairy interests are concentrating on prevention of misrepresentation, and prohibition of interstate shipment of colored oleo. Many farm organizations in past have favored dropping the tax "providing adequate safeguards are set up to prevent sale of oleo as butter."

C. C. C. Bill has been introduced to increase borrowing authority of Commodity Credit Corporation from \$4,750,000,000 to \$6,750,000,000. Increase of 2 billion is characterized as expected cost of price supports of farm products in 1950. Debate on measure is expected to bring strong criticism of support costs but increase will probably be authorized.

At present, C.C.C. has about 2 billion tied up in inventories of farm products bought in 1948. Another billion is tied up in 1949 crops and another billion will be needed to complete the 1949 job.

Products owned by government will be disposed of by (1) exporting at a loss (2) selling on domestic market (3) school lunches or other gifts (4) spoilage or deterioration.

FARM SUPPLIES: It is time to figure on farm supplies for the coming year. We have already reported expected shortages of some grass and clover seeds. To add to trouble, export controls have been discontinued on a long list of grass seeds. Buy early.

Strikes in the Southwest have cut production of potash for fertilizers. Demand is likely to outrun supply. Order early.

Prices of wire, galvanized roofing and other requirements that use steel are likely to be higher.

FARM LAND PRICES: Compared to a year ago, land prices, country-wide, are off 6%. Western states have had biggest drop. New Jersey is one state where no drop is reported. Continued downward trend expected but not a bust.

EGGS: Immediate outlook for poultrymen is not rosy. In spite of requests of poultry organizations, egg price supports were kept at a level that encouraged production above demand. Government bought eggs, mostly in mid-west, but purchases affected Northeast price indirectly.

Now, price supports have been lowered. For that and other reasons, egg prices have dropped drastically. It would have been far better to take the cut earlier and more gradually.

In the meantime, don't sell the hen short. Poultry will continue to be an important Northeastern farm enterprise.

LIBERTY: Many comments, mostly favorable, came as a result of our December 3 "Forum Issue." Some readers said "we agree with what was said but you give no solution to the problem." There is no "cure-all" but here are some things you can do as individuals.

1. Vote at every election, school, town, state and national.
2. Study the issues. Make your decision on the basis of the long-time benefits to the country rather than on the short-time benefits to yourself.
3. Insist that candidates face issues frankly and openly.
4. Discuss such subjects as socialized medicine, The Brannan Plan, deficit federal financing, the need for lower taxes, etc. with your friends, both individually and in groups.

The present trend toward "statism" and loss of liberty will not be reversed until a majority of our citizens want it reversed and are willing to fight for it!

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



A NEW decade's ahead of us; in spite of all the foolish fuss 'bout whether it's the end of one or a brand new one has begun, there still are ten more years to come and you can bet there will be some astounding changes taking place affecting all the human race. And, looking backward, I will bet that farmers are dead sure to get their share of new machines and ways to ease their work and shorten days. Just look back at the last few years and start forgetting all your fears that we have gone as far's we can, then look ahead and start to plan.

Already I am practicing for that time when 'most everything will get done up the easy way, in just a couple hours a day. I'll do my farming with my head, from where I lie here in my bed I'll push a button, throw a switch, and then without a single hitch the cows and hogs will get their feed, the hens will have the things they need. With plant food, new crops and machines, our stuff will grow just like Jack's beans; we'll whip the pants off ev'ry pest and make the weather that works best. Mirandy won't have much to do, she'll probably get lazy too.

January Farm Bulletin

- This Month:**

 1. About Overhauling Farm Machinery.
 2. Useful Tip for Tractor Owners.
 3. Avoiding Electric Motor Repair Bills.
 4. An Easy Way To Get Yourself Some 5-gallon Cans.

1. About Overhauling Farm Machinery.



There's generally a quiet spell this time of year, when you get time to work around the shop, greasing and overhauling.

You can make the job a lot simpler by using Gulf's new All-Purpose Farm Grease. It does nearly everything, from greasing tractor distributor shafts to preventing rust on mower blades. And you only need to store one can of grease.

This All-Purpose Farm Grease took us four years to develop. Passed every test, including wheel-bearing tests and water-leaching tests. Ask your Gulf dealer about Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease.

Reminder: If barn flies make your cows switch and fuss just when you're trying to milk, Gulf Livestock Spray will get rid of those annoying insects in a few seconds. It's economical, too. Usual price only \$1.49 a gallon.

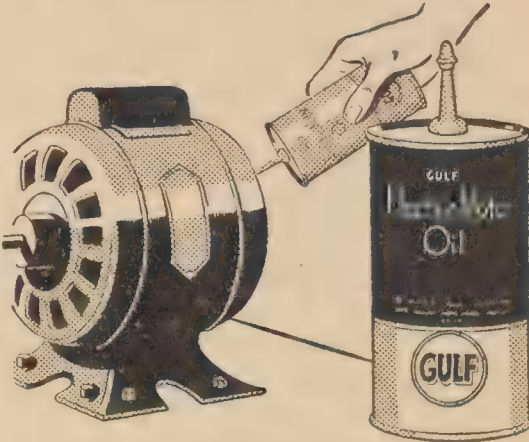
2. Useful Tip for Tractor Owners.



You can save neck cramps by mounting a fair-size rear view mirror on your tractor lever handle, or some other likely spot. It's most helpful when you must watch your driving and the operation of

the binder, plow or other implement at the same time.

3. Avoiding Electric Motor Repair Bills.




According to electrical men, electric motors are often ruined by over-oiling. Too much oil causes a churning action in the bearing, driving the hot oil along the shaft and spraying it into the motor.

Eventually, oil rots motor insulation. It also gathers carbon dust from the brushes in commutator-type machines, causing grounds and short-circuiting the segments.

Small amounts of Gulf Electric Motor Oil, used regularly, will help you avoid costly repair bills. Made by Gulf's own Alcholor Process, it's three times as viscous as ordinary "household oils." Comes in handy can with spout. 23¢ for 4-oz. size, 35¢ for 8-oz. size, at your Gulf dealer's.

4. An Easy Way To Get Yourself Some 5-gallon Cans

 Gulfube is a Multi-Sol processed oil, refined from the finest paraffin crudes. It's a mighty good oil to use in your car, tractor or stationary engine.

Next time you need motor oil try buying Gulfube in the new 5-gallon size. That way, you get a handy 5-gallon can that you can keep. A strong one that you can bang around plenty, too. Has tilted pouring spout, screw-on caps and wooden bail handle.

Next time you're in town, get this handy can at your Gulf dealer's.





See Zeke: "When buying plant food, I'm sure to raise Cain 'Til I get what I ask for . . . Swift's BLENN for my grain!"

New Process
Blenn
Swift's
Specialized Crop Maker

Be like Zeke! He insists on the best in plant food. You, too, will find that New Process BLENN, Swift's specialized crop maker, is your best buy for bigger yields, better all-round results. Yes, New Process BLENN is a really profitable investment. It actually lowers the cost of production per bushel. It helps to grow more from each acre you plant and to earn more money from the grain you grow.

What New Process means . . .
You've known BLENN as Swift's quality crop-making plant food. Now, through research, Swift has developed a new manufacturing process that makes BLENN even better—complete mechanical mixing, followed by complete chemical processing.

What New Process does . . .
It makes BLENN, like all Swift's Plant Foods, more uniform in four important ways: 1) uniform blending, mixing, curing; 2) uniform freedom from caking, lumping, bridging; 3) uniform distribution through your machines; 4) uniform feeding of your crop throughout the entire season. Users of New Process BLENN report yields way above average for their area. And higher grades that bring top prices. There's no wiser way to "spend money to make money" than to buy BLENN.

BLENN, Swift's specialized crop-maker, is greatly in demand. Order your supply early. Then you'll have it on hand when you need it. See your Authorized Swift Agent today.

SWIFT & COMPANY

Plant Food Division
Chicago 9, Ill.



Buy at the sign of the RED STEER

A Good Steer

A farmer said to me a few days ago, "You know, soon as I started using plant food on my hay and pasture land, I noticed the cows ate the hay and pasture a lot better—even the grass hay. I believe a cow knows what she needs, maybe better than most humans know what they need. So, from now on I'm using plant food for my hay and pastures. I get a better stand and a bigger yield."

* * *

Why not give BLENN a try on your grain? It'll add the right proportions of the right growth-making elements.

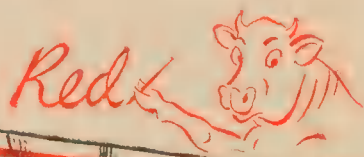
Leon Hill found out . . .

"In 15 years of farming I have used many plant foods. Last year I found the answer to my plant food 'wants' . . . Swift's BLENN increased my yields by 10% per acre. Such an increase is high, as I have always followed good cultural practices. It's proof to me that BLENN is a superior plant food for grain."

Leon Hill, Sandy Lake, Pa.

* * *

FREE! Here's a wonderful opportunity to cash in on the experience others have had with New Process BLENN. We will be glad to send you a 16-page booklet that gives the facts about this specialized crop-maker. Simply write to Plant Food Division, Swift & Co., Chicago 9, Ill., and ask for it.



Why the Apple Institute Was Organized

By L. W. Marvin

THE NEW YORK and New England Apple Institute was organized in 1935 to promote the varieties grown in this area and to provide an industry approach to the many problems involved in marketing the crop. Since that time, fifteen other similar organizations have been organized and now comprise what is known as the National Apple Institute with offices in Washington, D. C. Two of these regional groups, Washington State and Michigan, now operate under state advertising assessment laws. Two other states, Virginia and Maryland, have state advertising laws. The rest of the groups, including this one, are on a voluntary contribution basis.

In our case, we ask growers to contribute one cent per box of commercial apples they sell to finance the Institute's work. For the last several years, contributions have been received on only about 25% of the commercial crop grown in our seven states. Heroic efforts have been made to get a much larger percentage of the crop participating in the Institute and from time to time there has been talk of state tax laws, many growers taking the position that they will not support a promotional program unless every grower does. However, constitutional limitations in several states appear to preclude any possibility of a state tax that would answer this demand.

Budget Is Small

In the meantime, the Institute has attempted to carry on a promotion and industry betterment program in keeping with the needs. By and large, those growers who have familiarized themselves with our activities feel that a good job has been done despite so small a budget for so large an industry.

We cannot, of course, engage in any paid advertising campaigns similar to those conducted by Washington State, Michigan, Florida citrus, Sunkist and the like because of lack of funds. But we feel we are compensated for this to some extent by the great amount of newspaper and radio publicity we have been able to obtain for apples by the simple service of providing food editors with news about the crop and its uses. For example, during this season's harvest period, newspaper and radio personnel in many of our markets were taken on orchard tours to give them a first-hand look at our fine quality, our many good varieties and

our packing and storage methods. Many fine articles resulted, some of them full page features.

The biggest job facing the Institute in the way of promotion is to encourage better packing, transportation and handling methods so as to be able to present our apples at the point of sale as close to orchard perfection as possible. As a result of very successful experimental operations along this line last season, the Institute will concentrate on this type of effort from now on. By working closely with retailers and the growers supplying them, we are able to bring about a degree of understanding on both sides that is resulting in better fruit at the point of sale. Unbruised, un-stem-punctured apples sell lots faster than "beat-up" ones, and from our observations in hundreds of stores we have concluded that the greatest boost we can give growers is to get our apples through to the store bins in attractive, appetite-stimulating condition. Where this has been done, we have noticed sales increases as high as 300 to 400%.

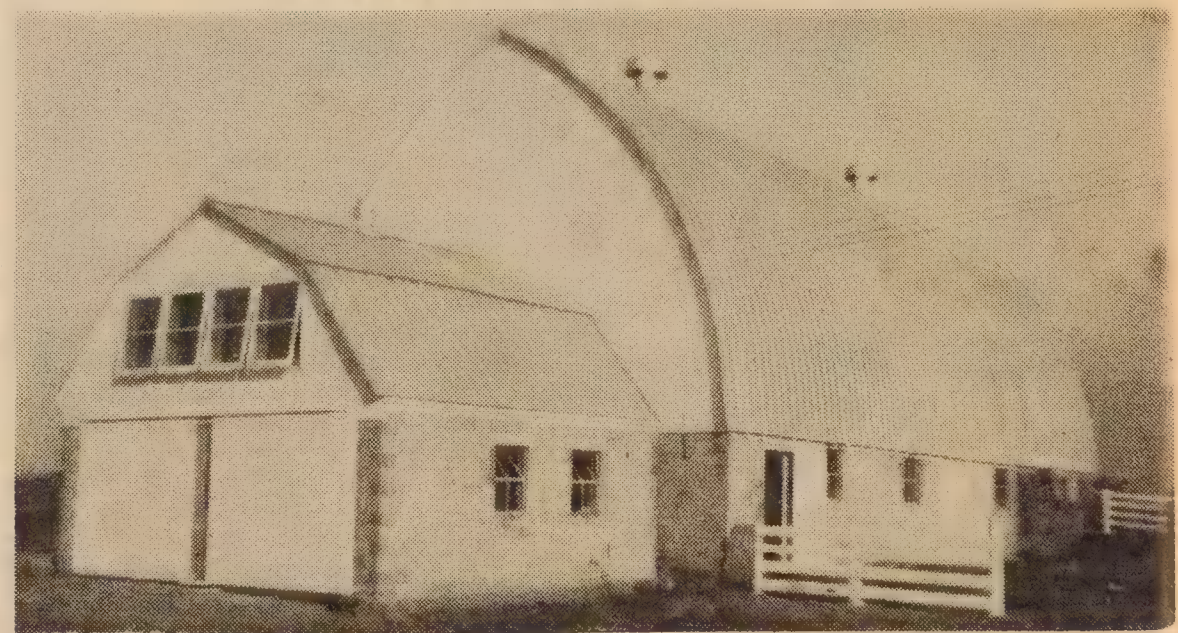
This job has a good many angles, starting with handling in the orchard and packing house, types of containers and packs, transportation hazards, handling at wholesale and retail levels and proper display and merchandising practices.

Better Support Needed

Through its affiliation with National Apple Institute, this Institute participates in various industry-wide activities such as government purchase programs, reestablishment of export markets, nation-wide sales drives. For the first time in the industry's history, a research program on the nutritive values of apples has been inaugurated on a national scale.

The Institute's outlook over the next few years should be a very good one because the outlook for the apple industry is good. Of all the tree crops, apples would seem to be in a relatively good position, but if the Institute is to broaden the scope of its activities to the degree that it can adequately serve this multi-million dollar industry in the seven northeastern states, it needs the unselfish support of every commercial apple grower. Every grower has since 1935 benefited in many ways by its work. These benefits can be increased when more universal support is forthcoming.

SOMETHING NEW IN BARNS



I am sending you a picture of the new type laminated high Gothic barn that was put up on my farm this last summer. The barn is 72' by 36' with a 9' basement which is used to house 100 head of registered Hampshire sheep.

The small building attached is 24 x 26 and made mostly of lumber from the old barn that I tore down. It has two 10-foot doors to hold my truck and two tractors, and the upper part holds 200 chickens. It is the first barn of this type in my territory and is being looked at by many men.—John Shakeshaft, Churchville, N. Y.

Fertilizing Canning Peas

By George Serviss

DURING the war years, Dr. Charles Sayre of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva established the fact that more liberal fertilization with nitrogen would not only increase the yield of canning peas in New York, but would improve the quality and would permit another day or two to harvest peas without sacrifice of quality. These are all-important considerations in determining the analysis and amount of fertilizer to be applied for canning peas. Peas are paid for on a quality as well as a yield basis. Yield increases rapidly near harvest time and an extra day or two often means a substantial increase in yield. This is desirable if it can be obtained without sacrificing quality. To get these benefits usually means that 50 pounds of nitrogen per acre must be applied in the fertilizer. New York recommendations this year specify 500-600 pounds of 10-10-10 per acre on sandy soils and 850 pounds of 6-12-6 per acre for loam soils, the fertilizer, of course, to be drilled separately from the seed.

Fertilizing Old Timothy Fields

Field reports indicate last summer's drought resulted in far more seeding failures than normal. This will mean that many timothy fields that would ordinarily be plowed will be hayed for another year. Corn and oats (seeded) will probably go back on the same fields they were on this year in most cases where seeding failures occurred. To get yields from a timothy field that has been harvested three or four years, calls for liberal nitrogen fertilization. The same is true where corn is grown two consecutive years on the same ground. Manure, of course, is a good source of nitrogen, but on most of these farms there is not likely to be enough to supply these extra nitrogen needs.

To supply the extra nitrogen needed to maintain yields, the farmer has a choice of a high nitrogen mixed fertilizer like 10-10-10 or straight nitrogen materials such as ammonium nitrate, nitrate of soda, cyanamid or A.N.L. For corn, I would suggest an extra 100 pounds of 10-10-10 for each two tons of manure a farmer lacks to cover his land at the normal rate. For instance, if he normally manures for corn at a rate of 12 tons to the acre and he only has 8 tons to apply this year, in-

crease his fertilizer application to the extent of 200 pounds of 10-10-10.

If timothy fields are only to be held over for one additional year, straight nitrogen is the most economical deal. In this case, 100 to 200 pounds to the acre of ammonium nitrate, or double that quantity of the other nitrogen materials listed, will greatly increase the yield and do so economically. In many cases, the yield will actually be doubled. The increased hay from nitrogen fertilization will be cheaper than hay from an emergency crop such as sudan grass or soybeans.

— A.A. —

TOPDRESSING FOR PASTURES

Pastures and meadowland topdressed in early spring will be ready ten days earlier and a better crop of hay or grass will result, advises L. H. Smith, Vermont Extension Agronomist. He recommends the following grades and amounts of fertilizers: "On sods which are over 50% legumes, apply 900 lbs. of 0-14-14 or 600 lbs. of 0-20-20 per acre. When 25 to 50% are legumes, apply 400 lbs. of 8-16-16 or 600 lbs. of 5-10-10 per acre. If the sod is practically all grass, 400 lbs. of 10-10-10 or 600 lbs. of 7-7-7 complete fertilizer should be applied."

— A.A. —

RECORD CORN YIELDS

"Good cultural methods, more than any other factor, produced the top yields in the 1948 Five-acre corn contests sponsored by the Pennsylvania Crop Improvement Association," writes Professor J. B. R. Dickey of Pennsylvania State College. "The biggest crop—174.5 bushels of dry shelled corn grown in lower Chester county—was produced on old alfalfa sod top-dressed nearly every winter with manure and reinforced with 500 lbs. of superphosphate. In addition, the farmer plowed down 800 lbs. of 0-12-12 fertilizer and put on 8 loads of reinforced manure per acre for the corn."

"The corn was dropped 10 inches apart in 36-inch rows, and the total stand of corn per acre was 13,900 stalks, with ears averaging .85 lb." Professor Dickey says, "Theoretically, the stand was not thick enough for the fertility level of the field and abundant moisture of the 1948 season, since the ½-lb. ears which are the desired goal for maximum production were exceeded by nearly ⅓ lb."

— A.A. —

FERTILIZING THE HOME GARDEN

THE Home Vegetable Garden" is the title of New Hampshire Extension Circular 273. In discussing fertilization of the vegetable garden Professor Heppler makes this statement:

"The most easily obtainable fertilizer on the average farm is barnyard manure, which is fairly high in nitrogen and potash but low in phosphorus. An application of 15 to 20 loads plus 1,000 lbs. of superphosphate per acre is recommended for the vegetable garden. The manure may be broadcast and plowed under, or, if well rotted, may be spread on the plowed land and harrowed into the soil. If manure is scarce, it may be used every other year or in half the quantities recommended, but it should then be supplemented by 1,000 lbs. of a 4-12-4 or 5-10-5 fertilizer. Where no manure is available, use 1,500 lbs. of a 5-8-7 fertilizer."

— A.A. —

One bushel of fresh spinach or other greens can be made into about 15 pints of canned or frozen spinach.

A SIGN OF SPRING



THE new seed catalogues are the first sign of spring. Besides giving you a hopeful feeling that winter cannot last forever, the modern catalogue contains a wealth of useful information on new varieties, planting dates and cultural directions.

Nurserymen and seed growers who are advertising in current issues of *American Agriculturist* will be glad to send you catalogues on request.

If you haven't looked into FUNK G HYBRIDS recently you've got a big surprise coming. New varieties developed through years of constant research are the last word in better corn. And when it comes to performance in the field, farmers say they are positively sensational.

Today, we have new early-maturing varieties of FUNK G HYBRIDS (G-6 and G-10) that were especially bred for high altitude areas where the growing season is short. While cold nights of an early fall may stop other corn, these G-6 and G-10 hybrids ripen to full maturity every time.

Then, too, we have 2 new varieties (G-98 and G-99) that have the long-ear characteristics of the famous Lancaster County Sure-Crop variety *plus* the standability and disease resistance you can always depend on in a FUNK G HYBRID. Some of these ears measure as much as fourteen inches in length. No wonder their yields are amazing farmers wherever they are grown.

Hoffman's research program to find new and better varieties of hybrid corn is never ending. If you want to keep pace with the leader, decide now to plant FUNK G HYBRIDS. We have varieties for both husking and silage that are particularly adapted to your local soil and climate conditions. Mail the coupon below for our beautiful booklet printed in full color describing these and other new 5-Star varieties of FUNK G HYBRIDS. It's FREE. There's no obligation.



Send for valuable

FREE

booklet

14

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., Box 401 Landisville (Lancaster Co.), Pa.

Please send me your colorful 24 page booklet describing the new 5-Star varieties of Funk G Hybrids.

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Route _____

Town _____ State _____

KOW-KARE ACTIVATED-FEED PROGRAM

Now costs less!



**ECONOMY DRUM
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Grass on the Giles Brothers farm at Moira, N. Y., matured so fast in last spring's drought that it had to go into the mow instead of the silos. Shown taking a breather between buck-rake loads are, from left, Charles and Lyndon Giles and their nephew, Robert Andrews.

Brewer's Grain, Beet Pulp and Molasses for Roughage

WHEN they ran short of grass silage for their 60 head of purebred Guernseys last spring, Charles Giles and his brother Lyndon of Moira, Franklin County, N. Y., substituted brewer's grains mixed with molasses. It worked out fine as far as the animals and production were concerned, and they are glad they had the experience because they're going to have to use a silage substitute all winter.

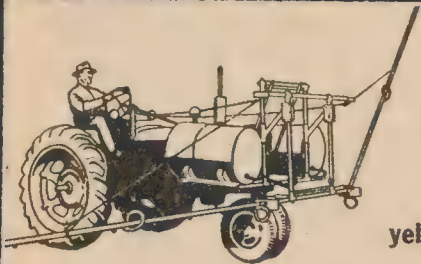
The June drought and above-normal temperatures matured their meadows so rapidly that before they had a chance to put up grass silage, the grass was hay. Charles said it was practically cured when cut, but that they got a much better yield of hay than they had dared hope when they started cutting. What had been planned for the silos is in the mow, and in place of silage they use a mixture of brewer's grain and beet pulp, half and half, with two cups of molasses added to each bushel as it's fed out.

Although Holsteins are favored by most other farmers in the area, the Giles boys stick to their Guernseys.

Their late father started a Guernsey herd on the farm 45 years ago. They switched over to purebreds when Charles started working with his dad in 1920 and have stuck with them ever since. They used to compete at livestock shows but have been too busy for that these past few years. The boys are busy, too. They have a total of 600 acres with about 250 of them tillable. Since August 1, when their nephew and helper, Robert Andrews, started teaching agriculture, the two men have looked after the whole farm and herd by themselves, plus a lot of the work involved in running their own small retail milk route.

While the drought upset their silage plans—and started their oats heading out when it was only 10 inches high—the Giles boys didn't complain too much about the weather. They were too busy. "Anyway," says Charles, "our pastures are always poor. There is too much swamp. We are looking forward to the formation of a soil district in Franklin County so small farmers will have heavy machinery available for clearing pastures, drainage and so forth."—Jim Hall.

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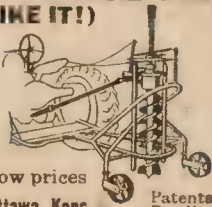
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NET RETURNS from fruit production are determined in a large measure by the effectiveness with which the operator combines spray materials, labor and equipment to obtain control of insects and diseases.

This quotation was taken from FARM ECONOMICS published by the New York State College of Agriculture. Figures on spraying efficiency are reported as taken on a number of farms. It was found on 3 out of 50 farms, spray was applied at the rate of less than 400 gallons an hour, based on time required for one complete round trip, while on 16 farms, spray was being applied at the rate of 800 gallons per hour.

The report goes on to say that "High rates of spray application usually resulted from a combination of several desirable practices rather than from exceptional efficiency in one element alone. Growers who operated sprayers with pumps rated at 30 gallons per minute or more, combined with spray tanks having a minimum capacity of 500 gallons, were able to apply more spray per day than those having smaller equipment. The use of guns with large discs or brooms with more openings and the employment of additional nozzlemen reduced the time required

to apply a given amount of spray.

"Conveniently arranged water supply points or travelling filling equipment were important factors in diminishing the time spent in 'non-spray' activities. Mixing devices, spray platforms and mounts for holding spray guns or brooms added to labor efficiency and helped to make the job easier."



It's Handy

WINTERIZE THE CAR DOORS

AFTER LATE FALL rains or heavy mists, car doors are likely to stick at the bottom and the locks to freeze so they cannot be turned. A little cup grease rubbed along the meeting strips at the bottom of the doors will prevent much trouble from sticking. A very little denatured alcohol wiped along the top of window glass will help to keep it from freezing shut, but be careful none of it touches the car finish and produces a spot.

When the locks freeze so the key will not turn, hold lighted matches under the key until it becomes as hot as you can hold, then insert it in the

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frozen lock until it can be turned. To prevent its freezing again, dip the key into denatured alcohol and insert a few times to lower the freezing point of the moisture, then work in some thin oil to keep out further moisture. It will probably stop the trouble for the rest of the winter.

And, of course, frost shields on the car windows make for much safer driving in bitter cold weather. Better see your car dealer as to what is most satisfactory for your conditions.

—I. W. Dickerson.

—A.A.—

NUMBERING MILK CANS

Numbers or letters painted on milk cans are often washed or worn off in time. Try marking them by soldering. Apply the flux with a soft wooden stick the size of a lead pencil. A spot is cleaned on the can in the form of the number or letter desired; then apply the flux, then the hot solder. Following the outline made by the flux makes a number which can be read and will not rub or wash off.—C. E. Swender.

—A.A.—

BETTER NESTS

I have two ideas that I found very handy on nests in a henhouse. The first is a drop bottom in the nests. We hinge the bottom board to the back of the nest and then it is hooked to the sides. This greatly simplifies cleaning. The second idea is to put a wire across the front of the nests one inch above the board which holds nest material in. Hens will not roost on nests after such a wire is installed.—Ray Harrison.

—A.A.—

FOOT TRACTION

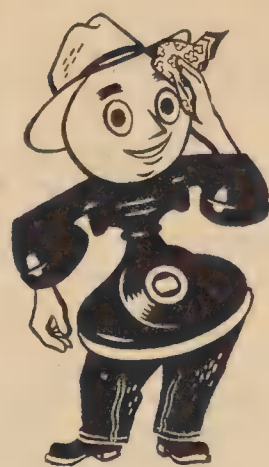
When you have to walk on streets that are a glare of ice, try slipping a pair of heavy woolen hunting socks over your shoes and avoid the possibility of broken bones.—H. F. Harley, Albany, N. Y.

—A.A.—

LAWN ROLLER

If you have a lawn roller which you fill with water, use old crank case oil instead. It will be unnecessary to drain it to prevent freezing in winter, and the oil helps to prevent rust.

—Mrs. C. S., Iowa.



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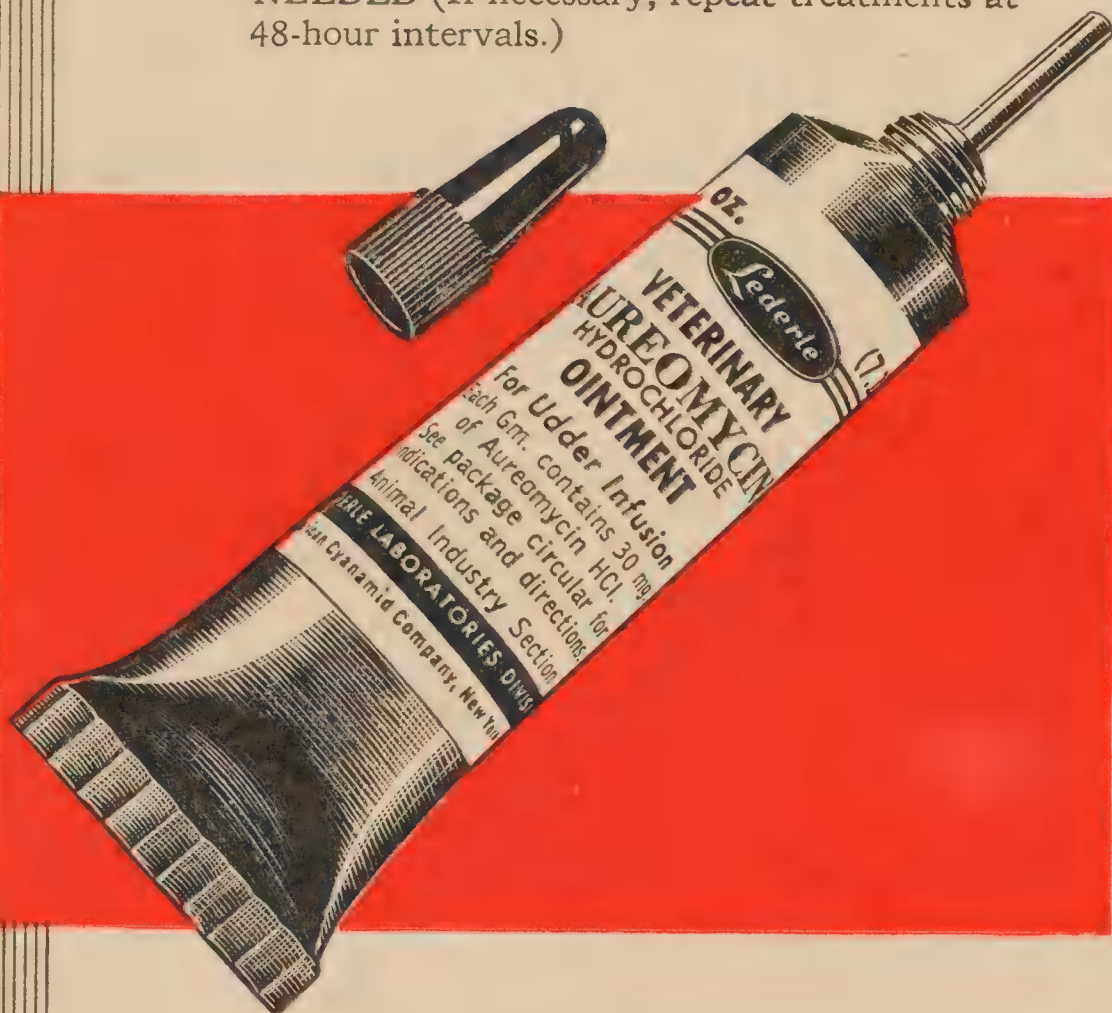
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Dual-Purpose Product Saves More Time for Dairymen

PATIENT years of research have eliminated another time-consuming job on dairy farms. No longer do dairymen have to make up a special chemical solution to control bacteria after the utensils have been washed and scoured. Science has come forth with a new preparation that, with a minimum of work, washes and sanitizes milk utensils in one operation.

"The most dramatic and the biggest step forward in the dairy industry since the advent of the milking machine" is what Dr. George J. Hucker, professor of bacteriology and chief in research at the Geneva Experiment Station, has been told by industrialists and farmers about the new detergent-sanitizers that he and his associates pioneered and which are now in use on thousands of dairy farms.

Kills Heat-Resistant "Bugs"

The new detergent-sanitizers, and there are now many of them on the market under various trade names, are particularly effective against thermophilic bacteria, those stubborn organisms whose numbers are not effectively reduced by the high-temperature, short-time pasteurizing methods now in common use.

Dr. Hucker told me that one of the early proofs of the effectiveness of the new product was its acceptance by 72 farmers in the Geneva area who worked with him in making field tests under farm conditions. "We used four or five different formulas in these tests," Dr. Hucker said. "Occasionally, because of some minor fault in the preparation, we would remove the material from the farm. The farmer would have to go back to his former method of using separate cleaners and sanitizers. Every time this happened, only a day or two would pass before the farmer would be protesting and asking for more of the preparation."

There was one thing Dr. Hucker wanted to get straight for *American Agriculturist* readers. He said, "If you



Dr. George J. Hucker, chief in research at the Geneva Experiment Station, discusses a detergent-sanitizer formula with one of his staff, Elizabeth Winkel.

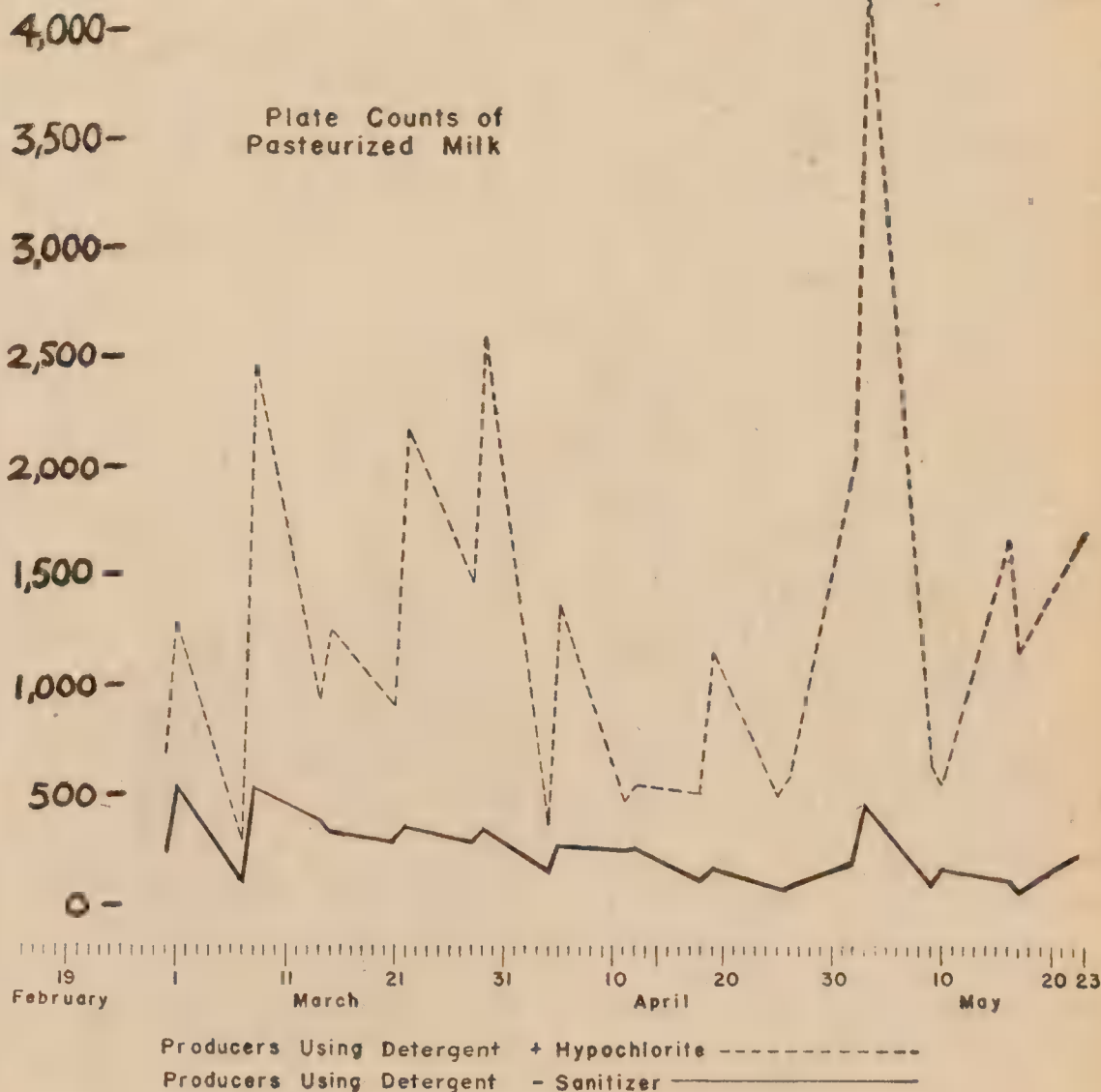
use lye or if you use heavy alkalies in chlorine — and use them well, you can do just as good a job except for the control of thermophilic organisms." He then added, "But it is time-consuming."

Research Is Slow

Dr. Hucker had been working on detergent-sanitizer research off and on for nine years when he was asked in 1939 to give a talk on "New Things to Come" at a meeting of the New York State Dairy Milk Inspectors in New York City. It was in this speech that he first suggested a combined solution. As he says, "After that the pressure was on us." It took years to find solutions of sanitizing materials that would blend and mix with efficient detergents, but they finally hit on the combination that today is a standard formula used by practically all manufacturers.

The sterilizing quality in the product, including thermophilic bacteria control, is called a 'quaternary' and is made up of four ammonium compounds for which the raw ingredients are found in the fatty acids in coconut oil. The cleaning and blending characteristic comes from some alkali plus one of the new inert, synthetic detergents made under the same basic patent by Rohm and Hass (Triton) and by General Aniline and Film Corporation (An-

(Continued on Page 19)



The Amazing Story of Charlie Hunt's Potato

By W. B. Lewis

Hog Back Road, Dec. 20
Friend Bill:

Got your letter askin' how Charley Hunt got off that Hog Back Road farm, into that nice hardware store, an' a good thing you ask me insted of some one that would lie to you 'bout it, for I can give you the facks for I was livin' next to Charley when you left, you remember.

Four years ago, in March 'twas, Charley's old mare Topsy dide and Charley hollered over to me to give him a hand, an' I goes over an' asts, "Where are you goin' to dig the hole, Charley?" The ground was considerable froze yet an' Charley sez, "'Taint fur back to the clearin' in the woods an' it's soft diggin' there." So we rolled Topsy on to the stoneboat an' hitched on the tractor.

Charley had been feedin' cull potatoes to the stock an' I picked up a sizeable one an' put it under Topsy's left hind foot so's 'twouldnt drag on the ground over the aidge of the boat. It wuz easy diggin' in the soft leaf mold and we soon had the hole an' rolled Topsy in. When we wuz shovelin' in the dirt, I picked up the potato and throwed it in.

Late in June Charley wanted a pole, so tuk his ax an' went back to the woods to get it. Next mornin', Sunday 'twas, Charley comes over an' sez he, "Jake, that potato you throwd in Topsy's grave growd five stalks an' they are higher'n my belt buckle!"

Sez I, "Charley, I know you wuddent tell a lie any quickker'n I wud, but that I got to see," so we went back to the woods.

Well, he warn't lyin' none, and we stood lookin' at the tops, and Charley sez: "You see, this ground is so danged rich, the potatoes all growd to tops and won't be worth diggin', but ain't them some tops!" Charley set down beside them to fill his pipe and all at once he lepped up an' yelled, "Somethin' moved under where I was settin'!"

I thought he wuz kiddin' me an' sez, "Your potatoes got growin' pains or mebbe old Topsy's cum to life." But he got a piece of limb and started scrapin' away the dirt, an' four inches down he uncuvvered some potato skin, an' we both got down on our neese and started scrapin' away the dirt with our han's, an' soon had a piece of skin uncuvvered six inches acrost each way, an' feelin' around under the dirt with our fingers we cudden't find any aidge to the potato.

Charley sez: "Jake, I got the biggest potato ever growd, an' I'll take it to the State Fare an' go on the Midway

an' charge admission to see it, an' you keep still 'bout this an' help me an' I'll give you a share of the munny, 'cause iffen the news leaks out somebody will dig it overnite." So we packed the dirt back with our han's an' scattered some light brush over it careless like.

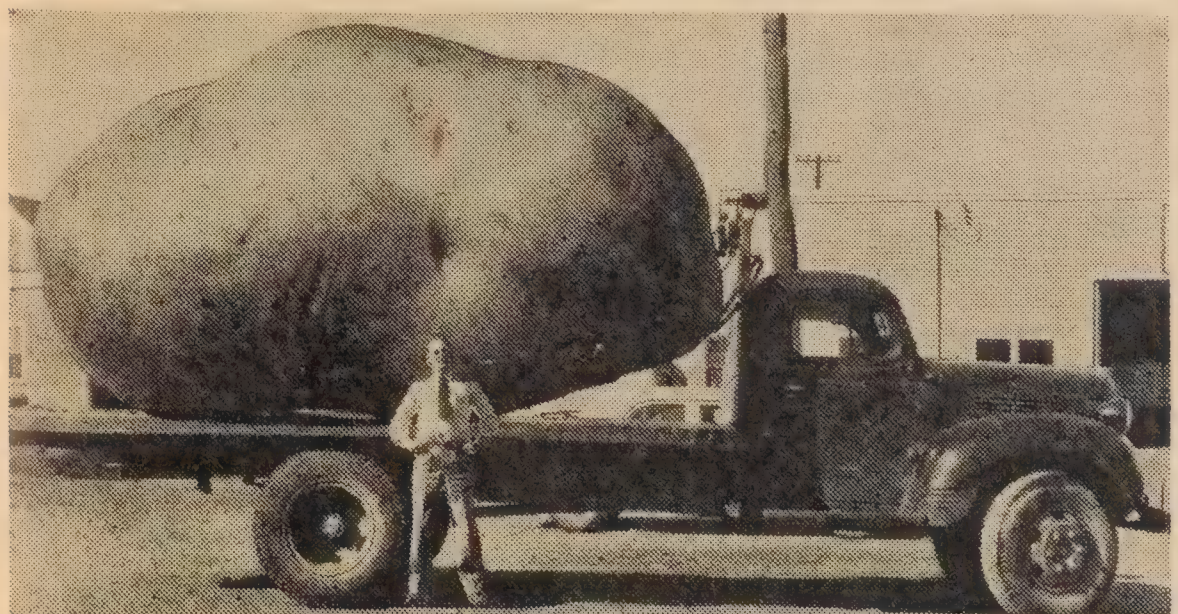
Charley sez, "That was one of them early kind, Jake, an' it will be plenty reddy to dig in time for the Fare, which is second week in Sept. By the twentyeth of August the tops had dide down, an' we pulled them an' hid them in some brush, an' them tops wuz as big thru as your rist. Then we put some burlap over the aidges of our hose so's not to scratch the potato skins eny, an' started pullin' the dirt off. It wuz only one potato an' it wuz six an' a half feet long an' four feet wide an' near's we cud tell it wuz three foot thick. We put the dirt back on and scattered the brush back over the dirt an' got out of there quick 'fore annybody come along an' see us.

Charley had rigged up a contrapshun on his ditch digger to lift stone, so first of Sept. he takes it back to the woods an' I follers with his two tun truck an' we put some straw on the bottom bords of the truck an' a old piece of canvas over it so's not to lay the potato on the bare flore. an' then got the dirt all offen the potato an' dug a tunnel under the senter of it, an' folded 'nuther piece of canvas over five or six times to make it strong, an' passed it round under the potato an' brought it together over the top, an' Charley hooked an' lifted the potato slow an' easy on to the truck an' we cuvvered it over with a canvas an' put the potato tops on the truck an' drove it clear to the back end of his barn flore an' throwd some loose hay over it.

Nobuddy had heppened to see us an' we wuz pretty excited over it. Charley had \$300 in the bank, an' I had \$200, so we went to the bank an' I give Charley my \$200 so's he wud have enough. You remember Emmy, his wife, of course, an' when she found out at time to start fer the fare she wuz crazy to go 'long, so she rode on the truck with him.

Charley told one of the fare officials he wanted a tent on the Midway, an' when he sees what Charley had he sed: "Gosh all Hemlock!" an' got him a tent that he cud drive the truck right in, an' the pepul cud go in one end an' out 'tother end. The oficial had a nice sine made for Charley for \$2, an' the sine sed "World's Largest Potato, 6 1/4 foot long, 4 foot wide and 3 foot thick," an' I have that sine now for proof. The

(Continued on Page 13)



—Photo by Pancsofar, courtesy Maine Potato Growers, Inc.

A MAN-SIZED SPUD—Many will suspect that Mr. Lewis has exaggerated the size of the potato described in the accompanying story—but look at this picture! Honestly, it's a real Aroostook County, Maine potato, slightly magnified by trick photography. Standing beside truck is Larry Thibodeau, Maine Potato Growers' carlot manager.

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Do You Know Your Apples?

By E. R. Eastman

IN THE old orchard on our home farm is a Roxbury Russet tree, and every time I see it or eat one of the rather poor quality apples I think back to my boyhood days when the family took considerable pride in keeping a few Roxbury Russets in the cellar even as late as June, and sometimes July. They were good keepers, but that's about all you could say for them.

Roxbury Russet is one of the oldest apples known in America, originating in Massachusetts early in the 1600's. Another old-timer is Yellow Newtown, probably named for Newtown, Long Island, where there was a seedling tree of the Newtown away back in the early 1700's.

The oldest apple of all is the crab, which was probably gathered by the caveman, perhaps with one hand while he dragged his woman into the cave by the hair with the other! I'll bet he ate the apple, too.

Of course, there are many old-timers among apple varieties, but my favorite is the Northern Spy, which goes back to about 1800. I have been sorry to see this splendid variety gradually disappear because more modern varieties have yielded earlier and more uniformly and paid out better to growers. A good, bright-colored, snappy Northern Spy is in my book the best eating apple of all the seven thousand distinct apple varieties now known.

A number of the other old-time apples which were excellent eating have largely disappeared because they either didn't yield well, were susceptible to disease, or for some other reason didn't pay out. One of the happiest memories of the old home farm was the big pan of apples that always stood on the "settin' room" table from this time of year until spring. What has happened to that good old-fashioned habit? Why don't farm people themselves eat apples like they used to? Even if most of the old orchards have disappeared, fine eating apples are

available, especially this year, in all of the markets. They taste good. They are healthful, and their consumption helps your fellow farmer, the fruit grower. If you don't like to buy small quantities from the grocery, get in touch with some grower friend and buy them by the bushel.

We had a big Red Astrakan tree and also an Early Sweet Harvest. Boy, how I looked forward in the late summer to the ripening of these early apples! The Gravenstein is a good modern summer apple and makes good eating. Among the fall apples are old and new varieties including Grimes Golden, which is colored a bright yellow with russet dots and is good for all purposes.

Jonathan is an old standby, named after Jonathan Chapman (Johnny Appleseed). It is bright red in color, with just the right amount of acid, and also good for all purposes.

The Wealthy, a more recently developed variety for fall, is pale yellow with red splashes, and is also excellent.

When you come to winter varieties, there are all kinds of choices. As already stated, I put the Northern Spy first. The Tompkins County King, when you can get them just right, is my second choice for good eating. The McIntosh, medium to small in size, rich in color, is a big market variety and is preferred by thousands, but personally there are lots of apples I like better.

A couple of old standby winter apples are the Baldwin and the Rhode Island Greening. The Baldwin is a good keeper, makes good salads, good pies and sauces, and is a good baker. It is hard, crispy, and juicy, red in color splashed with yellow or green.

Other fairly common winter varieties of apples include York Imperial, Yellow Newtown (sometimes called the Albemarle Pippin) Winesap, Stayman Winesap, and Rome Beauty.

What kind of apples do you like best? Are you keeping the doctor away by an apple a day?

GROWING GOOD FRUIT

(Continued from Page 1)

over the tree, as is recommended by the College—that is, a place for every limb and a limb in every place—will allow spray materials to get through to some of the pestiferous bugs we have, like Red Banded Leaf Roller, with less pressure and material.

In years of low prices, it may be well to use larger shears and make fewer but bigger cuts in order to get over the orchards. There is no substitute on some varieties for thinning out, especially on Cortlands where the terminal branches tend to thicken up like hair on a dog.

On peaches, it has always seemed to me that on the older trees, the more cutting you do—that is, within reasonable limits—the better your peaches are. On the other hand, the young trees do better without any pruning, or with very light pruning.

On sour cherries, it is always a struggle to decide whether you want a lot of little green cherries that ripen slowly but do add up in tons, or fewer big, red fellows that sell readily and in the end produce almost as much. We had better prune cherries from now on, a little more than we have in the past, especially the old ones. The premium for better cherries may increase as the quantity increases from the younger trees now coming in production all over the country.

We are just now starting out with our new pneumatic pruner which sev-

eral growers have used for two years. It looks as though these tools will do a great deal to increase the productivity of a good man who knows what he is doing. They will increase the damage that a poor worker can do, but it may terminate his employment a little more rapidly because these tools do take some energy and activity to operate.

I found last spring that one of our neighbors who had a power pruner—compressed air—was willing to rent it out after he had his job done. Perhaps some neighbors could get together on something of this sort, although most people want to prune at the same time—on good days.

Moderately heavy pruning is going to be important in the use of new mist or concentrate sprays. Terrific savings can be made with this type of spray if you can get the material where you want it. Some growers who are using newly devised brush pushers that go on manure forks are going to save a lot of time. My neighbor, Carl Ward, who uses some big bulldozer pushers, says, "Do not worry about brush. You can get it out some time."

There is lots more that could be said about pruning and about other angles of growing clean fruit, particularly spraying. Perhaps if my friends do not bear on too hard after reading my comments on pruning, I may have something to say about my experiences with spraying to control pests and diseases.



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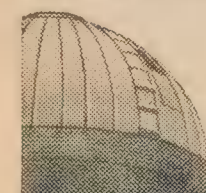
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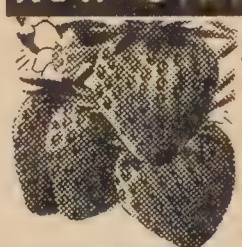
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Mulching Raspberries To Control Weeds

SEVERAL years' experience has convinced me that the best method of treating raspberries in the home garden is to keep them mulched. In addition to doing away with cultivation and hoeing, mulching builds up the humus content of the soil, and holds moisture so that a dry spell has less effect on yield and quality.

Right now my small patch is well mulched as a result of last summer's additions of grass and weeds. Early in the spring when the yard gets its clean-up, leaves and dry grass will be added. It's easier to mulch before the new shoots start, and they will have no difficulty in pushing up through an astonishing amount of mulch.

Later, after new growth starts, grass and weeds will be added as available, but will be put between the rows rather than in the row where they might injure the new canes.

Finally, after the crop is harvested, the old canes are cut out and burned as well as some of the weaker new canes. At this time, with a little care, more mulch can be put in the row between the new canes that will bear the crop in 1951.

All this sounds like a considerable amount of work. It really isn't, because it takes just a few minutes once in a while and far less time than trying to control weeds with the hoe and cultivator. Besides, the time spent is well paid for in delicious berries of better than ordinary size. Try mulching your raspberries this year.—H.L.C.

—A.A.—

STORING APPLES

AN INTERESTING development in Apple storage has been perfected by R. M. Smock of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture. He has found that the storage life of apples can be increased from 20 to 25 per cent at a cost of 1 cent a bushel.

The apparatus referred to is called a gas mask. It is made in the form of a cylinder and contains a product known as activated charcoal, similar to the product used in army gas masks. The air in the storage room is passed through these cylinders. Gases given off by the fruit which stimulate ripening are removed as well as gases which might cause scald and odors which might contaminate the fruit.

To make this process effective, all of

PESKY RABBITS



SEVERAL weeks ago I put some woven wire around my three blueberry bushes to protect them from rabbits. The wire had been used for several years around some young fruit trees that are now too large to attract rabbits.

If you have blueberries or young fruit trees that are not protected, there may still be time to prevent damage as the open winter up to now has brought relatively little rabbit damage.

If deep snow comes, I intend to take a look at my blueberries to make certain that rabbits can't reach above the wire as the one above is doing with such relish.

—H.L.C.

the air in the storage room must circulate thoroughly. At least one canister containing 1½ pounds of the charcoal must be used for every 200 bushels of fruit and the air must be moved through each canister at the rate of 25 to 35 cubic feet a minute. A small electric blower is used to draw the air through the cylinder.

—A.A.—

BRUSH DISPOSAL

A relatively new solution has been discovered to the problem of disposing of orchard prunings. An attachment known as a "brush chipper" is used on a tractor and is run by power take-off. The brush is pushed into the chipper, where it is thoroughly chopped up. The resulting fine pieces are allowed to remain in the orchard where they eventually rot and go back in the soil.

Another development in fruit growing is the use of elevated platforms attached to a tractor or, in some cases, powered by a small engine to allow workers to get to the tops of trees for pruning and picking without the necessity of changing ladders continually.

The Amazing Story of Charlie Hunt's Potato

(Continued from Page 11)

man fixed a desk an' chair for Emmy to take in the munny, an' Charley stood by the truck to anser questions an' see nobuddy cut any sueveyneers off the potater. First day of the fare it rained all day an' only 'bout 8000 people cum, but Emmy tuk in 2200 half dollars an' rest of the week she sold 6000 to 7000 a day, an' they didn't know there wuz that much munny.

It wuz on Friday that Charley stood outside the tent talkin' to that same official and one of them big shot potater growers from Idyho cums along an' rec'd the sine, an' he ast the official: "Why do you have such fakes on your midway?"

Charley sez, "'Taint no fake. I own that potater."

Sez the Idyho chap: "I've got \$5,000 here to bet against \$1000 there hain't no such potater." An' he puts \$5000 in the official's han's, an' Charley quick puts up his \$1000 an' they went in to the tent.

The Idyho man got on the truck an' raps here and there with his nuckels an' scrapes off bits of skin with his thumbnail an' tried to see how it had bin made up, an' after 30 minutes he

sez: "Well, I giv up, giv him the munny, but it's worth \$5000 to have seen such a potater." Charley tuk the munny an' sez: "You could have seen it fur 50c after the gates opened."

Well, the last day cum an' sum of these seed an' nursery pepul cum to see what they could pick up, an' the official saw them an' told them they should see Charley's potater, an' brought them over an' when they saw 'twarnt no fake they wuz wild to get it for seed. Charley swore he raised it in a clearin' in the woods in rich dirt an' didn't use manure water or put on any new-fangeld fertilizers, an' that was the only potater an' they sed they wud give him \$5000 fer it, an' Charley sez, "For \$5000 you can have truck an' all," an' he an' Emmy tuk the train home an' they had \$29,000, an' he give me \$2000 of it, an' I traded my farm an' the \$2000 for his farm an' Charley got the hardware store. Come over, Bill, an' see it sum day an' I will tell you 'bout the five stalks of corn we growd on Topsy's grave the next year. That potater was nuthin'.

Yore old friend, Jake

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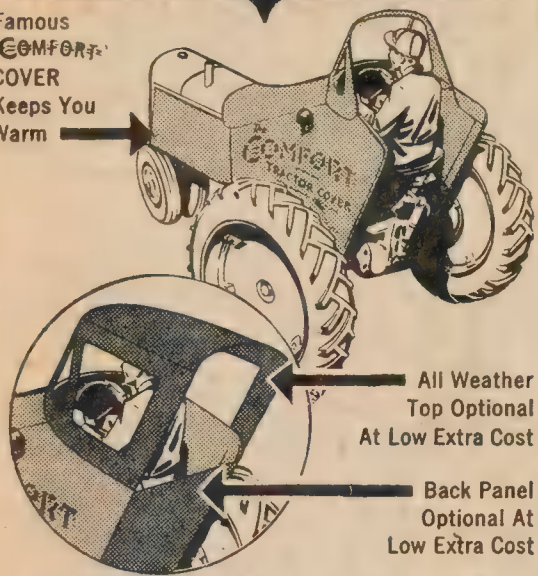
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New York Farm Conference Board Presents Farm Legislation Program

THE NEW York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, representing eight state-wide farm organizations, presents each year a legislative program to the Governor and to the State legislature. As always, any recommendation made must have the unanimous approval of all member organizations.

Here is a summary of the 1950 program as presented by the Conference Board:

ROADS A ten-year program with substantial State aid is recommended so that the towns and counties may provide year-round roads for all farms worth farming.

The problem is no longer exclusively one of getting farmers out of the mud. It is also the problem of getting farmers out of the snow and making cities more accessible to farm people, and rural areas more accessible to the urban population. As a further recommendation, the Conference Board desires a well qualified agricultural engineer in the Department of Public Works to advise concerning construction and reconstruction of the State highway system in order to preserve and improve good farm lands so far as practicable.

FARM MACHINERY A change in the law relative to moving farm machinery is recommended to cover the following points:

1. To permit moving farm implements between 8 feet and 13 feet in width on highways without permits from a half hour before sunrise to a half hour after sunset, and prohibiting the movement of such implements at other hours.

2. That over-sized vehicles should not be transported on State highways after 10 a. m. on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays except on trips of two miles or less.

3. That the State Traffic Commission have the power to post certain danger spots prohibiting the over-sized vehicle between 8 a. m. and sunset.

The Conference Board points out that present regulations are unreasonable, unnecessary, a general nuisance, and do not contribute to public safety.

MOTOR TRUCK REGULATION Changes in the law are requested to give greater flexibility in the movement of certain farm supplies by trucks not certified under the Public Service law.

It is pointed out that much of the short-haul business of fertilizers, lime, grains and feed is unattractive to commercial truckers, and that farmers would appreciate a change to permit motor vehicles used exclusively in carrying fertilizers, lime, grain and feeds to be exempt from the existing law.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

A pay-as-you-go basis is strongly urged to State government.

STATE CONTRACTS An amendment to the State finance law is proposed so that county farm and home bureaus and 4-H associations will be eligible to make purchases under State contracts and thereby save money.

EDUCATION The Conference Board recommends adequate support of the State Agricultural and Technical Institutes, greater emphasis on secondary education and equalization so far as possible of educational opportunities available to rural young people. The Conference

Board also recommends that the State continue and expand aid in the school lunch program.

WELFARE The Conference Board urges that county welfare departments be required to submit to town boards semi-annual lists of all persons receiving relief, the amount thereof and the reasons involved. They further recommend the use of purchase certificates rather than cash to relief clients and a thorough study to discover possible savings.

STATE COMPACTS Legislation is requested authorizing the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets to enter into compacts with other states.

The right of the State to enter into compacts with other states for cooperation in orderly marketing of milk is well established, but the Department authorized to enter into such a compact is not clearly defined.

The 1950 legislative program as proposed by the New York State Conference Board covers a wide range of subjects and certainly will get the hearty approval of a vast majority of farmers. Because the legislative programs in the past have been carefully thought out and presented, the recommendations have been followed in a very large number of cases. Judging from past history, the same will be true in the case of the program currently presented by the Conference Board to the Governor and the State Legislature.

GAS TAX The use of motor vehicle registration fees and gas taxes for highway purposes in so far as possible is requested.

SOIL CONSERVATION An amendment to the State Soil Conservation Act is suggested so that district directors can appoint a treasurer and assistant treasurer to handle funds in the district.

WILD LIFE CONTROL The Conference Board recommends that the State Conservation Commissioner be empowered to declare an open season on antlerless deer in the western half of the State where they are damaging crops. Eastern New York and Long Island are omitted because heavy population indicates the necessity of some other solution.

As a further recommendation it is requested that bonafide employees of a farmer have the same rights as their employers in killing, without a license, wild life that is damaging farm property.

STATE FAIR Adequate appropriations for a full-fledged State Fair in 1950 is requested.

INSPECTION Two or more additional inspectors were recommended for the State Department of Agriculture and Markets to permit more complete enforcement of grading and branding laws.

MILK The Conference Board favors the removal of discriminatory taxes on butter substitutes, providing a plan is devised and enforced to make it impossible for such substitutes to masquerade as butter.

STERILITY IN CATTLE An appropriation of \$50,000 (\$18,000 to the Veterinary College and \$32,000 to the College of Agriculture) for research in sterility is requested.

This is the same request as last year when actual appropriation was \$18,000

to the Veterinary College and \$17,000 to the College of Agriculture.

DRUGS Recommendation is made that existing laws be changed to permit the continued sale of certain drug materials for 'on the farm' treatment of livestock disease through stores other than drug stores.

RABIES Adequate appropriation to the Department of Conservation is recommended to prevent spread of rabies by foxes to new areas. Continuation of the existing law authorizing indemnities to owners of farm animals that die from rabies is recommended.

GOLDEN NEMATODE The continuation of the present program of research on golden nematode of potatoes and the compensation for owners of land under quarantine are requested.

EGG LAYING CONTEST An appropriation of \$10,000 to the College of Agriculture is suggested to provide for random testing of poultry at the Horseheads egg laying contest building now unused.

POULTRY DISEASE LABORATORY Two additional poultry disease laboratories are recommended so that all poultrymen in the State may be adequately served.

— A. A. —

NEW YORK 4-H LIVESTOCK CHAMPIONS

(Continued from Page 3)

able mention. The chief Jersey competitors of Herbert Staring were John Johnson of Delaware County; Ralph Young, Cayuga; Ralph Bliet, Wayne; Jack Zimmer, Tioga; Frank Bly, Chemung; and Fred Harper, Schoharie.

For Ayrshires, the boys who gave Beryl Walseman the most competition were: Herman Hensel of Genesee; David Porter, Jefferson; Robert Moran, Livingston; Donald Thompson, Ontario; Robert Peabody, St. Lawrence; Charles Sommers, Saratoga; Russell Guard, Washington, Charles Wilkie, Wyoming, and Robert Baisley, Orange.

Among the top contending Brown Swiss members were Charles Carlson, Chautauque; Albert Angus, Fulton; Peter Vrooman, Montgomery; Wolcott Stewart, Livingston; John Cross, Ulster, and Leon Button, Yates.

The more outstanding members in 4-H sheep club work included Richard Bitterman, Erie; Sam Adams, Wayne; Warren Lawson, Livingston; Patricia Pierce, Niagara, and George Barker of Monroe.

Among the hog growers, Sally Matteson, Jefferson; Richard Kahlein, Greene; Norman Prior, Jefferson; Lyle Hughes of Steuben; and Charles Rose, Suffolk, were next in line.

In beef production Bessie Acomb, Steuben; Henry Kading, Dutchess; Wayne Fisher, Wayne; Edmund Gleason, Tompkins; and Robert Long of Seneca County ranked next to Phillip Taylor.

Each year numerous success stories continue to show evidence that club work is resulting in developing many leaders and breeders. Furthermore, each year thousands of rural boys and girls are given an opportunity to develop personally and also to learn the fundamentals of profitable dairy and livestock farming.

— A. A. —

NEW YORK FARM & HOME WEEK

The annual Farm and Home week of New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell will be held this year from March 20 to 24.

As usual, there will be a full program of talks, exhibits, demonstrations and conferences on subjects of interest to all farmers in the Empire State.



MINRALTONE HELPS BUILD CHAMPIONS

Douglaston Lady Augusta. Only cow of breed to be classified as Excellent and have four Excellent daughters. One granddaughter sold for \$13,500 — a record price for a Guernsey bred heifer. Another brought \$14,500 — highest auction price for a Guernsey in 1949. A great-granddaughter sold for \$11,500, a record auction price for open heifers; and a half interest in a grandson netted \$15,000.

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The Question Box

I have a well 12 feet deep and wish to install a shallow well pump. Will a one inch copper pipe be O. K. from pump to well, or would you advise galvanized pipe? I have been told that copper will turn water green.

If copper pipe ever does turn water green, it is not often or much, and makes no difference. I have used one inch drawn copper tubing on my well for about 20 years and like it very much.—E. W. M.

Are there good reasons why more winter barley is not grown?

It has been said that while Wong is an excellent winter barley, it does often result in spotty fields, perhaps because certain areas are poorly drained. Maybe some day we will have an even better winter barley than Wong. In the meantime it is recommended that where used, barley be sown by Labor Day on fertile well-drained soil.

How much barnyard manure should be applied to an orchard?

In mature apple orchards the amount recommended per tree is usually 200 to 300 pounds. In other words, a ton of manure would be used on 7 to 10 trees. Manure should be applied during the winter. If put on in late spring or summer, it will likely retard maturing of the fruit.

Is it worth-while to try to lighten up a heavy garden soil by drawing in sand or gravel?

Generally speaking, this is too expensive to be practical. The soil on an acre to a depth of 7 inches weighs

1,000 tons. You cannot afford to draw in enough sand or gravel to be effective. Anyway, a ton of organic matter is several times as effective as a ton of gravel in loosening up garden soil.

Why is it that many recommendations advise the dropping of grass seed behind the grain drill rather than in front?

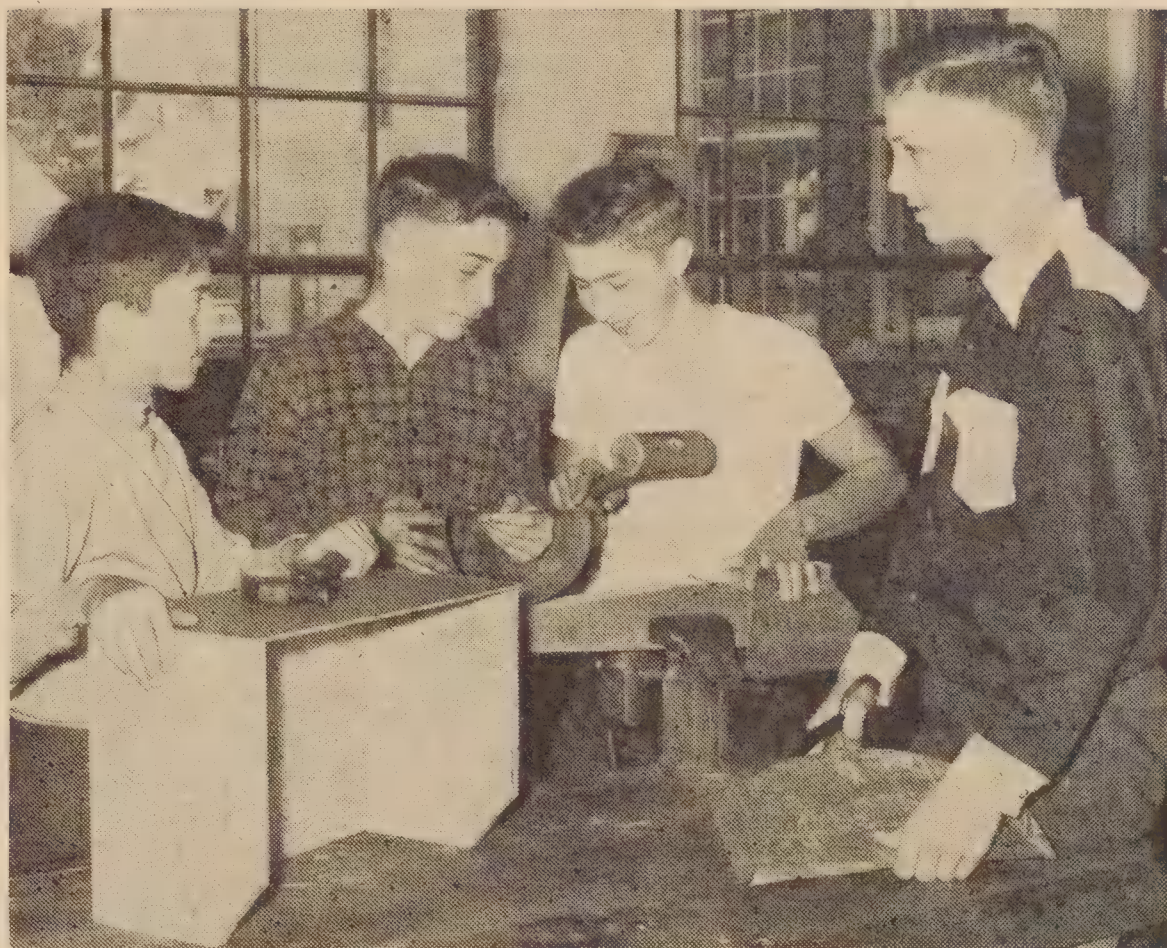
In many soils where the grass seed is dropped in front of the drill, the seed is too deep to germinate. The depth will average more nearly correct where the grass seed is dropped behind the drill. If the ground is rolled or cultivated, the seed will be covered lightly, or it will even be covered fairly well by the first rain.

I recently read some reference to "mole drains." I have never heard this name before. What are they?

In some areas a sub-soil plow is used to loosen up the sub-soil, and often a round piece of iron is drawn through the soil behind this plow, leaving a rough passageway which for a time helps to carry off excess water. These are called mole drains.

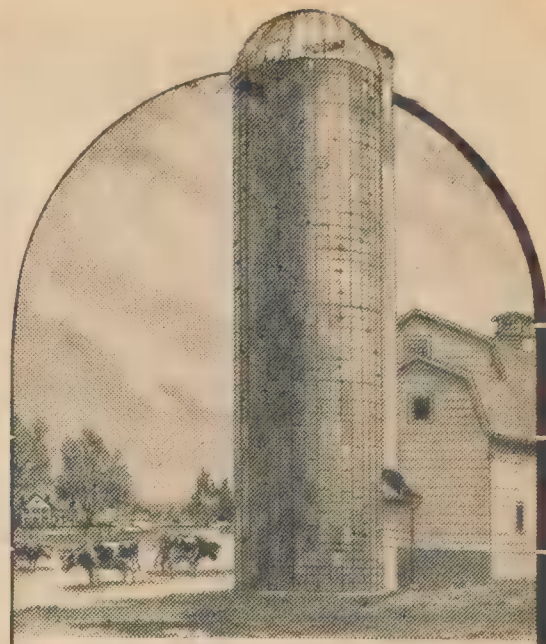
Is a ton of limestone per acre every 4 or 5 years enough to replace that taken from the soil?

The figures you give make a good general rule to follow and are usually adequate if the first application was sufficient to take care of the requirements. However, it is a good idea to get a test once in awhile. If legumes are grown and if they yield heavily, they remove an enormous amount of lime from the soil each year.



Backing up the classroom studies of vocational agriculture students at the Tully, N. Y., Central School is a shop program under which boys learn to make such things as calf feeder boxes and metal feed scoops. Shown above working on such projects are, from left: Joe Gorny, David Abbott, Ronald Granger and Roy King.

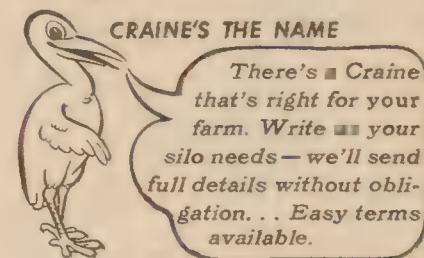
Shown at right is instructor H. E. Allen congratulating John Currie, leading ribbon winner in the Tully Future Farmers group. John won two firsts, two seconds, a fourth, an eighth and grand champion female ribbons for Ayrshires at the Cortland, (N. Y.), County fair, and was awarded sixth place in a showmanship class of 35. At the New York State Fair, John won second, fourth, eighth and thirteenth place awards.



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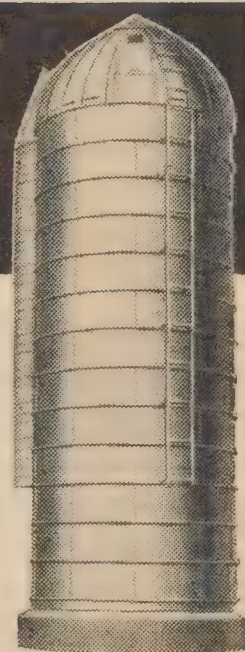
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Feeding Laying Hens in Winter

By L. E. Weaver

NOT MANY years back, a discussion of feeding chickens was mostly concerned with *what* to feed, but today's laying mashers are so generally satisfactory that this discussion will be concerned for the most part with *how* to feed and how much.

Merely to put grain, mash and shell-making materials before a flock of chickens is such a simple and routine proceeding that one may wonder, "What's so hard about feeding hens?" Yet with the same feeds and the same hens, one man will obtain a steady high yield of eggs, and another will soon have the flock in a slump, which recalls a recent comment by an experienced and successful poultryman. He said, "I have always thought that high egg production comes about one-third from inheritance and two thirds from good management."

I am not able to say just why the way in which the feed is given to the hens has so much to do with the way they respond. I only know that such seems to be the case.

When I was a boy, Rufus Haskell, retired, was the one man in our neighborhood who got eggs all winter. That was before the days of cod liver oil in mash. When asked how he did it, his stock reply was "I just talk to the hens. I tell them I must have eggs or I can't buy feed, and they understand me." Rufus spent hours with his hens. He knew them as individuals, kept them tame and friendly.

All of which is fine for a backyard flock and an old man with nothing else to do, but what about the man with several hundred or even several thousand hens? Of course he can't take time to "fuss" with his hens. However, there may be other ways of getting results that he can follow. In fact, there must be, for we all know of large flocks that do pour out the eggs all

through the fall and winter. What is the secret?

My guess is that it is a combination of a number of things. On the part of the caretaker, a regular and always-on-time chore routine with his fairly frequent appearance in the laying pens, together with fresh mash, a constant water supply, and a comfortable environment for the hens, plus good breeding, good health and a wealth of curiosity and interest in something to be eaten that seems to be the natural endowment of every healthy hen.

Some Feeding Suggestions

Be sure that the hens always finish the day with full crops. Late in the afternoon give them all the scratch grain (or pellets) they will clean up.

Get them to eat a lot of dry mash. Put it in fresh every day, and only as much as they will eat in one day. Call their attention to the mash whenever you are in the pen. Run your hand or a stick through the mash in the trough. Move the trough, or scatter a small handful of grain on top of the mash. Anything to get the hens to eat a few extra mouthfuls of feed.

Remember that a never-failing supply of water at a moderate temperature is just as important as the feed supply. Empty water fountains mean lower feed consumption, and eventually empty egg baskets.

Feed scratch grain sparingly or not at all in the morning, but give all they will eat at the afternoon feeding.

If grain is left in the litter, examine it closely. If it is all corn, you are feeding too much corn and not enough wheat or oats. Adjust the mixture until all grain is cleaned up, or almost.

On extremely cold days give a feeding of pellets or wet mash. If you are already feeding these regularly, give an extra feeding at some time during the day.

WHAT DO YOU THINK ?

How Readers Start Poultry Flocks

By JIM HALL

ACCORDING to reports from readers in several states, men who have only small, household chicken flocks have as varied procedures for starting them as men with several thousand birds.

Edward P. Barth of R. D. 1, Accord, N. Y., a retired member of the New York City police department, isn't farming on his small acreage but he does start 50 chicks every May. He sticks to local sources as long as he has good luck with them and then raises the chicks "by following the good management practices shown in *American Agriculturist* and other periodicals." The ones that aren't up to par he culls for the table.

Mr. Barth's procedure, even though it's with a few birds, indicates that the small operator, as well as the large, is looking for efficiency and to keep costs down. Many poultrymen probably would say that he loses by waiting so late to start his flock but, on the other hand, he doesn't have cold weather worries. "If they don't lay, eat 'em," is a good motto on every poultry farm, regardless of size.

Another "late-starter" among our readers is Albert Thistlewood of Harrington in Kent County, Delaware. He looks for a clean hatchery and orders out a couple hundred chicks in April, which is late for Delaware.

Likes Early Chicks

Among early starters is Dairyman George L. Mansell of Butler, Pennsyl-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(Continued from Opposite Page)

sier than men getting 25 or 50 chicks, because they have a large investment on which they must show a profit. Foster's 800 chicks are started no later than January, and he buys only from hatcheries that are well known for quality and high laying records.

When you get into larger flocks, such as the 3,800 that Smith D. Taylor of Cambridge, N. H., starts each year, it is really a specialized business. He starts some in November and some in April, and says he buys his chicks only from contest-winning hatcheries. To promote health, laying, and long life, he vaccinates for Newcastle the 10th week and pays very close attention to proper temperatures for the first three weeks. He says it's important to use a good commercial chick starter containing sulfa and he emphasizes good care.

— A. A. —

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— A. A. —

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—Clifford Knight

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DOWN THE



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK prices in 1949 broke back 20 to 40 per cent, with hogs breaking more than that. Meat prices until recently did not break that much or as fast.

The old, old farm squeeze was on, bringing back memories of the 1920's. Thus food became cheap in proportion to average consumer income, even though consumers continued to complain of ten dollar bills evaporating at grocery stores and meat markets—and are still continuing to call for cheaper and cheaper food. I suppose this can be expected no matter how cheap farmers furnish food.

Here is a true illustration. Last fall a livestock commission man, living on a farm, brought in and gave a bushel of pears to one of the union labor drivers at the Buffalo Stock Yards. This fellow went all over the yards grumbling, "What do you think? He brought me no sugar. What does the old fool think I can do with a bushel of pears without the sugar, too?" What is that song we hear over the radio? "How mild, how mild, can a farmer be?" or something of that sort. All this while the general public was taking but a 2% decline in income and many an industry was having the best year ever.

Let's Get Wild

Now as we head into 1950, I see that forecasters are predicting that farm prices will break another 20%, yet they are not predicting that consumer food prices will break that much. This will be the situation, too, unless farmers and their farm organizations get wild in 1950 instead of mild.

Government could do much to lighten the pressure on this squeeze, but conflicting bureaucratic political groups only make matters worse. In the end, just one bad growing year will make

"big" government look petty and trifling.

Food is too important and there is too much of it for any group to take it on. There is a vast difference, as every farmer knows, between the field of moving food products economically, quickly, and well to consumers—who need all that can be produced — and trying to assume control over production, volume and price. The government has yet to learn this. May 1950 bring the light!

Livestock for the year 1950 is in a pretty good position. There may yet be some reduction in price; but it appears that if there is, it will all be within the next three or four months. After that, it is probable the market will stabilize and follow its customary pattern; i.e., working a little higher through the spring and summer, a little lower through the fall, and stronger as winter comes on. At least, I can see no chance of livestock prices breaking another full 20 to 40 per cent in 1950.

Cutting Waste

We are hearing a great deal about farmers cutting their costs of production. I think the next big agricultural step will be in ways and means of stopping waste and of faster marketing. Already I hear glowing reports of preserving silage and hay with sulphur dioxide gas, along with new chemicals for weeds, parasites and so forth. Right now, big trucks are carrying tons of potatoes from our neighborhood to the deep South. This summer they carried green tomatoes south. Trucks large enough to carry a whole carload of livestock are taking these animals from our markets to the eastern seaboard and bringing livestock into our markets from the Midwest and Canada. Refrigerated trucks are carrying dressed beef and calves from our Northeast towns and cities straight into Philadelphia, Boston, and New York City.

Producing economically will more and more mean producing without waste and up to grade, and then getting food to the consuming public quickly and in perfect condition through fewer and fewer hands. 1950 can, and I hope will, show great strides in this direction.

DUAL PURPOSE PRODUCT SAVES TIME

(Continued from Page 10)

tarox). These firms sell only the basic ingredients to manufacturers of the detergent-sanitizers.

Saves Time

In trials run on 60 dairy farms in the State of Delaware, the Rohm and Haas Company recommended: After morning milking, draw at least a pailful of clean warm water through each unit; dismantle the machine and put it and other utensils in the detergent-sanitizer solution (one ounce of powder to 12 quarts of water) for at least half an hour; brush all parts inside and out and then hang up without rinsing. Before evening milking, flush with hot water. After evening milking, the equipment is flushed with the detergent-sanitizer and again stored without rinsing.

In the Delaware trials, which lasted 13 weeks, half the farmers used the combined detergent-sanitizer, and half used a high quality dairy detergent for cleansing followed by a hypochlorite rinse for separate sanitizing.

Pasteurized counts on the second group showed an upward trend during the trial and were marked by rather large daily variations. In the first group, counts dropped as soon as the detergent-sanitizer was put in use and there was less daily variation. The graph on page 10 showing the comparative plate counts of pasteurized milk during the experimental period gives a striking picture of the effec-

tiveness of the detergent-sanitizer compared to that of the detergent followed by hypochlorite.

Most of the departments of health were at first opposed to the combined preparation on the basis of the long held idea that a surface must first be thoroughly cleaned before it can be sanitized. It was just contrary to established doctrine to attempt to accomplish both operations at the same time. Now proof of the products' merits is found in the acceptance of detergent-sanitizers by thousands of dairy farmers.

Volume Lowers Cost

At present the cost of using the detergent-sanitizers is slightly above the cost of using alkaline, chlorine systems but is expected to come down as sales volume increases.

Dr. Hucker gives credit to Dr. N. E. Lazarus of Lazarus Laboratories, Inc., Buffalo, for being first in the country to put a liquid detergent-sanitizer on the market commercially. "He was in my office the day after my New York speech," said Dr. Hucker, "and I consider him the pioneer in the commercial field."

Dr. Hucker has been working with other sanitation problems of the dairy industry during all these years and promises that the detergent-sanitizers are just the first in a series of research projects in sanitation that are going to benefit the dairy industry.—Jim Hall.



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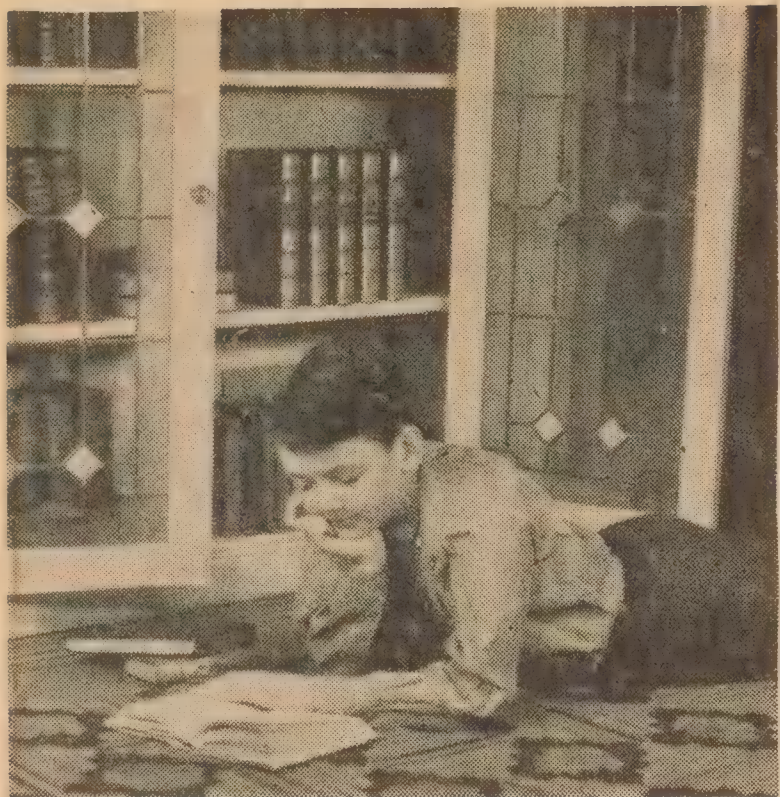
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—Photo by Lambert

wildflower hikes, and books on nature study. June is Graduation. Why not books of self-help and guidance? Summer is vacation time and

calls for travel books. What wonderful travels you can take via the armchair in winter if you plan ahead in July and August!

September brings school and a new dictionary, or maybe a one-volume encyclopedia. How about putting a few coins away ever so often in a box that is marked plainly "For Encyclopedia"? The children are growing up. Their class work will go beyond the one-volume reference book. You yourself will need a real set if you are active in club work, and Dad will use it, too. A good encyclopedia is almost a *must* for every family with school children, and especially so in a *reading family*. There will be so many phrases and allusions to look up.

Fall brings the harvest, Hallowe'en with its pranks, and Thanksgiving, all good occasions for book-giving. Then Christmas—and you can look at your crowded bookshelves with pride. Books to read for the first time, books to be re-read with increasing enjoyment.

On the long winter evenings, our family gathers around. It's stormy outside. The wind howls. The snowdrifts climb higher. But here inside,

there are apples, nuts and popcorn to nibble on, and book friends waiting to make our acquaintance or to renew it. I have always enjoyed *David Copperfield*, but I never enjoyed it so much as I did last winter when we read it aloud, taking turns.

Our high school duo, who are quite impressed with their own importance, thought Shakespeare was just a guy who lived way back when — until we read some of his plays aloud, each one choosing a character. Last week I found a stack of books from the local library in my eldest son's room. He was doing some extra reading on the side about England during Shakespeare's time, satisfying the curiosity which had been aroused by the plays we had read. One book always seems to lead naturally to another.

And it isn't just the old classics that we read. We keep abreast of the times. We read the best of the current literature—through the library at first and then we decide whether or not the book is to have a permanent place on our book shelves.

No, we don't read just fiction. Non-fiction can be just as interesting and more thought-provoking. And we've found it so. When the Palestine problem came up, we read histories and geographies, and became better acquainted with the towns and villages that were mentioned in the daily news. And we found much material in the Bible Dictionary and Concordance.

We read books on Russia, China, India. All news gathered from newspapers and magazines is further amplified with a study of the atlas, the encyclopedia, and whatever geography and history books are available.

Poetry is not considered "sissy" in

our family, for we have memorized many stirring verses. And have you ever tried a Verse Quiz in your own family circle? Quote stray verses and ask who wrote it and where it can be found. After flunking a few times, you are going to study and memorize those verses.

Our family verse quizzes had a repercussion recently. Some of our neighbors took part in one, and we discovered that there were many, many poems yet to get acquainted with. Our neighbors read also, we learned.

Our library keeps on growing. We find all sorts of occasions for an excuse to buy a new book.

Jimmy fell out of the apple tree the other day. No bones broken, but quite a few bruises. Yesterday, he added a book to our shelves, a book on First Aid.

"I'm going to be a doctor," he informed us. "Say, Syd, let's pretend you have a broken arm. Here's pictures that show what to do."

And that wasn't all.

I went to the kitchen a few minutes ago and found my high school freshman daughter by the stove, stirring a flavormore concoction.

"Found this old recipe in the book I was reading last night," she said. "Sounded so good, I just had to try it. Taste it, Mom. Isn't it simply swell?"

"Ummm!" I tasted gingerly. "Not bad." It wasn't either. It will make a hit with the family tonight, I know.

"I'm going to try some more of these old-time recipes," Beth said happily.

And this from a girl who has up to now always hated cooking!

There's magic in books. Here's wishing you the same kind of magic—good reading, good friends, good living, good education.

Vegetables in Midwinter - - -

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

VEGETABLES in midwinter may be the high point of the meal, just as they are in lush summertime. A dish of cauliflower and peas, for instance, makes a fine bit of color for the table and gains in flavor if a special sauce is served to douse over each serving of vegetable. One such sauce is

LEMON-BUTTER SAUCE

½ cup butter 3 tablespoons parsley
Juice of ½ lemon (if you prefer)

Melt butter, add lemon juice and blend thoroughly. Add parsley and serve hot with vegetables. An extra dish of lemon-butter sauce may be served on the side.

Another delicious butter sauce suitable for vegetables or fish is a famous French sauce known as

BROWN-BUTTER SAUCE

½ cup butter ¼ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon chopped parsley Dash of pepper
3 tablespoons lemon juice

Melt butter in frying pan and stir until golden brown. Add chopped parsley, lemon juice, salt and pepper. Serve hot on vegetables, fish or eggs.

Asparagus shortcake, using cheese biscuits, may be just the dish you want for supper or lunch; it is practically a meal within itself. A good Lenten dish.

ASPARAGUS-CHEESE SHORTCAKE

2 to 2½ lb. asparagus ½ teaspoon pepper
(canned or frozen) 2 cups milk
3 tablespoons butter 2 hard-cooked eggs,
1 tablespoon minced onion sliced for garnish
4 tablespoons flour 1 teaspoon salt

Heat canned asparagus or cook frozen asparagus until tender. Melt butter in saucepan; add minced onion

and cook slowly for 3 minutes or until tender. Add flour and seasonings and blend. Gradually add milk, while stirring; cook over low heat until smooth and thickened, stirring constantly.

CHEESE BISCUITS

2 cups biscuit mix 1 cup milk ½ cup grated cheese
Add grated cheese to biscuit mix and

blend. Add milk, mix with fork. Roll out to ½ to ¾ inch thickness on floured board and cut into squares or circles. Bake on a greased pan in a hot oven, 450 degrees F., 12 minutes. Split and place hot asparagus tips between halves. Pour hot cream sauce over the top and garnish with hard-cooked egg

slices. Serves 6 to 8.

Always the homemaker has to be ready with the makings of a satisfying main dish, even if the meat supply happens to be low that day! Here is one that most supply closets could meet on short notice:

POTATOES WITH CRABMEAT STUFFING

6 to 8 medium potatoes 1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter 2 tablespoons finely minced
¼ cup light cream pimento
1 teaspoon grated onion 1 can crab meat, 6½ oz.
Few grains cayenne 2 tablespoons grated cheese

Clean potatoes and bake in a moderately hot oven, 400 degrees F., about 45 to 60 minutes or until potatoes are done. Scoop out insides of potatoes and mash, adding melted butter, cream, onion, seasonings and pimento. Stir in crabmeat and stuff mixture back into potato shells. Sprinkle with grated cheese, arrange on baking dish and bake at 400 degrees F. for about 10 minutes or until top is browned. Serves 6 to 8.

Cabbage moves up into a higher class when prepared this way:

CABBAGE DELICIOUS

¼ large head of cabbage ¼ cup cream
1 tablespoon butter 1 egg
1 teaspoon salt 1 tablespoon lemon juice

Cook cabbage in boiling salted water until it is just tender—do not overcook. Mix together the salt, cream, beaten egg and lemon juice. Add the cabbage and mix in well. Pour into a buttered baking dish and dot with the butter. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) until set. Serves 4.



Asparagus shortcake, using canned or frozen asparagus, makes a fine winter luncheon or supper dish, especially when combined with cheese biscuit, cream sauce and generous egg garnish.

—Photo by National Dairy Council



Allegany County Homemakers Camp at Stony Brook, N. Y., containing recreation hall, dormitories, dining room and kitchen. Here for four days each summer, busy homemakers take time out for fun and relaxation.

A Vacation for Homemakers

By LORETTA SCHELBLE

LOCATED just across the road from Stony Brook National Park, at Stony Brook, N. Y., is the Allegany County Homemakers Camp, where Home Bureau members and their friends find rest and relaxation in the summer time. The attractive lodge pictured above has been used by the campers for the past two years, but the camp itself has been a traditional event since 1928. Some have attended every camp session since then.

Campers come for four days and bring their own fresh and canned fruits and vegetables, eggs, cereals, cakes and cookies. The camp furnishes meat, cheese, coffee, tea, milk, cream, sugar, bread and butter. Only \$1.00 per person per day is charged, inasmuch as campers bring so much of their own food.

The women are divided into several committees, and each committee is responsible for the preparation of one meal. Dishwashing is usually quite a time-consuming chore at any camp, but the campers solve this problem by having each one responsible for wash-

ing her own dishes. Each camper brings her own dishes, silverware, and tea towels, and since each does her own dishes they do not become mixed up.

Crafts are popular at the camp. The 79 women who attended the camp last summer made twelve dozen link leather belts and eleven dozen boondoggle bracelets; also, several hammered copper bracelets and tooled copper foil plaques.

The camp is ideally located because of its nearness to Stony Brook National Park. In the park are facilities for swimming, and two lifeguards are hired to protect the swimmers. There are also many picnic tables and outdoor fireplaces. Last summer the women campers cooked one evening meal outside, and were so enthused with the idea that they cooked breakfast outside the next morning.

Evenings at the camp are fun, too, with recreational activities including organized games and dancing. Husbands and friends get invited to the camp for one evening, and everybody enjoys a square dance.

Two New One-Act Plays

TWO of the winning plays in a recent *American Agriculturist* contest to secure original rural-life plays were **The New Hired Hand** and **What Men Think of The Home Bureau**. We are happy to announce that these very amusing comedies are now in print and available to our readers.

The New Hired Hand is a one-act farce comedy by Marjorie Smith and E. L. Kamareck. In the play, Henry Adams, the Widow Green's hired hand, can't stand her finickiness and decides to leave. "You oughter get married again," he tells her. "Taint but since your husband died that you got so plumb finicky."

When the new doctor, an eligible young bachelor, comes to visit, the widow thinks he has come for Henry's job and tries to employ him as a hired hand. It causes considerable embarrass-

ment for the shy doctor, and subsequently for the widow when she finds out who he really is. However, the situation is finally cleared up, with a most pleasant result for the widow, the doctor, and Henry; not so pleasant for Phyllis Atkins, a determined spinster, who had set her cap for the doctor.

What Men Think About the Home Bureau is one of the funniest skits we have had in a long time, and was written by Ethel Saddlemyre and E. L. Kamareck. It is played by 6 women, three of them impersonating men. The skit humorously dramatizes husbands' tendency to complain even about their most prized blessings. In states where the title of the organization is other than "Home Bureau," the appropriate name can be substituted; also, local Home Bureau projects can be mentioned instead of those referred to in the skit. This skit fills a long-felt need for an amusing Home Bureau play.

Like all *American Agriculturist* plays, these two new ones are royalty free, easy to produce, and are 35 cents a copy. Also on our list at the present time are the following popular plays:

MONEY FOR COLLEGE, by A. M. Drummond and E. L. Kamareck. Once Pa Miller's mind is made up, it's made! Very funny farce with surprise ending. 3 men, 2 women. Scene, farm living-room.

CHRISTMAS ON THE FARM, by E. L. Kamareck. A delightful comedy with some real Christmas heartthrobs and ending with the singing of Christmas carols. 2 men, 3 women (and a chorus of singers offstage, or can use a record player and Christmas carol record). Farm dining-room.

FARM FORUM OF THE AIR, by B. F. (Continued on Page 23)

8 O'CLOCK DATE

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

"Hurry, hurry!" cries my heart;
 "Slower," drawls my mind.
 "Never let him know you care—
 Love's not quite that blind."
 "Don't delay too long," my heart
 Sings, "for he is dear."
 "Better late than early," says
 The mind I dread to hear.
 To which one shall I listen?
 Alas, it is too late.
 My careless feet have rushed me
 Into the arms that wait . . .



**Snow
 changes
 this scene . .**



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— A. A. —

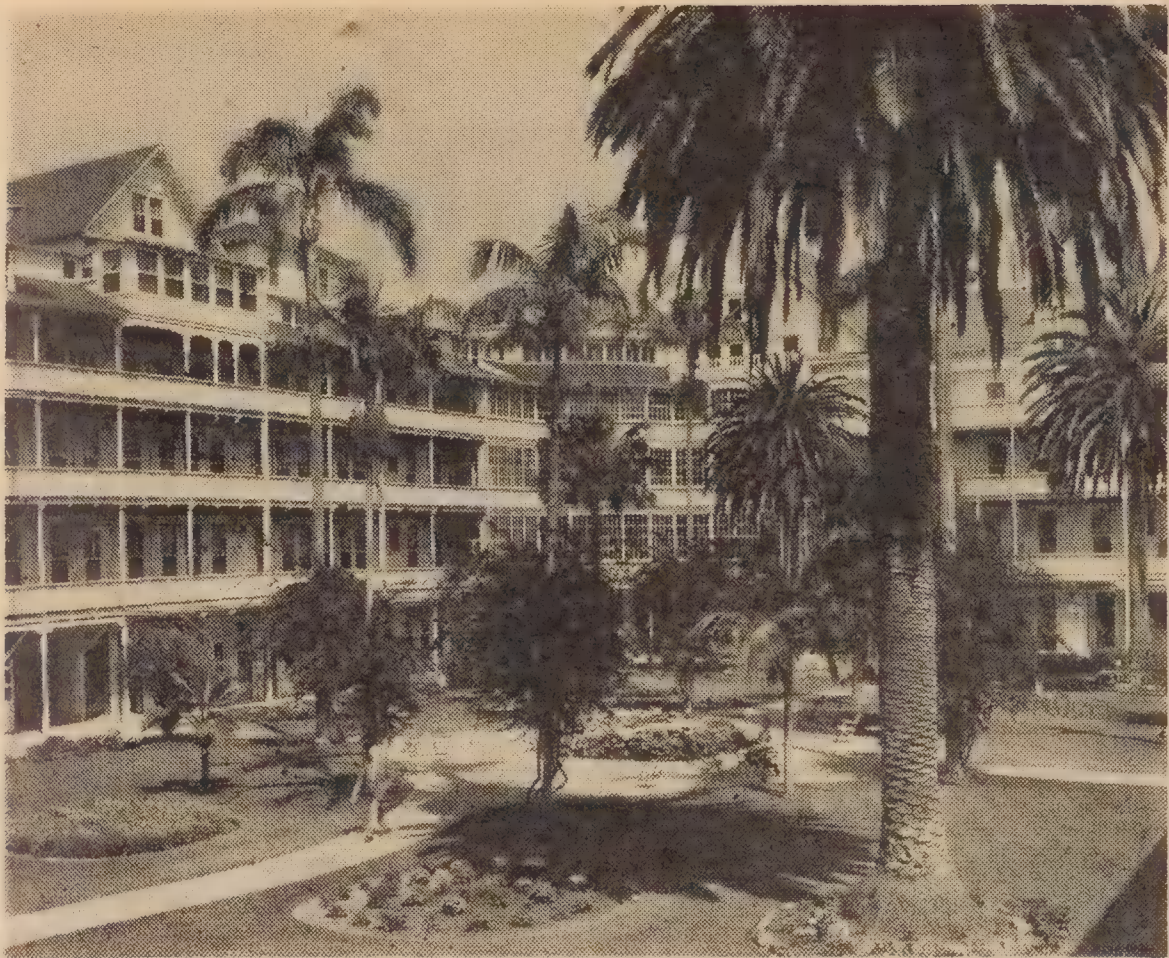
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— A. A. —

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For three wonderful days, our headquarters will be at the beautiful Hotel Del Coronado at Coronado Beach, California. Its flowered patio, big swimming pool, glorious sunshine, fine meals and charming rooms are things you'll long remember, as well as the fascinating side trips we will take while there into Mexico and to San Diego.

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—A.A.—

TWO NEW ONE-ACT PLAYS

(Continued from Page 21)

Tillotson. Amusing take-off of a radio forum and quiz. Offers many opportunities to use names of local persons and places. By changing some of the questions and answers, this skit can be

adapted for use by almost any farm organization. 14 characters, including 5 forum members and 4 contestants.

THE ELECTRIC FENCE, by M. F. Partridge. Short, uproarious comedy, full of action and sure-fire laughs. Takes about 20 minutes to play. 2 men, 3 women, 1 boy. Scene, farm living-room.

A DAY IN THE VINEYARD, by E. Irene Baker and A. M. Drummond. Charming singing-talking-working play with the simple music included in the script. A vineyard setting is suggested, but the play is effective without scenery. 8 women, 2 men, and a baby (real or dummy).

WHO IS WELLINGTON? by Mrs. Carrie Ladd. The Ladies' Aid Society gets excited about the goings-on in the new minister's family, but all ends happily when the mystery is finally cleared up. Living-room. 6 women, 1 man.

NOTHING DOING, by Grace Smith Beers. City widower Seymour Atkins and his daughter Evelyn are summer boarders in the busy farm home of Mrs. Parker, an attractive widow. Atkins, an old beau of Mrs. Parker's, tries vainly to persuade her to leave the farm and marry him. 4 women, 2 men. Farm living-room.

CASH ON HAND, by Grace Smith Beers. Comedy with a bit of mystery. The Browns are an easy-going farm family, but they have an exciting evening keeping track of \$200 which Mr. Brown got for a cow he sold. 2 men 3 women. Farm living-room.

OH, DOCTOR! by M. F. Partridge. Comedy. A meddlesome old maid neighbor steps in to take charge of the Smiths, with surprising results. Lots of laughs. 3 women, 4 men. Farm living-room.

TO ORDER PLAYS, write to American Agriculturist Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 35 cents per copy for plays wanted. Send coins, money order, or check. No stamps, please.

—A.A.—

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My community has the right to my civic loyalty and to my help in caring for its unfortunate and its needy ones.

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By CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS

The Story to Here

The Marquis de la Roche, a French nobleman, set sail from France in the spring of 1598 to found a colony in the New World. As colonists, he brought with him a band of French convicts, including Christophe Saintine and his young son Jules, a stowaway. After a long voyage, they reached the Isle of Sands, the most perilous spot in the Atlantic. Deciding to use the island as a temporary prison while he explored the coast of the New World, La Roche left there the convicts and Jules. Provisions were put ashore with them, and in addition they found on the island wild cattle, fruit, and drinking water.

CHAPTER II

FOR A TIME there was occupation and amusement enough for all. Jules took delight in fishing in the lake and in scampering over the island on the back of whatever pony he could capture. Others, when tired of lolling in the grass, hunted the wild cattle and pigs; and as a flint and steel tinder had been left them, they feasted on liberal roasts of fresh pork and beef, and when they were tired of these meats they had another resource in the wild ducks and geese.

This state of affairs lasted until all the tinder was used up. A wild, hot-headed Gascon, undertaking to make a fire and cook a dinner, tried patiently for half an hour to get a light by using withered grass for tinder. Exasperated at his failure, he suddenly started up with an oath, cursed the flint, and hurled it into the sea.

A comrade, furious at the mad act, sprang upon him, struck him in the face, and bore him to the ground; it was then a fight to the death, and the Gascon succeeded in killing his adversary.

The next moment, ere he had fully regained his feet, the Gascon was struck down by a terrible blow from a billet in the hands of Christophe Saintine, who had run up to separate the combatants.

This was the first bloodshed among the islanders; but thereafter the real natures of the men began to appear. Several fatal quarrels followed. Jules, though a favorite with most of the men, would have fared badly on several occasions but for the general respect inspired by his father's determination and physical prowess. The St. Malo blacksmith wielded a sort of half-acknowledged authority over his fellows, and but for his ascendancy the convicts would have found themselves in a state of perpetual feud.

As for Jules, he soon learned a marvelous degree of prudence in dealing with the dangerous tempers of those about him.

By the time they had been six or eight weeks upon the Isle of Sands, the convicts began to expect, with ill-grace enough, the return of La Roche to take them to the mainland. As another month slipped by they began to desire his coming. Yet he came not.

Little by little their eagerness and anxiety deepened. As the chill winds of autumn blew upon them, they began to be consumed with fear lest the

Viceroy had abandoned them, and they did little but watch the empty horizon from dawn till dark.

Jules' spirits fell day by day to a deeper dejection as he marked the anxious furrows increase in his father's face. At last, after a night through which they had shivered and lamented, they emerged from their huts to find the pools hard frozen, and a fringe of thin ice even along the coast.

Then they knew they were deserted—left to their fate.

For a time they were like madmen, shouting and yelling that they were betrayed—that the King had sent them here to perish, in order that he might be no longer at the cost of feeding them. Some swore while others prayed; and Jules clung, sobbing and broken-spirited, to his father.

Christophe Saintine kept a stern silence, thinking bitterly of the heartlessness which could condemn his innocent boy to such a fate; but Jules, at last, suggested that the Viceroy's ship might have been wrecked, or driven to some other part of the ocean. At all events, he was so convinced that the Viceroy could be guilty of no such cruelty as he was now accused of, that he half persuaded his father to a new hope.

The blacksmith, in the midst of a general clamor, thundered a demand for silence, and urged his comrades to be men and to consider what should be done. He declared that all must do what they could to secure themselves against the approaching cold, so that

when the ship should come for them in the spring they might not be found merely a lot of skeletons upon the beach.

What Jules had guessed was indeed the truth. The Viceroy, having found in Acadia a place fit for his infant settlement, set out to return to Sable Island. But a great gale drove him right across the Atlantic, and his ship was wrecked on the coasts of the Duke de Mercoeur, his bitterest enemy. He was thrown into prison and kept there five years before he could get a message to the King; and the fate of his wretched convicts, and of the boy whom by some chance he remembered so vividly as even to recall him by name, weighed him down with a mountain of remorse.

Meanwhile, how was it faring on the Isle of Sands?

There were but forty of the convicts now. Eight more had met their death in brawls. As the weather grew more and more deadly in its severity, the men found it difficult to keep from freezing in their sleep; and Jules, unhardened and homesick, suffered most. For the additional warmth of close crowding, the islanders now slept in two small huts, the chinks of which they stuffed with dry grass and seaweed.

All the provisions left by La Roche had vanished ere this. All the blueberries and cranberries had been consumed, and there was no alternative but to eat the raw flesh of the wild cattle.

At first such fare was regarded with disgust, and Jules went hungry two days before he could overcome his repugnance; but in a little while the men began to relish it; and, indeed, it was a strong and sustaining food.

At last it happened, as the sun went down on a lurid November night, that a frightful hurricane descended upon the island. Hardly had the men taken shelter in their huts when these were blown to pieces like a pack of cards, and the unhappy beings within were left unsheltered in the howling blast.

Seeking the nearest hollow, they all huddled together in the withered grass, each striving to get beneath his fellow to escape something of the searching cold. As for Jules, his father had wrapped him in a thick coat which had belonged to one of the murdered men, and was now busy scooping a hole in the sand that might afford him some more shelter.

That night, though all followed the blacksmith's suggestion and burrowed into the sand in little groups, no fewer than three men died from exposure before morning. But the experience had taught a needed lesson; and they set out to build themselves a better shelter than those with which they had hitherto been content.

They constructed their new shelter in the heart of the island, under the brow of a hillock well matted with grass and vines. Selecting the heaviest wreck-timbers they could drag, they sank them deep into the sand, and made a low-roofed den, half hut, half cave.

In the roof and up the sides they heaped sand and grass, on which they piled bushes, which were kept in place by more beams, well secured. To keep out the pitiless searchings of the icy wind, they lined the gloomy dwelling with hides from the wild cattle; and here all winter they lived like weasels in a burrow.

As their clothes gave out they replaced them with pieces of raw-hide; and soon, in their uncouth garments, their shaggy beards, matted hair, and miserable squalor, they began to look like some kind of nameless monster, as much brute as human.

Their broils became far less frequent as they approached the depths of their misery, and grew more and more dependent upon one another for the warmth which kept their wretched bodies alive. Terror, too, drew them closer together, as the winter storms yelled over their retreat, and the island trembled under the mountains of water that thundered down upon it, grinding off great slices of the beach.

But with the return of spring, and kindlier skies, and indolence and ease, the quarrels recommenced.

For occupation, and to keep up hope, Saintine got the men interested in hunting the seals that swarmed about the island, and in preserving the furs by drying the skins in the sun and washing them with salt water.

Thus the summer slipped away, not all unpleasantly. But no ship came.

Winter returned with all its horrors, and passed, and came again, till they began to calculate that the island had been five years their prison. For most of them it had become their grave. There were now but twelve men left, including Jules, now grown as tall as his father, to possess the great store

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM and SPUD



There's No Place Like Home



New York City Invaded by Potato and Vegetable Growers

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

FOR a change of scenery and in recognition of downstate interests, the 15th joint annual convention of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association and the Empire State Potato Club was held in New York City. Number and variety of exhibits and attendance through the three days amply justified the move. Next year the event will swing back upstate, with Buffalo as the probable choice.

Expression and action at the sessions indicated dissatisfaction with current programs for agriculture. Walter F. Pretzer of Cleveland, president of the Vegetable Growers of America, made a plea for self-help rather than government programs to solve the economic ills of the industry.

He said that since the end of the war a larger percentage of vegetable growers have gone broke than in any other group in agriculture. He said that vegetable growers are "the low men on the BAE index; we are eating the last part of our fat, if any. We can do more for ourselves than anyone can do for us. If we can get rid of government interference and are willing to work out our own salvation, we won't need government schemes such as the Bran-nan plan."

Ask Better Grading

Pretzer and other speakers told the growers they will have to do a better job of grading, packing and marketing. The Potato Club in a strong resolution called upon the state to enforce its potato-grading law. It said that a year ago at the Utica convention a similar demand had been made upon the state, without visible results.

After the resolution had been adopted, this was a topic during a forum moderated by Prof. M. C. Bond of the State College of Agriculture. Spencer G. Duncan, assistant director of the State Bureau of Markets, explained the grade-enforcement situation, his remarks centering on three points:

1. Only six men in the department are assigned to enforcement of apple and potato grade regulations. If the department was provided with additional funds and personnel, it could do a better job.

2. Departmental policy is to try to educate growers and packers before cracking down. Usually they are given two warnings of violations before action is taken to assess a penalty.

3. Each prosecution of a violation requires submission of proof, followed by legal action. Each case has to be turned over to the department's legal bureau. There may be delays over which the enforcing agents have no control.

New Officers

Isaac DeHollander of Oswego succeeded Ward A. West of Rochester as president of the vegetable growers. Donald Shoemaker of Rochester, Austin Averay of Syracuse, and Henry Marquart Jr. of Cherry Creek were elected vice-presidents. L. Huested Myers of Albany and John Wickham of Cutchogue were re-elected vice-presidents. William B. Giddings of Baldwinsville, who has been acting as secretary and treasurer for several months, was elected to that office.

T. Kenneth Bullard of Schuylerville and John Youngs of Glen Head were named to the executive committee. Holdover members are Arthur Bradley of Elmira, Paul Work of Ithaca, and Burnett Bush of Kennedy.

The Potato Club adopted new by-laws under which a board of nine directors elected at large is replaced by a 15-man

board elected three each from five regions. The new board re-elected Harold J. Evans of Georgetown, president; William Hodnett of Fillmore, vice-president, and Donald Kent of Andover, secretary and treasurer.

The directors include: Buffalo area, Hodnett, Kent, and Carl Emerling of Boston; Rochester area, Leon Mehlenbacher of Wayland, Wilbur Van Maaren of Honeoye Falls and Morris Butts of Sodus; Syracuse area, Richard Amidon of Lafayette, John Coulter of Canastota, and Evans; Utica-Albany area, Edgar Gagnier of Churubusco, William Leavitt of Gabriels, Willard Allen of Waterville; Long Island area, N. A. Talmage of Riverhead, Reni Wesnofsk of Hicksville and George Strong of Suffolk.

Markets Neglected

Sturges Dorrence, who handles the advertising campaign for Maine potatoes, told a joint session that he was "amazed that New York growers have not developed their great nearby markets." Among other things, he said that government programs, even though they put money in the pockets of growers, leave the industry confused.

This latter fact was indicated by concern over prospective marketing agreements and operation of the current price-support program. Prices being paid by the government for No. 2 grade potatoes generally are much higher than the market price for No. 1 grade. The program has been supporting Number 2 grade and leaving it up to growers to sell their top grade potatoes.

During the forum Byram Leonard of the PMA said the state committee now has decided to buy Number 1 grade where it has direct orders. Potatoes will be sold to livestock feeders at 10 cents a hundredweight for local delivery and 30 cents bagged in cars.

— A. A. —

STEBEN CO., N. Y. FARM BUREAU MAPS BIG PROGRAM IN 1950

THE executive committee of the Steuben County Farm Bureau met in Bath Friday, December 30, to close the year's business and to approve the 1950 program, the most ambitious in the history of the organization.

A. E. Scudder of Painted Post was re-elected chairman of the executive committee; Leon Dennis, Canisteo, the Board's vice chairman; and Gerald Kent, Troupsburg, secretary. Other directors are Clair Bennett, Howard; Paul Flanagan, Hornell; Noah Van Wormer, Wallace; Charles Babcock, Prattsburg, and Leon Andrews of Addison.

The intention is to increase the Dairy Herd Improvement Association membership by 25 per cent, to greatly expand reforestation and woodlot management, and to organize a 'green pastures' contest as a means of improving Steuben's quarter million acres of grazing land.

Major events scheduled are the winter meeting and summer tour of the Finger Lakes Grape Growers, the 15th annual Dairy Banquet of March 18, the dairy field day in August, and the 3rd annual Beef Cattle tour.

The 23rd annual Steuben County Potato Growers Convention, scheduled to be held at Cohocton Feb. 9, 10, presents discussion of government farm programs, economics and public policy, as well as talks on growing and marketing the crop. A dozen speakers will participate in the two day conference,

rated as one of the nation's largest meeting of potato growers.

Special programs are planned for the muck and poultry interests, dairy cattle health will be encouraged, a cruise up the St. Lawrence is included, and the usual sheep dipping service offered. As in the past, the office will keep the health records of Steuben's 3,700 dairy herds; will operate an employment service, and act as business headquarters for the county's vast farm industry.

— A. A. —

LEFT ON THE ISLE OF SANDS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

of furs and hides which they had accumulated. But at last their deliverance drew near.

La Roche had succeeded in sending word to the French king. Henry IV was filled with compassion for the unhappy convicts. He ordered a relief expedition to set out with all speed.

It was decreed that Chetodel, who seemed reluctant, should lead the expedition. The pilot obeyed with the best grace he could assume, and after a little delay the rescue ship set sail, with wind and weather favoring.

On just such another morning as that on which he had first set eyes on the Isle of Sands, Jules stood on a rise of the shore and gazed vacantly to seaward. He had no hope, no expectation of deliverance, and even his longings had grown dull and apathetic.

Suddenly he saw a sail on the horizon. His heart began to beat with choking violence, and he gazed, looked away, and gazed again, before he dared let himself believe his eyes.

Then he ran to his father and his fellows.

"There is a ship! There is a ship!" he gasped. "Come to the hill!"

It was a pitiful-looking group which gathered silently on the sandy hill to watch with eyes of passionate yearning the ship which they had no doubt was sailing past them. It seemed to be heading far away to the southward.

After some hours of watching, the ship's course was changed. Soon they knew that she was bent on making the island. Later in the day she came to an anchorage, some miles out, and a boat put in for shore.

Then the islanders broke out in a riot of joy. Jules and his father embraced and sobbed, and told each other they would see once more the little cot outside St. Malo. Others threw themselves down, groveling in the sand, or rushed into the surf to meet their rescuers. That same night they all were taken aboard.

As the weather remained favorable, the ship stayed another day at her anchorage, enabling the islanders to bring off their great stock of skins and furs. Then she made all haste away from a coast so dangerous, and trimmed her course for France.

The breasts of the rescued convicts were now in a tumult of mingled hopes and fears, for they knew not whether it was to fetters or to freedom they were returning.

Sailing up the channel, Chetodel kept a course so close to the French coast that it was thought he was going to make St. Malo; and Jules' eyes grew dim with emotion as the well-known headland loomed into sight.

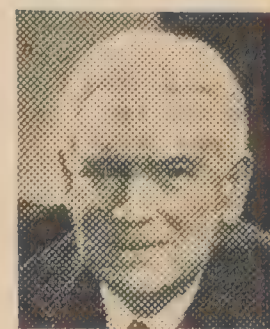
But no! St. Malo was not their destination. Chetodel kept on as far as Le Havre, and there his passengers were landed.

With hair and beards all untrimmed, and in their coats of hide as they had been when rescued, they were taken straight to Paris and to the King, where, in trembling doubt, they told the whole story of their sufferings. Christophe Saintaine, as leader, spoke for the party; and he was careful to explain that his son Jules was not a convict—a statement which Chetodel at

"NERVES STILL STEADY AT 60"

Switching to Grain Drink can Help Young and Old

"I thought my shaky nerves were due to getting older. But my doctor blamed the caffeine in coffee and suggested a switch to POSTUM. Now my nervousness is completely gone and I sleep and feel so much better!"



Are "coffee nerves" making you uncomfortable? ... Jittery by day? ... Sleepless at night? ... Many people—young and old alike—have found the answer in switching from coffee and tea to POSTUM.

SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain *caffeine*—a drug—a nerve stimulant! So while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect, others suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleepless nights. But POSTUM contains no caffeine or other drug—*nothing that can possibly cause sleeplessness, indigestion, or nervousness!*

MAKE THIS TEST: Buy INSTANT POSTUM today—drink POSTUM exclusively for 30 days. See if POSTUM doesn't help you, too, to sleep better, feel better, enjoy life more! ... INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran—100% caffeine-free! A Product of General Foods.

once corroborated.

To King Henry their story proved profoundly interesting. When he had questioned them closely, touching innumerable details as to their daily life on the island, and touching the wealth of hides and furs they had brought away with them, he finally vowed that they should now have a chance to win happier fortunes. He gave each of them a full pardon, with a present of fifty golden crown-pieces, and secured them in the possession of their valuables.

To Jules, as he could not give him a pardon, he made an additional gift of one hundred crowns, declaring at the same time that if he would return to Paris after embracing his mother and brother, he should have a position as one of the keepers of the King's forests.

Traveling was difficult in those days, and long ere Jules and his father could get home, St. Malo had heard of Chetodel's arrival. But as for the names of the scanty band who had survived the horrors of the Isle of Sands, that was something no one could find out; and there was little hope in the hearts of Goodwife Saintine and her big boy Ba'tiste. They tried hard to persuade themselves that one of their dear ones might have returned, but of seeing both again they never dreamed.

Then came a report that the King had pardoned the survivors, and loaded them down with gifts. But in this report there was no word mentioned of Jules.

"There was naught to pardon my boy for! Surely, then, Jules is not among them!" sobbed the goodwife.

Then for weeks came no further tidings. Christophe and Jules, tired of waiting for a ship, had started to walk to St. Malo.

One evening, toward sundown, as mother and boy sat dejectedly eating their poor meal of black bread and cabbage, the wanderers arrived.

The joy of such a home-coming cannot be pictured. We will leave them there and retrace the naked, ill-kept road, with its row of poplars along one side, till we find our way by twilight into the city. (The End)

Kernels, Screenings

and Chaff

By JOHN R. BABCOCK

Editor's Note: Each winter Ed Babcock gets each of his sons, Howard and John, to write the copy for one issue of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff. The January 7th page was written by Howard from his ranch in New Mexico. This page is written by John who, until a few months ago, worked Sunnygables with his Dad and who still has an interest in the Inlet Valley farm of Boots Poelvoorde. John now works in the farm department of one of the nation's oldest and largest radio stations—WLW of Cincinnati.

FOR SEVEN months, I have made Ohio farming my business and life. Sometimes I see the Southern Ohio farm I work with as an outpost of familiar Northeast agriculture. At other times, it is an unrelated geographical spot somewhere between Sunnygables and Howard's New Mexico Ranch.

Actually, the adjustment I've had to make was from the grassland farming of the Northeast to cornbelt farming in the Midwest. I've learned a lot from these folks down here, but it is still hard to take the Northeast out of a northeastern farmer.

First Impressions

I came to Cincinnati to work in the farm department of WLW, familiar to many as The Nation's Station. It's a big outfit. Daytime programs can be heard clearly almost any place in the four states of Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and Kentucky late at night. We used to tune 700 in at Ithaca without much trouble.

About 25 miles north of Cincinnati, Station WLW owns a farm. It provides material for many of our broadcasts on farm topics. Quite naturally, I expected to run into a show place swarming with hired help. I've seen other such "experimental" farms owned by big interests.

I guess my face registered the same uneasy surprise that I see in the expressions of so many farm visitors who attend our radio programs at the farm. I thought I had hit the wrong place. Except for a run-down barn that had a top like a scrub bull, it looked like the next place down the road, or any of a dozen other farms in the county.

The "swarm of hired help" turned out to be a man and his wife who are tenants well past middle age, their hired girl, and an old man who was the only steady hired help.

I learned that the farmer worked the place on a fifty-fifty, tenant-landlord basis with no concessions one way or the other. And he was having his troubles same as anyone else.

That day he'd had ten acres of hay caught out in the rain. While we held up his work even more, he patiently stopped long enough to tell of his plight to some quarter of a million noontime listeners. In his Ohio twang, he simply explained that he had struck down more hay than he could handle. He admitted the rain had caught him flat-footed.

I imagine, since the shower was general, that he had a lot of sympathizers; he had some critics; he had some listeners who learned a lesson.

I learned the biggest lesson of anyone. WLW's farm was on the up and up. Listeners who trusted it could learn from its average operation, its successes and failures, far more than

they would from the preaching of a self-appointed radio authority. I also learned that I'd better know what I was talking about before I started passing along any information to farmers.

Everybody's Farm

"Everybody's Farm," as the name implies, is an average Ohio farm . . . not statistically, of course, for I have yet to see the place that includes even half the features of the theoretical average farm. In a nutshell, the operation consists of some 140 acres farmed in an accepted 4-year rotation (high wheat and corn supports have driven many Midwest farms to 3-year rotations). The animal population is made up of about 500 chickens, 50 sheep, and 15 brood sows which yield 2 litters a year. There are no cattle.

Coming here with the influence of Sunnygables, the *American Agriculturist*, and other such basic parts of my background, I practically had a blade of grass in my mouth. It's hard to sell grass in a farming region that grows guaranteed, high-price grain. Even a blunt pencil can show where there is more money in the grain. That can be challenged fairly effectively in our grassy Northeast.

To my thinking, the key parts to Dad's "Unimal" are its udder and beef-cow head (ignoring the comb for a moment). I think the whole conception of soil-building, as it ties into animal agriculture, is the old ruminant. That makes itself evident at Everybody's Farm, where we can put the year's manure production on a ten acre field in a couple of days.

Naturally, I wondered about cattle. The answer was a sensible one. No barn, no money. I was again reminded that the farm had to get along on its own two feet.

Cows For Balance

We are building a barn next spring . . . as simple a one as we can . . . and will start a dairy. This is a step that has long been planned, and only now, when costs are shrinking slightly, have we been able to go ahead.

Trying as we do to reflect fairly typical midwestern agriculture, we need cows, forage and manure to get the operation in a proper "forward motion" balance. More realistically, we need them to build what in the past years has been a sadly abused farm.

Erosion

Lime, fertilizer and a new 4-year rotation have done much to shape up conditions at Everybody's Farm. But the mining of the past is evident. Remembering the occasions that Boots has plowed pastures so steep we had to use a crawler tractor, I shudder to think of the same thing done here. Boots' hill would go through a good rain, even before the crop had come up out of the ground, and show few signs of washing. On some of these midwest farms, the gentlest slope must be terraced and provided with grassland waterways.

We can't even run a road across the rolling fields at Everybody's Farm. It washes out, the first heavy rain.

The difference, of course, lies in the organic content of the soil. I picked Boots' hill for an example, because his



John Babcock (right) and Earl Neal, the farm operator at Everybody's Farm, originate their programs from all over the farm. Here they are talking poultry management over the air. Setting? The farm poultry house. Note that microphone is built into a model ear of corn.

sandy clay closely resembles much of the soil in this area.

In order that I don't seem to be criticizing the Midwest, I will say that there are a great many farms under close conservation supervision. You can see it best from the air, where the contoured grace of curving crop strips marbles the ground below. I would point out, though, that this is done from utter necessity after years of farming that have named this the Cornbelt.

Grass Handicapped

Broadcasting around from various events, I've had a chance to see several excellent stands of hay and pasture. I've seen what were supposed to be the best. *None of them would touch the alfalfa field next to the house at Sunnygables, or any of Boots' improved Ladino pastures.*

Again I don't say that in criticism. Even with plenty of fertilizer and good farming, the Midwest just isn't capable of growing the grass we do in the Northeast. Maybe up there it's our compensation for not having long enough seasons to make the grain crops they do here.

At home, our cool nights, frequent

cloudy days and sparse covering of topsoil are a unique combination that make grass. Maybe it's being a little over-loyal to the old homestead, but Inlet Valley grass even *looks* more nutritious.

Grassland Program

A popular misconception of grassland farming is that it means a farm's total production is switched to grass. Out here, I think we can illustrate very well where grass can be the hub of crop plans, holding its own in nutrient production, and actually helping a sizable acreage of row crops as it builds the soil. *More grass in rotations, and grazing animals will also consume the grain that is now in excess.*

BOOTS' DAIRY

Being in partnership with a fellow 700 miles away is quite a trick. Somehow, it's even hard to lend moral support from that distance. I did manage to visit Ithaca once this fall, and of course was anxious to see how things were going with Boots and his newest dairy.

I found that most of the pitfalls I had thought about and concerned myself with while away had been on Boots' mind, too. He had handled them so well that the old war slogan "Is this trip necessary?" came to mind. But just thinking about the place doesn't contribute much. We'll get together again this winter to make plans, review finances and look over the operation.

There's not much right now that I can do to help him with the work, but at least he'll know I'm worrying with him. There is real satisfaction in seeing the gains made over a previous visit months earlier. But I think Boots has the real reward—watching things grow and develop under his daily work and care.

FESCUE

Down in Kentucky, they are enthusiastic about Fescue 31. In parts of Ohio and Indiana, they are plugging for Alta Fescue. The two grasses have made tremendous gains in the past few years. Frankly, I've not seen much of it around home. Perhaps we're enough better suited to grow legumes that Fescue hasn't a place. I would like to see what it would do, though. I wonder how it stacks up against Brome Grass. Brome isn't too popular in these parts, I think mostly because it is so hard to establish.

WITHIN THE period of a relatively short national existence, our system of responsible private initiative, or the American way of life, has built a nation of the highest rank in world affairs. That exalted position has not been achieved and held by the arbitrary operations of a despot or bureaucracy. Neither is it the material result of collectivism. The ambition and efforts of free citizens and free institutions have built the complicated structure which has served us so well.

In no other land is the standard of living so high; nowhere is there an equivalent abundance of desirable goods; nowhere is such financial or economic strength to be found. If there be in any quarters a disposition to yield to the enchantment of foreign ideologies, socialism or communism, let the tempted call the roll of the nations, one by one, appraise their situations, and judge the merits of the respective systems by the evidence revealed. — Benjamin F. Fairless, President, United States Steel Corporation.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



SOIL TILLER: "The Benefits of Rotary Tillage" is the title of a booklet describing the Seaman Rotary Tiller. Just send a postcard for it to SEAMAN MOTORS, INC., 394 H. 25th Street, Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin.

LIGHT: The problems inherent in trimming fruit trees have been at least partially solved by the J. B. SEBRELL CORPORATION of Los Angeles, California. They are manufacturing sectional light weight aluminum poles fitted with saws, clippers, and fruit pickers so that more work can be done by someone standing on solid ground.

REPELS DEER: THE GOODRICH CHEMICAL COMPANY, 324 Rose Building, Cleveland 15, Ohio, has developed a chemical deer repellent. Tested recently in New Hampshire, the use of 8 pounds of Good-Rite x.i.p. to 40 gallons of water put on beans by airplane at the rate of 5 gallons per acre repelled the deer and prevented damage.

FOR BUGS: You will be interested in a new booklet called "How to Use Columbia Para-dichlorobenzene." This is available to any AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST reader. All you have to do is to send a postcard to the Columbia Chemical Division of the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania. The booklet tells how to use the chemical for controlling peach tree borers, clothes moths, and many other uses.

NEW SILO: A new vitrified tile silo "priced within the reach of all" has just been announced by CRAINE, INC., of Norwich, New York. A contest with prizes up to \$500 in cash credits is being conducted to find an appropriate name for the new silo.

ORDER EARLY: THE G. H. GRIMM COMPANY of Rutland, Vermont, reminds readers that a shortage of materials indicates the importance of ordering maple sugar equipment early.

FLY SPRAY: The Niagara Chemical Division of FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION have a new dairy barn spray which they call Gam Kil, containing the new insecticide, lindane. Lindane is recommended as a substitute for DDT. It will kill flies which have developed resistance to DDT and Methoxychlor. Information on methods of application are available from the manufacturer at Middleport, N. Y.

WATER: If you are planning the installation of a water system you will find some excellent information in a bulletin which you can get upon request from JACUZZI BROTHERS of Binghamton, New York. You will find a handy coupon for ordering the bulletin on page 6 of the December 17 issue of American Agriculturist.

←A reproduction of the new Sire Pedigree book published by the New York Artificial Breeders Cooperative. The book is 5½ by 8¼ inches, contains 220 pedigrees or proofs of bulls that have been in service at the Association's bull barn, and there are more than 120 illustrations. The book sells for 50 cents and can be purchased from any one of the 121 NYABC inseminators or by writing directly to NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS CO-OPERATIVE, Inc., P. O. Box 528, Ithaca, New York.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

NO VESTIBULE!

I noticed in the American Agriculturist of September 3 a note stating that the vestibule between a milk house and barn is no longer needed in New York State. The inspector where we take our milk claims that the Board of Health requires one. We have always depended on what we read in the American Agriculturist and it has never been proved wrong yet, so we would like evidence to prove to the inspector that he is wrong.

The evidence is in the form of a letter from W. D. Tiedeman of the New York State Department of Health. Mr. Tiedeman says:

"Some few months ago, Regulation 17 of Chapter III of the Sanitary Code was amended by action of the Public Health Council. This amendment deleted the words "into a stable or" from that regulation. As the regulation now reads, it is not required that there be a vestibule between the milkhouse and the milking stable.

"I regret that there has been a misunderstanding regarding this. However, we have advised all of our own men and the municipal inspectors throughout the state of this change.

"To the best of our knowledge, the State of New Jersey still requires a vestibule between the milkhouse and stable."

— A.A. —

REPORT CAR ACCIDENTS

Many of our New York subscribers fail to realize that it is necessary to report any automobile accident involving personal injury or property damages of \$50 or over to the Bureau of Motor Vehicles in Albany. Each driver involved must make such a report. Blanks can be obtained from local Bureaus.

Doubtless there are few people these days who drive without liability insurance on their cars. It certainly is risky to be without it. There is no law in New York State which says you have to carry it; but once you have had an accident, the law is such that you must prove financial responsibility before continuing to drive.

In case a driver who is not insured has an accident involving at least \$50 damages, there are three things he must then do. He must post a bond with the Bureau of Motor Vehicles in the amount of the damage done, he must take out liability insurance, and he must report to the Bureau that these two things have been done, or he will be liable to lose his license.

So it's a good idea to be sure you are adequately covered by liability insurance, and then remember that any accident involving injury or at least \$50 damages must be reported to the Bureau in Albany as well as to local authorities.

— A.A. —

STAMP FRAUD

Leo F. Sweeney of Watertown, N. Y., was recently sentenced to two years in a federal penitentiary after pleading guilty to a charge of defrauding stamp dealers through misuse of the mails. He was arrested in Las Vegas, Nev.

It was charged that he obtained the stamps on approval from collectors and then sold them without reimbursing the original owners. By that time, Sweeney had left Watertown, but was eventually located in Nevada.

— A.A. —

SWINDLE BACKFIRES

Recently Richard Monroe Smith was arrested by the F.B.I. in Seattle, Wash., in connection with a \$9,000 swindle of Carl J. Bilek, Perch Lake, N. Y. The swindle took place in Phoenix, Ariz., where it was charged that Smith and an accomplice encouraged Mr. Bilek to bet his life savings on imaginary horse races.



Popular new 30" Light Convertible can be used either as a one or two man unit.

You can cut 'em close to the ground. Buck and limb 'em where they fall. It's double-quick and easy to cut firewood, pulpwood, fence-posts, mine props, sawmill logs . . . to clear land with a Disston Chain Saw.

There is a type of saw to fit your work. You'll get power to spare from the sturdy Mercury engine. Thousands of farm users say the Disston Chain Saw is right . . . saves time and work . . . earns extra money. You'll agree when your Disston Chain Saw Dealer demonstrates. See him.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.

124 Tacony, Philadelphia 35, Pa., U.S.A.
In Canada, write: 2-20 Fraser Ave., Toronto 3, Ont.



DISSTON

CHAIN SAWS

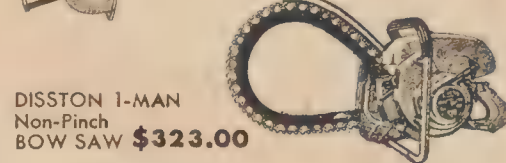
TURN THAT WOOD INTO CASH

NEW LOW PRICES For DO-100 Units



DISSTON 1 or 2-MAN
30" LIGHT CONVERTIBLE \$332.00

HELPER HANDLE
for 24" and 30" units \$10.50



DISSTON 1-MAN
Non-Pinch
BOW SAW \$323.00



DISSTON
1-MAN SAW
18" \$299.50 24" \$304.50

For Contract Farmers—Heavy Work—Large Trees

EXTRA-DUTY 2-MAN DISSTON CHAIN SAW
provides 2' to 7' cutting capacity, easily
handled by the husky 12 hp Mercury engine.

PROTECTION FOR TENDER UDDER TISSUES



NOTHING BUT
THE BEST IS
"GOOD ENOUGH"

Injuries to udder and teats are major concerns to the careful cow owner who can't afford to gamble on smooth production. BAG BALM brings copious quantities of costly heal-promoting ingredients in its lanolin-loaded base. It meets every healing need in spreading right, staying on and remaining antiseptic-on-contact. Use it for promoting prompt healing of Cuts, Chaps, Wire Snags, Sunburn, Windburn. Great for beneficial massage of Caked Bag, and for superfi-

cial healing jobs on all farm animals. All farm-supply dealers have the big 10-ounce tins of BAG BALM.



TOUCHY
UDDERS

FREE COW BOOK—New edition of "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle" by leading dairy authority. Write for it.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc.
Lyndonville 50, Vt.

YIELD TO
LANOLIN-LOADED

Bag Balm

"Our **RENOVATED** Pasture was a 'Life Saver' during Last Summer's Drought"

Says **GLEN DEATS**, Manager, **CRARYDALE FARMS**, Hillsdale, N. Y.

FROM WORN-OUT PASTURE TO CLOVER

LIKE THIS: Shown at right, knee-deep in lush legume-grass growth, is Glen Deats, Mgr., Crarydale Farms, Hillsdale, N. Y., whose letter (below, right) tells how this excellent pasture, built on run-down land, provided good yields of high-quality hay and the finest kind of grazing during last Summer's drought.



SEND FOR THIS FREE 32-PAGE BOOKLET

... it tells, in pictures and brief text, how to rebuild run-down pastures—how to prepare the seed-bed—what seed mixtures give best results—discusses good pasture management—how to fertilize for utmost economy. Also contains factual statements from Dairymen and Cattlemen which show it is possible, in as short a time as 60 days, to convert run-down land into the best legume-grass pastures, which provide excellent hay, top-quality silage and the most profitable kind of grazing—even in mid-summer when ordinary pasture fails to maintain profitable production. Note typical results, below:

"FEED COST DROPPED \$80. A DAY

at a time when costs usually go up," says J. L. MacDOUGALL, Mgr., Alderney Brooklawn Farms, Morris Plains, N. J. "That shows how well our pasture, renovated in 1947, paid us the first year. In Fall '48 we top-dressed with 18% NORMAL Superphosphate, 1000 lbs. per acre, and the legume-grass came through the winter in excellent condition. On May 23, '49, we started making silage of the 1st cutting and 4 weeks later the field was ready for grazing. In spite of our driest summer, no rain in 6 weeks, this pasture kept on producing profitably, saving us real money on barn feeding."



J. L. MacDOUGALL, Mgr.,
Alderney Brooklawn Farms,
Morris Plains, N. J.

"OUR 25-ACRE PASTURE, RENOVATED 2 YEARS AGO,

in line with your Soil Service's recommendations, saved us 75¢ per cow per day the first year and has kept on paying us good returns ever since," writes CARL SWENSON, Jr., of Wappingers Falls, N. Y. "During 1949 we pastured 38 purebred Holsteins all during the mid-summer drought and the pasture was so good we were able to make 23 cans daily throughout the entire summer. Regular top-dressing keeps pasture productive—the speed with which our pastures recuperate is amazing."



CARL SWENSON, Jr.,
Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

"THE FIRST CUTTING OF HAY MORE THAN REPAID

the cost of renovating a 12-acre pasture plot in 1948," writes G. E. POLLACK, Mgr., Synthane Corporation Farms, Oaks, Pa. "In 1949 we cut over 20 tons of good clover hay from this 12 acres and it provided excellent pasture for our 60 head of blood-tested Guernseys. In spite of the driest summer in a long time, this pasture is in splendid shape—it's a pasture you'd be proud to show anyone."



G. E. POLLACK, Mgr.,
Synthane Corp. Farms,
Oaks, Pa.

"THIS past Summer, the driest on record, certainly showed the value of renovated pastures," writes Glen Deats, Manager of 700-acre Crarydale Farms—E. T. Bedford, Owner—Hillsdale, N. Y. "For instance, take the 16 acres of run-down land which we renovated by disking and reseeding in Spring 1947. We seeded a Ladino-Alsike-Grass mixture, along with Oats as a nurse crop, and fertilized with AGRICO FOR GRAIN, 400 lbs. per acre. The Oats yielded 68 bu. and about 1½ tons of straw per acre. The straw alone covered the cost of renovating—and we got a fine catch of clover.

"The following June (1948) we cut 2¾ tons of top-quality legume-grass hay per acre from this field and in August got a good second cutting. All the details are in your 'Pasture Renovation' booklet, but I'd like to bring the facts up to date.

"FINEST KIND OF PASTURE DURING DROUGHT!"

"Last December (1948), we top-dressed this renovated pasture with manure supplemented with 500 lbs. of 18% NORMAL Superphosphate per acre. In late May, 1949, we took off a first cutting of 2½ tons per acre of top-quality legume-grass hay from this 16-acre field, before turning in 60 head of pure-bred Herefords for grazing on July 1st. All through the dry weather—6 weeks without rain—this pasture furnished the finest kind of feed, and it provided the bulk of the grazing for 60 head until the last week in October. Although the herd had access to an adjoining 40-acre swamp pasture, it was necessary to drive them off the 16-acre renovated field in order to prevent over-grazing.

"REGULAR TOP-DRESSING PAYS WELL!"

"Your Soil Service and Agrico Fertilizers and 18% NORMAL Superphosphate have helped us transform run-down land into pasture of highest feeding value—pasture that provides good yields of quality hay and excellent grazing. Our experience shows that renovated pasture, top-dressed regularly with Agrico or 18% NORMAL, can be counted on to maintain high-level production, even during the driest weather."

WRITE TODAY for FREE copy of the illustrated, easy-to-read booklet mentioned in Mr. Deats' letter and shown at left, above. And keep our free Soil Service in mind—let us analyze your soil and give you economical recommendations for converting run-down land into the finest kind of legume-grass pasture. Write us today.



AGRICO® Fertilizers and 18% NORMAL® Superphosphate are made only by

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.

BALTIMORE, MD. • BUFFALO, N. Y. • CARTERET, N. J.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

What to Do When the CHICKS Arrive



By Monroe Babcock

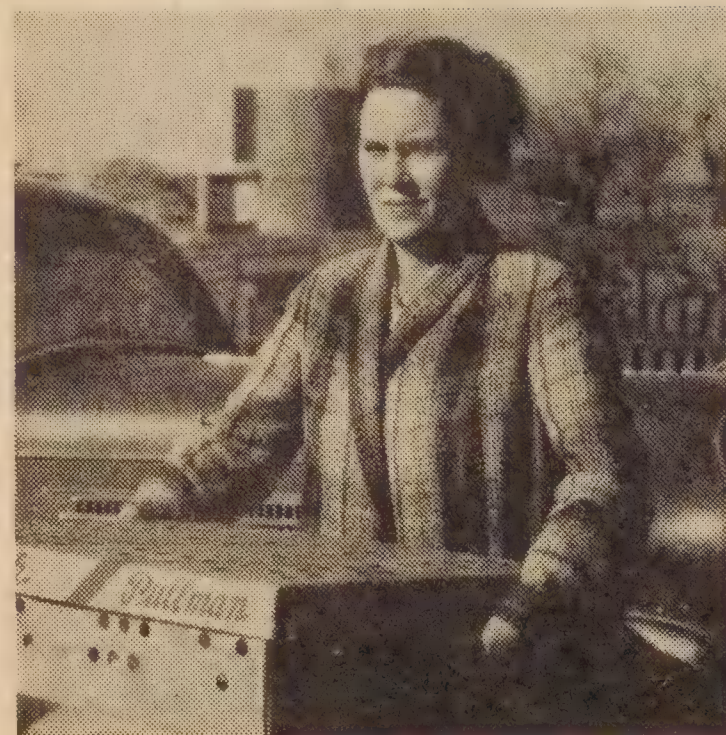
I'LL START by being immodest and say that I have hatched and sold enough baby chicks to know how they should be handled when they arrive at your farm. But first let me go back a little farther and talk about transporting chicks from the hatchery or post office or express office to your farm.

If the weather is cold, close your car windows with the exception of leaving one open just a little bit. If you take a very long trip



Baby chicks deserve a clean brooder house all ready for them when they arrive.

Take all necessary care to see that chicks are neither chilled nor overheated on the trip home.



you can tell whether the chicks are about right or not by squeezing your hand in between the boxes. If the cardboard is just sort of lukewarm to the touch, the chicks are about right. If the cardboard on the boxes seems to feel quite warm, your chicks are getting too warm in the boxes and they should have more air. If it feels quite cold, perhaps they need a little more warmth.

Also, you can open up the boxes and if the chicks are panting, they are too hot, and you can raise the very devil with them in a hurry if you get the chicks too hot at any time in their lives. If they are huddling just a little bit to the partitions, they are all right. Chicks that have been shipped to you will probably holler their heads off anyway because they are hungry. Chicks that you get from the hatchery may be hollering some, or if they have been freshly hatched they may not be making much noise at all.

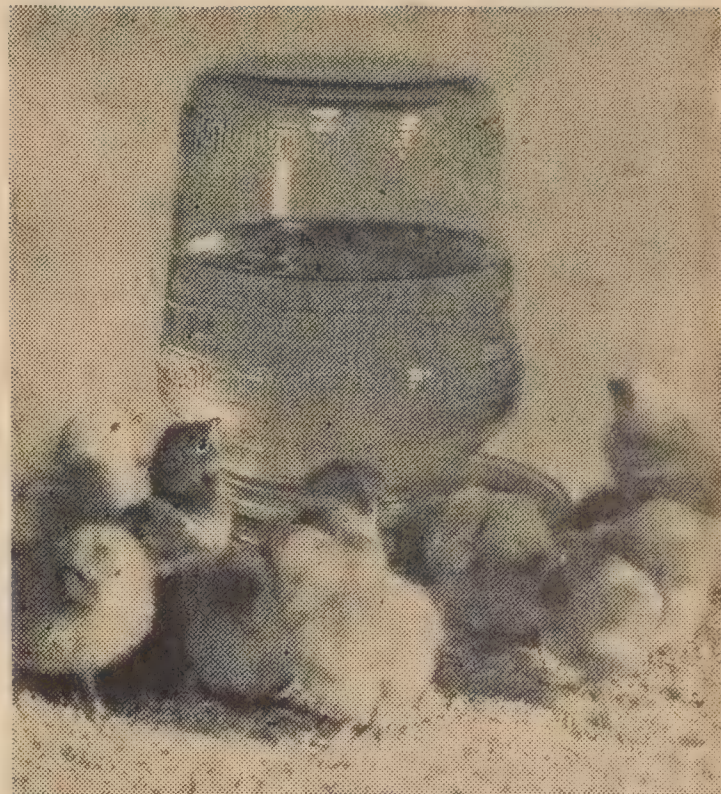
Avoid Overheating

Don't let your car, with chicks in it, set in the sun or you will ruin the chicks in a hurry. Don't stack your chicks up in a warm brooder house in the boxes because you will ruin them just as fast. You want to be sure to unbox them just as fast as you take them into a warm brooder house.

Naturally, you should have everything ready for chicks before you get them home. Then you won't have to put the chicks in the kitchen or dining room but can put them directly under the hovers. If for any reason you can't put them under the hovers, put them in a room where the temperature is about seventy degrees, and certainly not more than seventy-five.

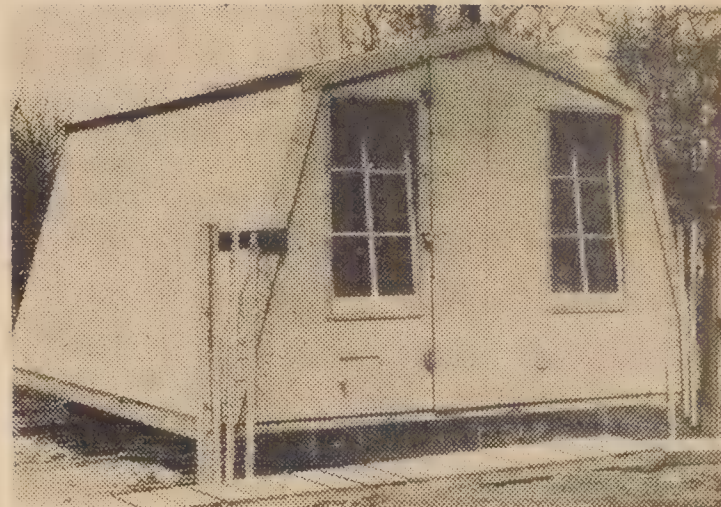
Set the boxes up off the floor a little bit, and don't stack them too high. Punch out all the holes in the boxes so they have plenty of ventilation. Open up the boxes and look to see if the chicks are "okay." If they seem to be comfortable and are not panting, they are all right. If they are all huddling against the partitions real tight and crowding their shoulders together, they are too cold. Be sure to look at them and see how they act.

When you start the chicks under the brooder, put papers on top of the litter so they will not eat the litter. Do not, by any means, have open hoppers where chicks can get access to grit or oyster shells, because some



Plenty of clean water is one of the essentials for growing thrifty chicks.

A good set-up for brooding chicks. The house is off the ground to discourage rats; there is a board walk to keep the owner out of the mud, and there is a padlock on the door to discourage thieves. This happens to be a prefabricated brooder house.



chicks, if hungry, will fill up on this material, the crop and gizzard will become compacted and the chicks will starve to death with feed in front of them. You can start chicks for two days on fine chick scratch and then switch to mash, or you can start on mash. Probably you will get a little less "pasting up" on fine chick scratch because it isn't digested quite as rapidly as is the mash and gives the yolk a little more time to complete its digestion.

You don't need to worry about feeding chicks too soon. They won't eat too soon anyway, and just as soon as you get chicks home you should feed them. If they are hungry, they will fill up in a hurry. You should have small water fountains around each hover so they can get at the water and learn to drink easily. I think you should have one small water fountain for each one hundred chicks, and one to each seventy-five or fifty chicks is even better.

Don't forget to put a guard around your coal stove or your oil brooder or electric brooder to keep the chicks in the right place

(Continued on Page 22)



16 times bigger in 8 weeks

This Natural Rapid Growth

Can Only Be Made On High Efficiency Feed

CHICKS do their fastest growing during the first eight weeks of their lives. During this period, the average chick, if properly fed, will increase its weight from $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Only a feed of high efficiency can supply the necessary raw materials to maintain this rapid rate of growth.

G.L.F. Chick Starter has a long record of high efficiency in growing chicks fast and well. The high efficiency of G.L.F. Chick Starter is based on the sound combination of college research and actual farm experience. Here are the reasons why this starter has given such outstanding results in growing pullets:

High Energy Value

Recent research has shown that energy is the factor that makes some of the other nutrients in the mash more readily available for quick growth. The high energy value of G.L.F. Chick Starter means higher efficiency—more pounds of growth per pound of feed.

Correct Protein Level

Dozens of research tests and millions of chicks have established 20% as the right protein level for starting baby chicks. Recent tests at Cornell have shown that growth and health are not improved by protein levels either above or below 20%. G.L.F. Chick Starter—a 20% protein mash—contains not only the correct *quantity* but the quality of protein required for rapid growth and health.

High Quality Animal Protein

One of the most recent discoveries in poultry nutrition is the Animal Protein Factor (APF)—a combination of several vitamins and vitamin-like substances essential to growth and health. The high quality animal protein in G.L.F. Chick Starter provides in natural form ample amounts of the A.P.F. needed by baby chicks.

From every point of view, G.L.F. Chick Starter measures up as a high efficiency feed—with a farm-proved ability to grow big husky productive pullets and profitable broilers.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N. Y.

17 Million Chicks

Raised Last Year on ... G.L.F. Chick Starter



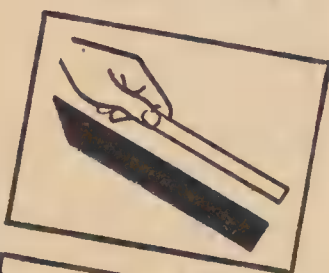
Other Chick Supplies

It's a good plan to have an ample supply of grit, litter or litter-dri on hand when the chicks arrive. Ask your G.L.F. Service Agency for these supplies.

Unmatched in traction

—that's why most farmers want it!

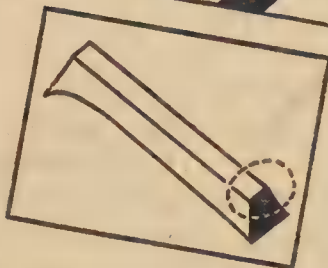
Only Goodyear Super-Sure-Grips give you:



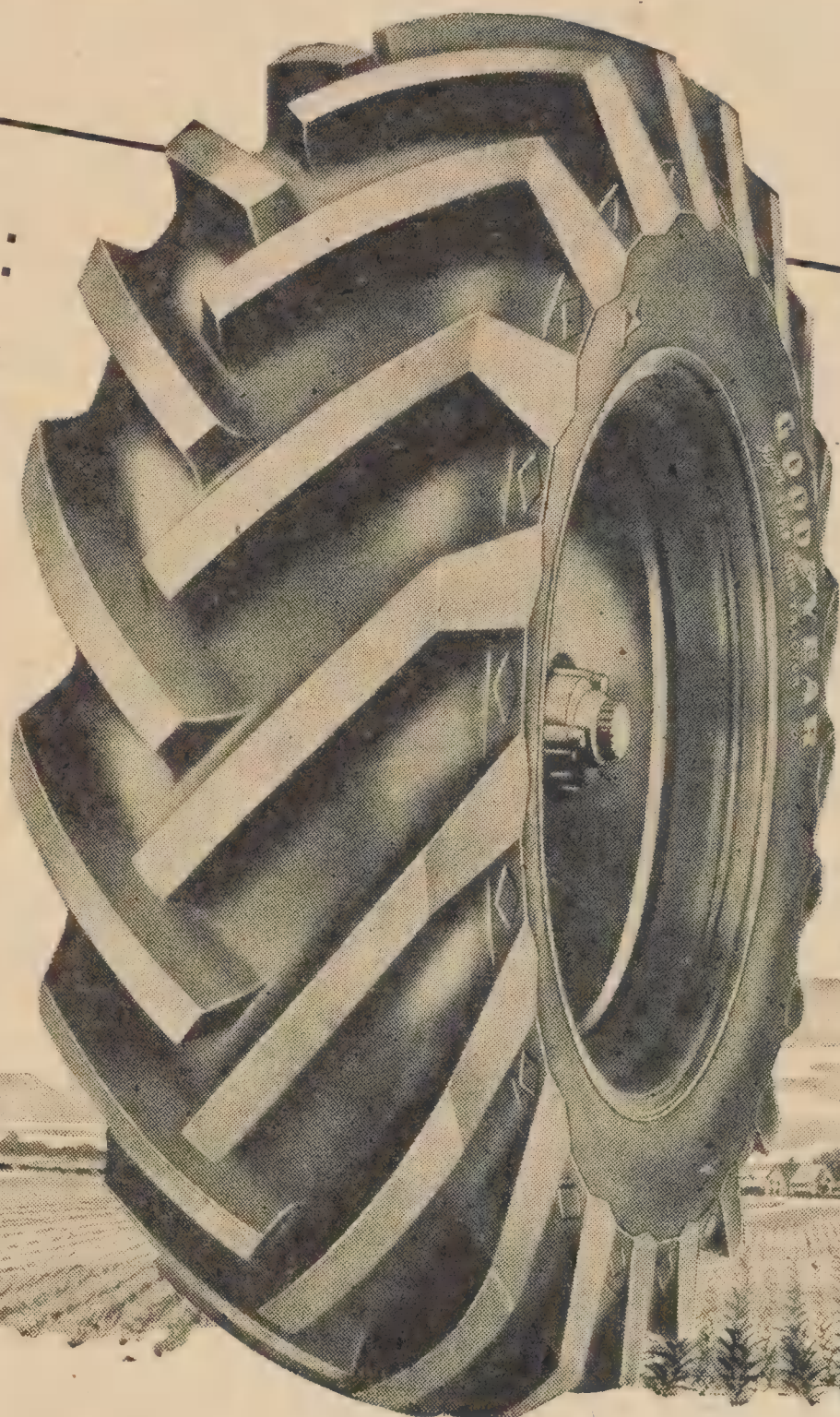
Maximum Traction from straight lug bars—Lugs extend straight across tire's crown—don't curve toward direction of travel. So you get full-lug pull, longer wear, no wobble.



Better Grip from lugs positioned for pull—Equally sized and spaced lugs are set closer together at shoulder for wedge-like action and soil-squeezing grip.



Deeper Bite from Goodyear OPEN design—Goodyear lugs give clean, full-depth penetration, with no hooks, knobs or elbows to blunt their bite.



It's a fact that no other tractor tire can compare with the famous Goodyear o-p-e-n c-e-n-t-e-r SUPER-SURE-GRIP in traction and pulling power under year-round working conditions.

Proof of that comes straight from the farm. In a recent nation-wide survey, America's farmers voted Goodyear *first choice* by a big margin!

The reasons for Goodyear's superior pulling power are the THREE exclusive features listed in the panel above. Only SUPER-SURE-GRIPS have this combination of soil-biting o-p-e-n c-e-n-t-e-r design and

straight-edged equal-size lugs, properly positioned for wedge-like grip, that gives "the greatest pull on earth."

That's why there is no substitute for Goodyear SUPER-SURE-GRIPS—no "just as good" tire. Goodyear engineers have tested hundreds of tires with all basic tread variations without finding one that equals it in

tractive power, smooth riding and long working life.

So don't be fooled by tires that seem to resemble the farm-proved Goodyear o-p-e-n c-e-n-t-e-r SUPER-SURE-GRIP. The SUPER-SURE-GRIP is the tire most farmers want because it goes where other tires won't—yet doesn't cost you a penny more.

We think you'll like "THE GREATEST STORY EVER TOLD" —Every Sunday—ABC Network

GOODYEAR

Super-Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

Super-Sure-Grip—T.M.
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

IDEALS FOR AMERICANS

WHEN I WAS a boy, my ideal was Abraham Lincoln. He still is, for each year increases the lustre of his shining armor. My father and many of my relatives were soldiers in the Civil War, and I knew men who had seen Abraham Lincoln and heard him speak. Even our friends of the South, who hated him during the war, came to realize that they had lost their best friend when Lincoln died.

So it is perhaps fitting at this time, near another Lincoln's birthday, and when the Nation is in the midst of another crisis to call attention to some of the things that Lincoln, the man of the people, said:

* * *

"With public sentiment, nothing can fail; without it, nothing can succeed."

* * *

"God must like the common people or he wouldn't have made so many of them."

* * *

No letter of sympathy was ever so well written as the one Lincoln wrote to Mrs. Bixby, a Vermont mother who had lost all five of her sons on the field of battle.

"I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

* * *

Here is Lincoln talking again on something that we would do well to think about right now:

"It has long been a grave question whether any government not too strong for the liberties of its people can be strong enough to maintain its existence in great emergencies."

* * *

Think of your own conscience when you read this:

"I desire so to conduct the affairs of this Administration that if at the end when I come to lay down the reins of power I have lost every friend on earth, I shall at least have one friend left, and that friend shall be down inside of me."

* * *

When a congressman criticized Lincoln for his "unseemly laughter," he replied:

"Sir, I say to you that were it not for this occasional vent, I should die."

* * *

When a minister expressed the hope that the Lord was on the side of the North, Lincoln answered:

"I am not at all concerned about that, for I know the Lord is always on the side of the right. But it is my constant interest and prayer that I and this Nation shall be on the Lord's side."

* * *

"I am not bound to win but I am bound to be true; I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to the light I have."

* * *

To William Scott, a boy arrested for sleeping at his post, the President said:

"My boy, you aren't going to be shot. I believe you when you tell me that you couldn't keep awake. I shall send you back to the regiment. But I've been put to a great deal of trouble on your account. What I want to know is, how are you going to pay my bill?"

The boy, much perplexed, said in his embarrassment that it might be possible to raise as much as \$600 on the home farm.

"No," said Lincoln, "that won't do. You must pay the debt yourself by doing your duty as a soldier."

If I remember correctly, William Scott later was killed in action. He paid his debt!

* * *

Next to the utterances of Christ, I think these by Abraham Lincoln are the finest ever recorded:

By E. R. Eastman

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and for his orphan, to do all which can achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

* * *

"We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

INJUSTICE TO BOTH DAIRYMEN AND CONSUMERS

THE DAIRY industry was dealt a severe blow by the passage on January 18 of the Senate Bill repealing the Federal taxes on oleomargarine. The tax included 10¢ a pound on colored oleo and ¼¢ on the white product.

Near the close of the session last year the House of Representatives passed a similar bill except that it included some restrictions on interstate commerce in oleo to prevent its being sold as butter. Right there is the point. Dairymen have no real ground for demanding a tax on oleo when it is sold under its own color which is white. It is a grave injustice to both dairymen and consumers when it can be sold to look exactly like butter.

The passage of this bill represents a victory not for the consumer but for a very few large manufacturers of oleomargarine who have spent untold sums in propaganda to convince the consuming public and Congress that the tax should be repealed. Even some senators who voted for repeal of the tax with tongues in their cheeks pointed out that the oleo manufacturers represent a monopoly and that increased use of oleo would benefit those who produced and marketed foreign oils and fats.

Many of the senators who voted for repeal gave little or no thought to the welfare of the dairy industry, which means so much not only to the economic welfare of the whole nation but also to the health of the people. That Congress will listen to the propaganda of the gigantic oleo manufacturers and give so little attention to the welfare of one of America's fundamental industries, dairying, shows how far removed are many members of Congress from any real understanding of or sympathy with the problems of the men who produce the food they eat.

Before the bill becomes law the Senate and House versions must be reconciled, and it may be that the final bill will contain some provisions to prevent oleo from being sold as butter. Fortunately, many of the states, including New York, while not taxing oleo still forbid its being sold as a colored product.

THEY NEED YOUR HELP

ONE OF THE cruelest diseases is infantile paralysis, cruel because it attacks children and young people for the most part, and because it leaves many of its victims crippled for life. Last year the disease dealt the nation a staggering blow. There were upwards of 40,000 new cases in that one year alone.

Established to fight the disease is the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which depends for support upon the March of Dimes campaign. Treatment and care for last year's patients will come to approximately \$31,000,000, and that doesn't take into account the many thousands of polio patients of other years who still require assistance. Nor is there any way of knowing how costly will be polio outbreaks this year.

One of the horrors of the disease is that one never

knows where it is going to strike next. It might be one of your own family; no one is safe. In no better way can you spend a dime or a dollar than in helping to take care of boys and girls who need your help to fight back to a useful life again. Subscribe locally or send your contribution—whatever you can spare from a dime to a dollar or more—to The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., 120 Broadway, New York City.

WHY APPLE CONSUMPTION IS DECREASING

WHEN A consumer goes into almost any grocery store to buy apples, the chances are good that he will buy western apples. That is true even right here in the East where we produce the best quality apples in the world. Why?

Perhaps these figures are the answer. During the 1948-49 apple season, United States apple growers spent about \$700,000 for advertising. Out of this, the State of Washington alone spent \$563,000, raised through a stamp tax levied against each grower on the basis of production. Compared with this, the small sum spent for advertising eastern apples is picayune.

Mr. Beverly Byrd of Winchester, Virginia, son of Senator Harry F. Byrd and Production Manager of the world's largest orchards, said at the New York State Horticultural meeting in Rochester:

"The consumption of apples has decreased 50% since 1909. Consumption of oranges has increased 300%; grapefruit 1,000%; and ice cream 1,500%. The reason is that other producers have carried on a very effective campaign of advertising, and they have stuck together and worked together."

We have good apple marketing organizations like the New York-New England Apple Institute and the Appalachian Apple Service, but apple growers don't support them enough to make much of an impression on the market. Any real future and hope of prosperity for eastern apple growers will have to be based on a different attitude than growers now have toward advertising and selling their product.

CONGRATULATIONS!

FOR THE third consecutive year the Dairymen's League News has won first place as the best paper published by any farmers' cooperative organization in the United States. The contest was sponsored by the National Council of Farmers' Cooperatives.

Those who read the League News will agree with this decision.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

NO ONE who ever lived was better able to tell a story to clinch a point than Abraham Lincoln. One that I remember because it illustrated his point so well has to do with a friend of Lincoln who was suggesting that the President should get rid of Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury, because Chase was personally ambitious and wanted to be President himself.

"He's your enemy," said the friend.

To this suggestion Lincoln replied:

"You were brought up on a farm, were you not? Then you know what a chin-fly is. My brother and I were once plowing on an Illinois farm. I was driving the horse and he was holding the plow. The horse was lazy, but on one occasion he rushed across the field so that even I with my long legs could scarcely keep up with him. On reaching the end of the furrow I found an enormous chin-fly fastened on him and knocked it off. My brother asked why I did that and I said I didn't want the old horse bitten that way."

"Why," said my brother, "that's all that made him go!"

"Now, if Mr. Chase has a presidential 'chin-fly' biting him, I'm not going to knock it off if it will only make his department go!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

STORAGE HOLDINGS: U. S. onion stocks on hand January 1 were estimated at 8,110,000 sacks of 50 pounds each, compared to 10,102,000 sacks a year ago and a 10-year average of 7,984,000. Official report corrects some recent information which indicated more onions on hand than a year ago. New York State holdings are 1,836,000 sacks; last year, 2,755,000. In Massachusetts the holdings are 55,000 compared to 25,000 last year.

U. S. stocks of **Danish cabbage** on hand January 1 were estimated at 23,700 tons, compared to 43,300 a year ago and a 10-year average of 51,400. In New York, holdings were 20,000 tons compared to 38,000 a year ago.

January 1 **apple** holdings were 26,826,000 bushels, compared to 17,814,000 last year and 29,807,000 in 1948. Figures for Northeast are: this year, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, 1,728,000 bushels; New York, 4,684,000; New Jersey, 603,000; Pennsylvania, 1,119,000.

On January 1, U. S. stocks of merchantable **potatoes** were second highest on record. Estimate of holdings was 145,440,000 bushels, exceeded only by January 1, '47 figures of 152,170,000 bushels. January 1 stocks were 7% above last year and 21% above 1948 figures.

PRICE SUPPORTS: One of the unsolved mysteries about price support philosophy is the wide acceptance by farmers of the idea that high level supports will bolster prices in case of a severe depression. Although the relationship of what farmers buy and what they sell is still good—just about parity—evidence is already piling up that price supports are headed for a smash-up.

It appears that a move to dump government-held potatoes is imminent. Potatoes are being offered for export at 1 cent a cwt. U. S. welfare agencies can get them for nothing but must pay the freight and are not interested.

It is doubtful that the 70 odd million pounds of government dried eggs stored in a Kansas cave will ever be used for food. Trouble is anticipated in hog supports. For one thing, support levels are going up—January, \$14.90 per cwt.; February, \$15.50, and March, \$16.20—normal seasonal increases. But hog crop is 10% larger than a year ago and still government is obligated to buy them with ultimate utilization very indefinite.

Is your imagination sufficiently elastic to believe that Congress will continue indefinitely to appropriate larger and larger sums for price supports? Ours isn't!

GOOD WILL: Farmers are rapidly losing what little good will they have had from consumers in the past. The chief reason is the bias and misinformation of many writers in newspapers and magazines.

Here is a summary of the present situation:

1. **Lobbying.** Much is being said about the powerful farm lobby, although farm organizations use less pressure and more facts than any other group attempting to influence legislation. One of our biggest lobbies is now made up of government employees. An example of lobbying by government is the pushing of the Brannan Plan which is condemned by all farm groups except the Farmers' Union.

2. **Oleo.** Dairy groups are pictured as selfishly attempting to withhold a good cheap food from consumers. Facts are that practically all farm groups are willing that the oleo tax be repealed if adequate safeguards are set up to prevent oleo from masquerading as butter.

3. **Soil Conservation.** In many articles read by consumers, farmers are pictured as criminally negligent and standing heedlessly by while fertile soil, the basic resource of the nation, is being rapidly carried to the sea. On the contrary, our farms are continually producing more rather than less food.

The overall attitude of consumers is something like this: In depression times they say, "Aren't farmers lucky! They can always eat what they grow; they never go hungry, and they have practically no expenses." In good times consumers yell to high heaven about 'profiteering' farmers, and, in headline after headline, reference is made to the 'tremendous' profits of farmers.

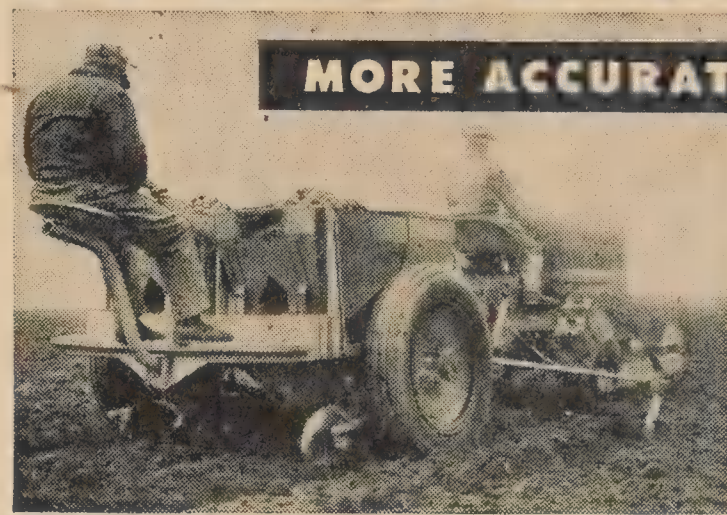
Good will is an important asset to any group, and much of the increasing ill will toward farmers would disappear if consumers had the facts.—H. L. Cosline.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



been a long, long while since I last saw him crack a smile; his nerves are shot, his breath comes short, and he drinks tonic by the quart, he even gets wound up so tight he rolls and tosses ev'ry night. Can you imagine anything worth losin' sleep about, by jing?

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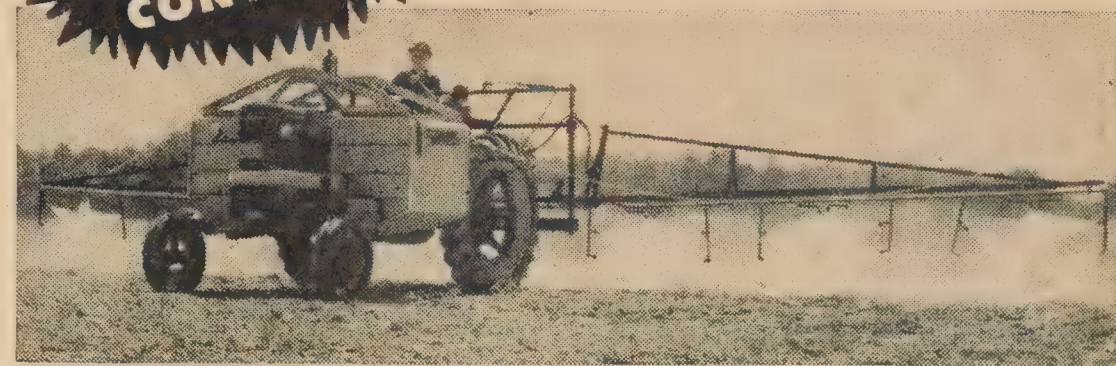
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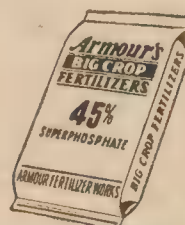
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**ARMOUR
FERTILIZER WORKS**

Analyzing the Apple Outlook

By E. Stuart Hubbard

President, New York State Horticultural Society

EVERY apple grower, I am sure, is puzzling and mulling over the present apple situation and what the future may promise. There are so many conflicting pertinent factors that the situation may well seem hopeless.

Suppose we go back in history and see what hard times apple growers have had and what they did about it.

My uncle, W. H. Hart, told me how, in the '80s he had three bad years and almost failed. One year there was hail that completely ruined his apples and peaches. The next year frost completely wiped out all fruit but a few peaches in a high spot. The third year the crop was so huge and prices so low that there was no profit. They came three good years with fair crops, fair prices, and good returns from export shipments.

Again, in the '90s, 1896 saw the biggest apple crop on record with prices of fifty cents a barrel in New York City. In 1897 the crop was off. In 1898 I remember that nearly all of the apple bloom in the East was frozen. Apples from the few sections that escaped sold for very high prices. Even small, crooked apples distorted with apple maggot paid well for picking and shipping.

Depression Times

By 1914 production caught up with consumption. Times were bad. There were long bread lines in the cities. We bought the best apples in Western Massachusetts for 75c per barrel for the fruit, and barely made a profit. During the war few apples were exported.

With the close of the war and the resumption of export, prices for apples rose to unheard-of heights. Then the recession came with lower prices for large crops. But frost cut the crop to a record low in 1921 and apple prices soared for those whose orchards escaped the frost.

During these times the labor and material costs of maintaining an orchard were low. If a crop failed one year, the next two or three crops carried it along. There were always some orchards that proved to be marginal and uneconomic and were abandoned.

Today's Problems

Today we find somewhat different conditions. To be sure, when there is a larger than average crop, prices drop below the cost of production for most orchards. Because of an unusual series of frost years, some low orchards have been proven unprofitable and have been abandoned. Others that have been kept going at a loss have shown no profit for this year's crop and will be abandoned as similar orchards were in the past.

We have been cutting such blocks for five years amounting to 12% of our acreage. Some of these trees were on dry spots, some in cold areas. Baldwins and Spies have proved to be unprofitable and are being cut. It costs no more to remove the trees than to spray them for a year or to give a good pruning. The land makes fine pasture. If we leave the trees and do not spray them they menace adjoining orchards. There are a number of orchards in our

(Continued on Page 23)

Fertility Management In Northeast Orchards

MOST commercial orchardists who have recognized the need of increased soil fertility in orchards have adopted some system of fertility management. In order that they may check their systems with the opinions and findings of fruit experts, we are setting forth below recent recommendations made by outstanding authorities at several of the Northeast's colleges of agriculture.

Vermont Practices

A good deal of importance is placed on soil acidity in orchards by Dr. Dale H. Sieling of Massachusetts and C. Lyman Calahan, Vermont extension horticulturist. Calahan says that application of liming materials, including magnesium and limestone, is believed to be of coming importance to area fruit growers. Other important practices the Vermonter enumerates are the use of potash and superphosphate and the practice of mulching with air-dried hay, straw, shavings or sawdust. He points out that with proper use of these materials the fruit grower can improve the soil condition, eventual tree growth and the fruit crop at a reasonable cost.

Maine System

Successful fertility management should supply an adequate supply of tree nutrients and, at the same time, maintain or increase the soil organic matter, according to M. F. Trevett and C. W. Hitz, Maine Crop Specialists. They say these conditions can be met most easily in the sod orchards of Maine by a system of balanced fertilization and tree mulching. Specifically, these authorities recommend:

1. Maintain a hay or straw mulch under the trees six inches deep, or at

least deep enough to smother out most weeds and grasses.

2. Each year apply under each tree one-third pound of nitrate of soda or its equivalent per year of age of the tree.

3. Annually apply 500 to 700 pounds of a 7-7-7 fertilizer between rows.

4. Apply magnesium limestone to the orchard floor whenever the need is indicated by soil tests.

5. Watch the trees for hunger signs. (A tree usually is hungry for nitrogen when it has off color or small leaves, or short terminal growth. Shriveling older leaves and yellowing between veins may indicate magnesium deficiency.)

Borax in Connecticut

Advice on the use of boron comes from Arthur C. Bobb, extension fruit specialist at Connecticut. He says orchardists should check boron needs by soil testing, and then apply borax where needed in April every third year. The amount to apply is based on the diameter of the tree trunk a foot above ground. His recommendations per tree, for different diameters, are: Up to 2½ inches, none; 3½ inches, 2 ounces; 5 inches, 4 ounces; 7 inches, 6 ounces; 10 inches, 8 ounces; 14 inches, 8 to 12 ounces; more than 14 inches, 12 to 16 ounces.

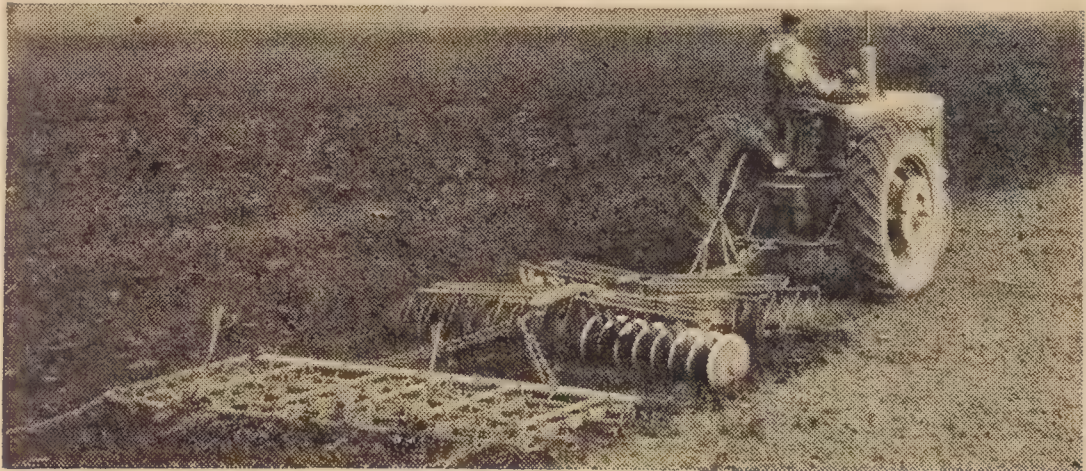
Massachusetts Acidity

Dr. Sieling says, "Before the orchardist uses fertilizer to increase production, it is necessary that he correct the acidity of extremely acid soils with dolomitic limestone or other neutralizing materials." He says that neutralizing excessive soil acidity brings about the following: Increased supply of available calcium and magnesium if

(Continued on Page 27)

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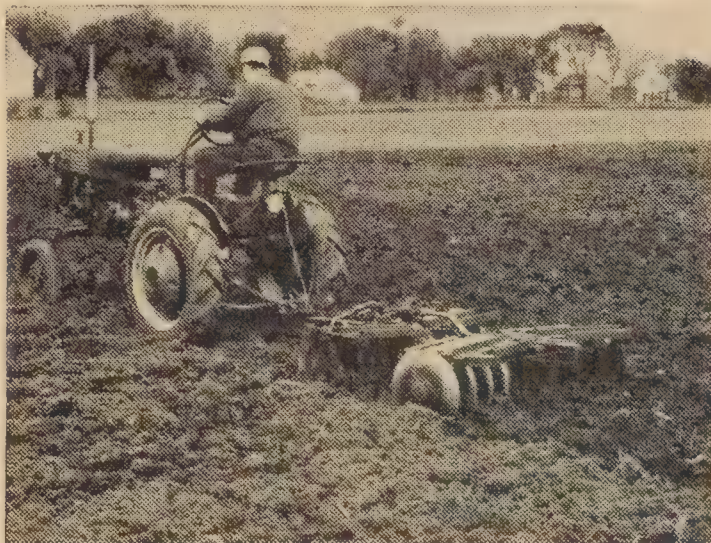
Twice the work in half the time. Make one trip do the work of two! All McCormick disk harrows can be equipped with a special hitch to pull a second tillage tool, such as this McCormick peg-tooth harrow.



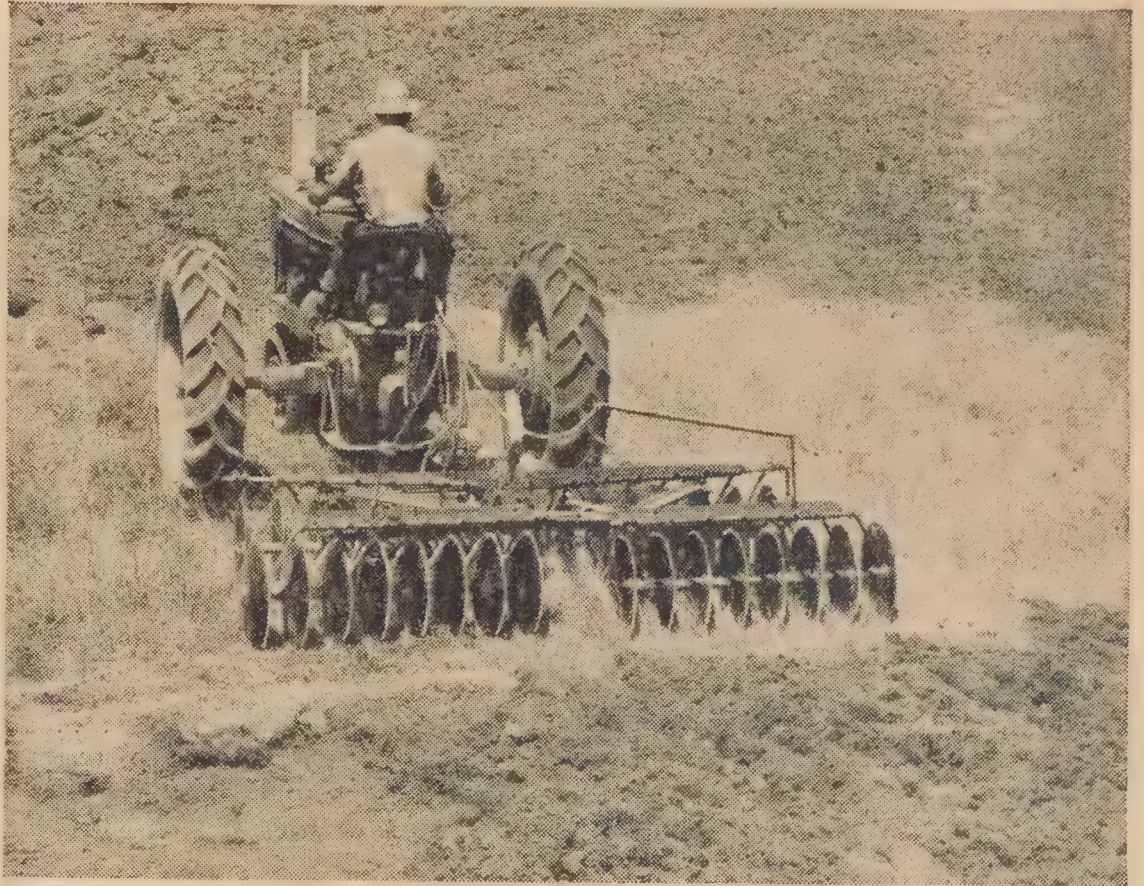
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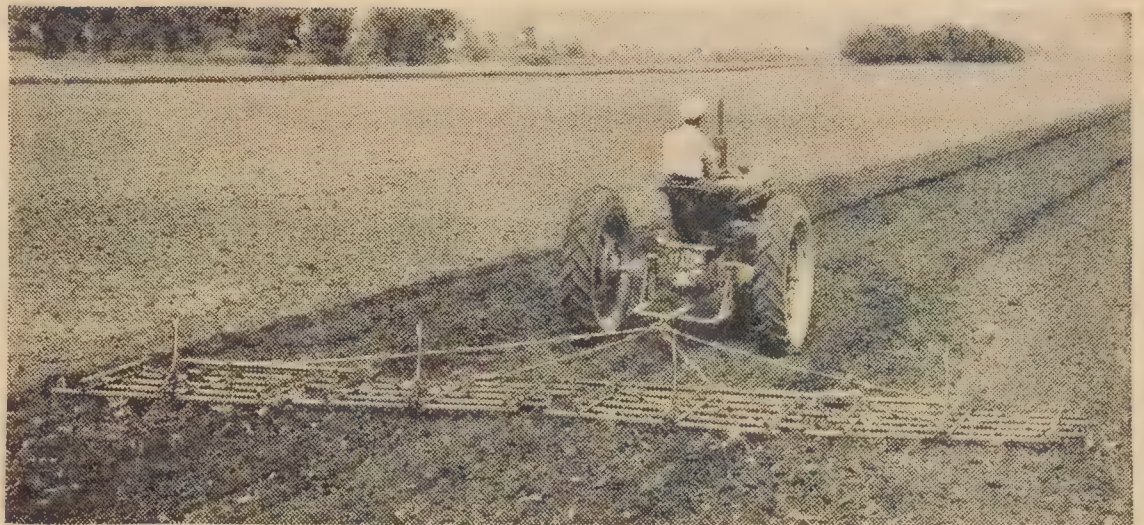
Seedbed in a hurry! Heavy-duty tandem disk harrow with cut-out disks cuts and mixes soil and stubble, cover crops or trash. Once over makes a good seedbed for drilling small grains or grass.



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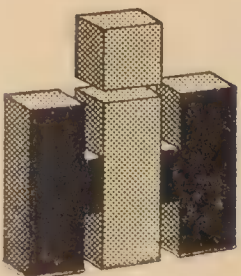
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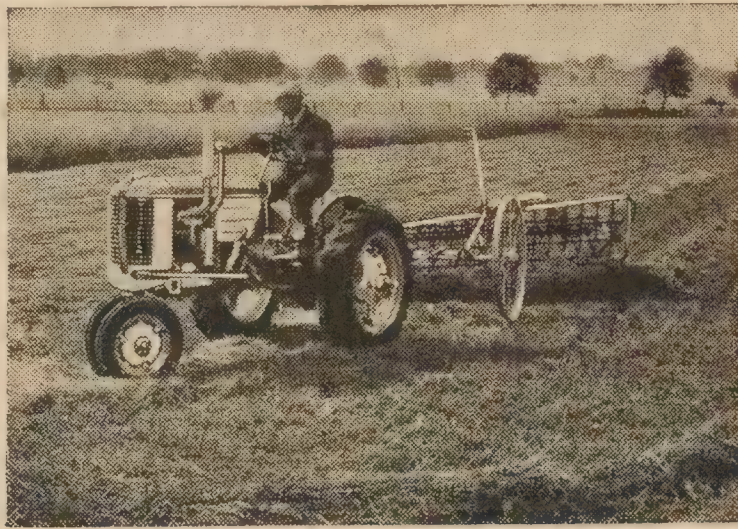
● These air tunnels let cooling, curing air circulate clear through the bale, end to end. They go right through the dense center of the bale, where air does the most good. Final curing in the bale is faster, more uniform. Hay is kept greener, softer, sweeter—retains more of its feeding values, saves grain and concentrates.

For two years, one of the state agricultural colleges compared ventilated bales with ordinary bales. Tests included several lots and kinds of hay, also a variety of weather—some very poor for hay curing. Expert hay graders found that the ventilated bales averaged consistently higher in grade by official standards.

The Case "NCM" Slicer-Baler for 1950 makes ventilated bales—and it's the only baler that does. It's the proved baler, already used by more farmers than any other. And remember—it's the slicer-baler that costs a lot less to own. Avoid waiting on others—see your Case dealer about having a Slicer-Baler of your own.



Case Trailer-Mower hooks up quickly to any modern tractor, makes square turns without backing, takes 7-foot swath, cuts up to three acres an hour. Case also builds mounted mowers.



Case Tractor Rake has four-bar reel for clean raking, geared slow to handle hay gently at tractor speeds. Builds high, narrow, fluffy windrows for fast, even air-curing with little exposure.



Their appetite proves that green, sweet hay, air-cured in the bale as well as the windrow, is rich in the feeding quality that pushes production with less need for grain and supplements.



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Users say one man with a modern gas-powered portable saw can do as much in the woods as six men with three cross cut saws. Shown above felling a 29-inch tree on the Worcester County farm of Merrill Wheeler at Rutland, Mass., are Iver Freeman and Richard Dole. They're using a 30-inch 2-man Timberhog chain saw manufactured by Reed-Prentice Corp., of Worcester. Timberhog has sizes from 20-inch to 36-inch with all lengths interchangeable.

An \$86 Million "Sideline"

By JIM HALL

SEVENTEEN million acres of farmer-owned woodlands in the Northeast are growing up.

Individually owned woods that just a few years ago were expected to yield little more than fuel and fence posts brought northeastern farmers almost 86 million dollars in 1947.

The decline of virgin stands of timber has increased our dependence on small woodlots to a point where more and more owners recognize in them a substantial extra income. Today, with farmlands containing more than half of the commercial forest acreage in the country, farmers are becoming aware of the need for good forest management. They also are too well aware of the value of their timber to sell stumpage at some of the ridiculously low prices that professional timber operators were wont to offer a few years ago.

The advent of modern in-the-woods equipment and techniques has lowered labor efforts and costs so that more farmers than ever are harvesting their own timber crops of cordwood, lumber and pulpwood. They are becoming their own lumberjacks during winter months when the main farming enterprise interferes the least with the woodlot operation. (Continued on Page 23)



Briggs Tompkins, Pawling, N. Y., is pictured felling a tree on Governor Dewey's Dutchess County farm with a one-man Precision bow saw that he says combines ease of handling and safety in all woods operations. In addition to the bow saw, the Precision Equipment Co., Danbury, Conn., makes straight bar saws of 20, 26 and 32-inch lengths, and an open end 22-inch saw especially for felling and bucking small timber.



The DO-100 engine of Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, powers several of their chain and bow models, from the 18-inch one-man to their 24 and 30-inch saws which are convertible to 2-man use by the addition of a helper-handle. Pictured above on a New Jersey farm is the 18-inch model for small timber and general farm cutting. The Disston Extra-Duty 2-man saw has a 12 h.p. engine and cutting capacities up to 7 feet.



Most of the McCulloch chain saw models are 5 horsepower with 5 blade lengths running from 20 to 60 inches. The one Bob Ereckson is limbing with in the above picture is their model 3-25 which means it has 3 horsepower and weighs only 25 pounds complete with an 18-inch blade. Twenty-four and 30-inch blades and a 15-inch bow saw are interchangeable on the 3-25. McCulloch saws are manufactured in Los Angeles.



The Andrews brothers, Willis C. and James, start a cut to fell a tree on their farm north of Machias in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., with a 30-inch Hornet H-4 saw. The Hornet saws, assembled and distributed by the Tubising Equipment Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., come in many sizes. The one-man models range from 16 to 30 inches, and cutting attachments for the two-man jobs are from 24 to 60 inches long.



The sale and use of portable chain saws have almost reached the spectacular stage in the past few years. When a recent strike threatened distribution of their Woodboss one-man chain saws in the Northeast, the Power Machinery Company, New Canaan, Conn., had 300 saws flown from Vancouver, Canada, to Connecticut. Picture shows plane being loaded with 14, 20 and 26-inch Woodboss 4 h.p. models.



Chain saws are the newest addition to the Homelite "carryable" products manufactured at Port Chester, N. Y. One engine powers all models, including one-man saws with blades from 14 to 27 inches, their 39-pound one-man bow saw, and their two-man 32-inch model. Chain blades can be switched quickly from vertical to horizontal cutting. Shown is the 27-inch one-man model felling a tree on the Reid Estate at Harrison, N. Y.

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ONE-THIRD of all the horsepower you use is needed for plowing. That's why it is so important to get a light draft plow. The right plow is important for another reason. Good plowing is the first step in making a good crop.

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With its exclusive Double "X" Frame the No. 28 stands up to tough soils that twist less sturdy plows out of alignment.

Constant clearance lift raises bottoms to the same high position regardless of plowing depth — saves

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Send coupon for a copy of the Massey-Harris Buyers Guide which describes the full line of Massey-Harris Quality Farm Equipment.

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GROWING PEAS for the Canning Factory

By C. B. RAYMOND

New York State College of Agriculture

THE growing of peas for processors in New York State shows relatively little change in acreage over the past twenty years. This past season growers had over 30,000 acres under contract, compared with a ten-year average, including the war period, of 35,000. It seems rather unusual that New York State, right here at the front door of the greatest market in the world, should be producing approximately 8% of the total peas for processing, while the production of fresh peas for market has continually declined to only slightly over 2,000 acres, which is about half of the average acreage ten years ago.

The average yield of all peas for processing in this state for the ten year period ending in '47 was, according to government reports, slightly over 1,700 pounds an acre. This is approximately a hundred pounds an acre better than the long term average back in the early thirties and is only about 10% below the average of the entire United States.

Most years there are over thirty firms processing peas at more than forty plants from the Mohawk Valley west to the Pennsylvania line. About a third of the so-called canning plants are quick freezing the peas and several are packing peas as baby food. In recent years, the more rapid highway transportation has enabled processors to extend the acreage farther from their factories, and much of this change has gone into the higher elevations, particularly where soils are well drained.

Little Hand Work

Peas for processing are grown and harvested with probably less hand labor than any other cash crop in this state. The man-labor requirements to grow an acre of peas have always been small, but even this has been greatly reduced in the last five years by development of harvesting and loading machinery. Records on several farms in 1948, when there was a big crop, showed that these growers only used an average of twelve hours of man labor an acre, with the highest only twenty-nine hours. Since warm weather, especially hot, dry weather, causes peas to change rapidly from immature to a too old stage, the harvest is a "must" order of business, once the processor advises they are ready. Loading and harvesting machines have speeded up this operation and are a big help toward improving the quality. The packs of New York State processors have always been primarily of top quality.

Yields and Returns

Since peas for the processors are grown on a fixed contracted price and the labor expenditure is small, the one major factor for satisfactory returns is the ability to get a high yield of good quality peas. While the net returns per acre for processing peas do not reach the high figures of many other cash crops when one is fortunate enough to hit the best markets, neither do they show the risks of much loss. The returns per hour of labor on the other hand are often as good as for most of the cash crops in this state. On the cost account farms that grew peas during the years from '44 to '48, the net returns per acre varied from twenty-one to ninety-one dollars, or, if considered on the basis of hours of labor, the return was from \$1.13 to \$4.04 an hour.

Besides the possible cash returns, there are other very favorable considerations in the growing of processing peas. In the first place, they are an excellent crop with which to seed alfalfa or other meadow or pasture seedings. They are a soil improving crop, leaving the land richer in nitrogen. This practically always shows up in the beneficial effect on the crop to follow. In the early sections of the state, many growers are able to grow another cash crop the same year after the early varieties. Then, too, pea vines are practically always made into silage which has a slightly higher protein content than most other silages.

Varieties

All processors choose the varieties they wish to pack and they supply the seed to the grower. The varieties used depend partly on the trade and partly on the suitability of the soil and climate of the region. More than a dozen varieties are commonly grown. Those for commercial freezing are all of the garden type, which have a dark green seed color, while most of them for canning are the lighter colored seed. Thomas Laxton and Alderman are the principal varieties for freezing, but the latter is being displaced by new varieties that do not grow so large. There are many more varieties for canning, with Surprise and Perfection probably leading the list, but with considerable acreage made up of Canner King, Chief, Pride, Bonneville and others.

Many of the processors have cooperated with the State and County Extension Service in the study of cultural conditions of the fields growing the best crops for four years. Included in this study were only those fields that produced more than an average of 1,700 pounds of peas of top quality as measured by an electrically powered machine called a Tenderometer. Over 1,700 fields of these good crops have been recorded during the four years, and the growers have reported the cultural practices to give some of the most valuable information available on conditions favoring the best pea crops. Only one grower, Mr. H. D. Forward, Jr., of Camillus, Onondaga County, qualified for the Honor Crop classification each of the four years. Fifteen other growers qualified three of the four years. Peculiarly enough, seven of these are in Onondaga County, three each in Ontario and Genesee, and one each in Livingston and Monroe. Best crops each year were well distributed throughout much of the area covered by the survey. A study of these records each year has continually indicated the importance of certain conditions as influencing the yield of peas.

Soils

Probably more important than all else is the question of good drainage and uniform soil conditions. Good drainage for peas probably means more than for any other crop, partially because they are started so early in the spring. At a time when the sub-soil and the drains are already liberally supplied with water, rains are more frequent and evaporation is slower. Uniformity of soil conditions is more important with peas than any other crop grown in this state because the peas are harvested all at one time, and if the quality is to be good they must be taken when the more advanced are ready. Having the soil in a high state of fertility either by use of a good rotation including a legume sod, or by

(Continued on Page 34)

**America's favorite chick starter
breaks all records in '49!**

More than

101 MILLION CHICKS

Started last year on

PURINA

STARTENA CHECKER-ETTS

**THIS YEAR...SEE FOR YOURSELF
HOW FAST CHICKS GROW ON THIS
AMAZING NEW FEED.**



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PURINA
COMPANY**
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**NOW EVEN BETTER!
FORTIFIED WITH
A. P. F.**



*The Gravity
which Pulls
Upward*

"Why does the ball come down when I throw it up, Daddy?" asks the little boy of his father.

"That's the law of gravity," is the pat answer given him . . .

Throw a ball up and it comes down. Drop a penny from your pocket and it hits the floor. This we all recognize as gravity at work—a law as changeless as time.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Isaac Newton discovered the law of gravity which pulls things down, but all through the ages men and women have been discovering a law which pulls people up. We can pull ourselves upward . . . past our present level to greater heights. We can hitch on to a higher star.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Lincoln discovered within himself that power which pulled him out of his log cabin into the Man of the Ages. Some people never discover the law that pulls up. But those who do, find that neither environment, nor poverty, nor lack of formal education, nor geography can keep them down.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

The Way Up is the same today as it has been for thousands of years . . . rugged and rough. The Way Up is only for those willing to pay the price.

The Way Up challenges us to defy the law of gravity and lift ourselves "by our bootstraps." The Way Up takes us from mediocrity to excellence, from scowls to smiles, from sorrow to joy.

The Way Up makes a man willing to run risks, choose adventure. It makes a dreamer a hard worker, a man of purpose.

It's the power within that makes each trial, each failure, each heartache a steppingstone to climb, climb, CLIMB. It makes Longfellow's verse a real part of us:

*"The heights of great men reached
and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."*

I'm dead sure that each one of us has within ourself the power to be much greater than we are. The important thing is to discover it and use it to **PULL UPWARD . . . always UPWARD.**

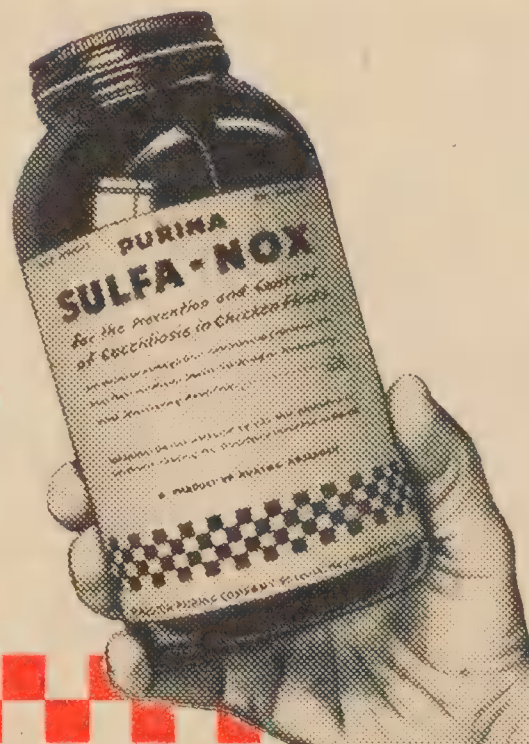
Daringly,

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri

**Don't let "Cocci" lower your profits
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY announces**

**COMPLETE COCCIDIOSIS
PREVENTION and CONTROL
SERVICE**

See your Purina Dealer on how to use it



Pay to the order of

U.S. RANCHERS and FARMERS

\$1,707,235,012.00

Swift & Company

You and we are both in the livestock-meat business

And we both know mighty well that big sales don't mean big earnings. There's a whale of a difference between gross and net. Here are some of the things which make that difference:

WE BOTH BUY RAW MATERIALS

There's your breeding stock and feeding stock . . . raw materials without which you can't do business. We, too, buy raw materials. Hogs, lambs, cattle and calves; dairy and poultry products; cottonseed, peanuts and soybeans. Our purchase of agricultural products takes by far the greatest part of the dollars we receive from sales.



WE BOTH BUY NECESSARY SUPPLIES

You've got to have fertilizer, seed, grass, hay and grain, a hundred and one things . . . The supplies we buy including salt, boxes, barrels, shipping cartons, thousands of items, cost another 4.5 cents per dollar of business done.



WE BOTH PAY WAGES

You pay your hired hands; veterinarian and other fees; costs of haying or other contracted jobs; the living costs of the members of your family who work on the place . . . Likewise wages and salaries take a big bite out of our sales dollar. We paid 75,000 employees \$237,519,974 last year . . . 17 times as much as paid to our 64,000 shareholders.



WE BOTH PAY TAXES

You pay real estate, property, income, excise and other taxes. We pay taxes too . . . in every state in the Union and in hundreds of counties and municipalities . . . Taxes must be deducted before we, or you, can show any net profit. Last year our taxes totaled \$31,042,994.



WE BOTH MEET TRANSPORTATION COSTS

There's gasoline for your car and truck; fuel for your tractor; tires, repairs. Transportation costs you money every time you make a pickup or deliver products to market. Last year transportation by rail and motor cost us \$50,078,225. That's part of the expense of moving food from where it is raised to where it's to be eaten.



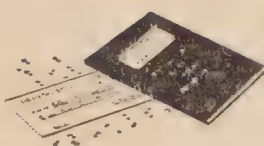
WE BOTH CARRY INSURANCE, ETC.

You have lots of "incidental" expenses . . . telephone, electric light, heating, insurance policies, maybe some interest. Depreciation, too. We have all those, plus the cost of research to develop new by-product uses; of laboratories and test kitchens; of merchandising aids to help retailers sell more meat . . . You know how those incidentals add up! In 1949 ours added up to \$61,737,271—2.8 cents out of the average dollar of sales.



IF WE WORK HARD AND MANAGE WELL, WE BOTH MAKE SOME PROFIT

Some people don't know or don't stop to think about all those expenses. Seeing only the big figure of gross sales, they say, "What profitable businesses ranching, farming (and meat packing) are!" They don't stop to think that most of what comes in goes right out again. In our case about 99¢ of the dollar went out to other people or businesses . . . leaving us 1.2¢ as earnings, a total of \$25,826,129. Of this, the shareholders, who invested their savings in Swift & Company, received .6 of one cent as dividends.



1.2¢

AND, WE BOTH PLOW BACK SOMETHING INTO OUR BUSINESS

You can't afford to stand still. Neither can we. You re-invest part of your "profit" in new buildings, new machinery, etc., to keep your operation on a sound, efficient basis. We follow exactly the same prudent business practice. This year .6 of one cent is being retained in the business for future needs.



THIS IS OUR YEARLY REPORT to our friends—and business associates—on America's farms and ranches.

It tells you how much business Swift & Company did during 1949 . . . what we took in from the sale of our products . . . how much we paid out for our raw materials, and all the many costs of doing business . . . and what was left over to plow back into the business, and to pay to the 64,000 shareholders who own our company.

Swift operates in a large and highly competitive industry . . . an industry which provides a nationwide market for livestock, and supplies a nationwide demand for meat products, at a very low cost.

One pair of facts will probably interest you more than most others. Namely, out of each 1949 dollar that we took in from the sale of Swift products, we *paid out* just about 99 cents. And of that 99 cents paid out, 77.1 cents went to you farmers and ranchers in payment for the meat animals, poultry, eggs, cream, oil seeds and other agricultural products you sold us.



Wm. B. Traynor

We print this report to agricultural people because there is such a close interest between us. You and we deal together every working day of the year. You get a large part of your yearly income from what you sell to meat packers—Swift and others. And it's from you that we get the raw materials of our business.

Here are the main facts about our business during 1949.

Wm. B. Traynor
Vice President & Treasurer
Swift & Company

QUICK FACTS ABOUT SWIFT'S BUSINESS IN 1949

Our Total Sales were	\$2,213,160,242
Our Net Earnings were	\$25,826,129
Here's how our average sales dollar was spent:	
For Livestock & Other Agricultural Products	77.1¢
For Employees' Wages & Salaries	10.7¢
For Supplies	4.5¢
For Transportation	2.3¢
For Taxes	1.4¢
For Other Business Expenses	2.8¢
Total spent out of each average dollar	98.8¢
Remaining as Earnings for Swift:	
—to shareholders as dividends	0.6¢
—retained in the business for future needs	0.6¢
TOTAL	1.2¢
	100.0¢

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business — and yours

The Good and Bad Points of PEN STABLING

DAIRYMEN have long argued over the relative merits and demerits of the stanchion system versus the loose-housing system in dairy cattle management. Many of the arguments for and against the two systems could not be based on actual facts and figures. Comparative tests had not been made.

During and immediately following the war, dairymen, finding labor, feed, equipment, etc., much costlier than ever before, began requesting information on ways and means of lowering production costs and upping management efficiency.

In line with these requests the University of Wisconsin set up comparative tests to check the performance of a herd of dairy cows housed in an insulated stanchion barn with a herd housed in an open, cold, loose-run barn. A small milking parlor was used in conjunction with the loose housing system. The comparative results of the two herds during the past three years are shown in the following table. Most of the comparisons are on the basis of the conditions in the stanchion barn being 100 per cent.

	Stanchion Barn	Loose-run Barn
1. Temperature (29.04° F outside)	53.52° F	37.13° F
2. Humidity (72.95% outside)	82.02%	78.04%
3. Manure Pack Temperature—av. 3" from surface		84.33° F
4. Stall Barn Floor Temperature—average	57.7° F	
5. Labor Comparisons . . .		
A Actual summary of each time study	100.0%	82.0%
B Actual time for cleaning loose-run barn loafing area, mechanically	100.0%	83.7%
C Actual time for cleaning loose-run barn loafing area by hand	100.0%	91.9%
6. Feed Consumed (Cow-day basis)		
A Silage	100.0%	104.18%
B Hay	100.0%	103.65%
C Concentrates	100.0%	100.75%
D Total digestible nutrients	100.0%	102.83%
7. Bacterial Counts		
A Arithmetic average on pooled raw milk	5,724	8,364
B Arithmetic average—counts on pasteurized samples of pooled milk	177	135
8. Bedding (Cow-day basis)	100.0%	166.33%
9. Milk Production (4% fat basis)		
A On a total cow-day basis		
Pounds per day	29.42	31.32
Per cent fat	3.55	3.66
B On a milking cow basis		
Pounds per day	34.60	35.74
Per cent of stanchion barn record	100.0%	106.46
C Pounds nutrients per pound milk (4%) produced	100.0%	96.60%
D Cost per pound milk (4%) produced with conc. at \$60; hay at \$20; silage at 1/3 hay cost	100.0%	96.11%
10. Cow Weights—Av. gain per cow per test period	11 lbs.	34 lbs.
11. Calves		
A Gain per calf per day	100.0%	88.14%
B Lbs. nutrients consumed per lb. gain	100.0%	85.71%
C Lbs. bedding per calf day	100.0%	73.39%

Advantages of Loose-Run Barn

- Less humidity in barn.
- Less labor required to handle same number of cows.
- Feed consumption per cow was increased on both grain and roughages.
- Increase in milk production — both on a total cow-day basis and on a milking cow basis. Increase in production probably due to increase in feed consumption.
- Apparent increase in feed efficiency — took less pounds of feed to produce a pound of milk.
- Less feed cost per pound of milk produced.

Disadvantages of Loose-Run Barn

- Bacterial count on raw milk was higher. (New York data, however, shows that cleaner milk can be produced in a loose-housing setup.)
- Requires more bedding—actually an

advantage because the increase in amount of manure saved will have more value than cost of the increased amount of straw.

Other advantages of the loose-housing or loafing barns not shown in the table include: (1) general improvement in herd health—less udder injuries; less sore and swollen knees and hocks. (2) the building cost of a loafing barn is much less than that of conventional dairy barns—whether building a new barn or converting existing buildings, and (3) the loose-housing system is flexible. The number of cows can be increased without any great expense. It affords the greatest possible fire safety for the herd.

Adapting to the System

Here are some brief suggestions by the University of Wisconsin for dairymen who are interested in adapting their buildings for a loose-housing system. Such a system is usually thought of in terms of 4 separate units—the milking parlor, an open air barnyard, the feeding area, and the bedding area. On most farms the latter two are combined into one building called the loafing barn.

The loafing barn should be large enough to allow a minimum of 80-90 square feet per cow. Be sure the loafing area is extra large to allow for future herd expansions. Keep the ceilings at least 9 to 10 feet high to permit use of a power manure loader. Doorways should be at least 10 feet wide and conveniently placed to help aid in barn cleaning.

Keep the feeding area and the bedding area separated as much as possible to prevent excessive trampling of the bedded area. Hay, silage, and bedding should be conveniently located where it will be needed.

Use the open door policy between loafing barn and open barn lot. This will provide all the ventilation necessary and will likewise help lower the humidity of the barn.

The barn lot should be paved, at least the most-used portions. Allow 100 square feet per cow. For areas not paved, a well packed base of crushed stone or other material will be satisfactory. Drainage for this lot is important—a fall of one foot in 100 feet is adequate. Drainage should be away from the buildings. Where possible, it is best to have the barn lot protected from the north and west.

The milking parlor should be located as near the loafing barn as possible and on a well drained site. Use of an elevated stall arrangement will enable the operator to handle more cows in less time than the old conventional stanchion type parlor. It will eliminate stooping and squatting to put on milkers.

—Permission to use facts in this article by University of Wisconsin and Doane Agricultural Service of St. Louis.

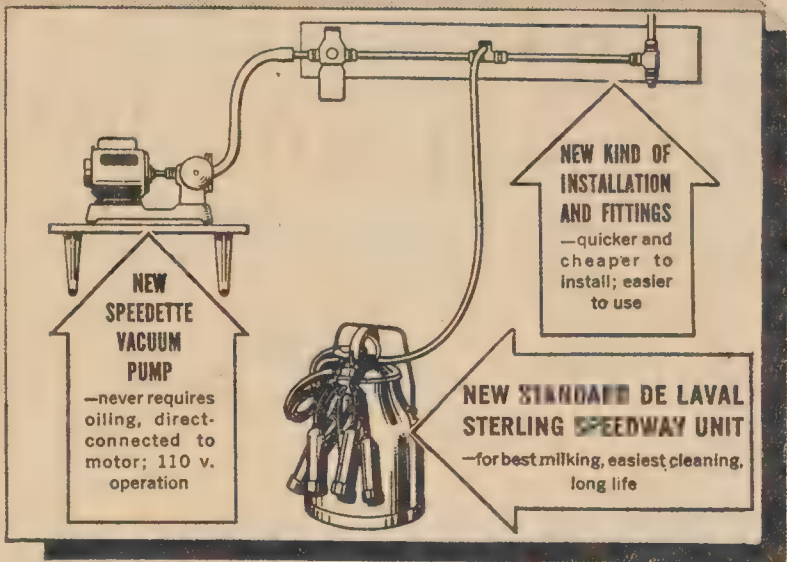
—A.A.—

CORN WITHOUT TASSELS

At the Mt. Carmel Experimental Farm in Connecticut this past year, visitors saw a field in which hybrid corn was grown without any detasseling. This was made possible by the development of corn which produces no pollen. This development could well revolutionize the production of hybrid corn and considerably lessen the cost of its production.

This new type of corn which produces no pollen is due to something which plant breeders call a "pollen sterile" characteristic. This characteristic was originally discovered in some corn growing in Texas; and while this variety was of little or no value, it was used in corn breeding until the "pollen sterile" factor was bred into varieties used in developing hybrids.

IF YOU MILK 10 COWS OR LESS...



The New De Laval Speedette Milker Will Save Time and Money For You, Too!

In every part of the country dairymen with herds of 10 cows or less are now milking better and faster and saving valuable time and labor with the new De Laval Speedette Milker.

The new De Laval Sterling Speedette Milker was designed for you—if you milk 10 cows or less. It is low in price, inexpensive to install, built for many years of low cost, trouble-free operation and top milking performance—the labor-saver, time-saver and profit-maker never before available to the small herd owner. Why put up with the drudgery of hand milking just because your herd is small? You don't have to do it. Call your De Laval Dealer today and ask to see the new Speedette.



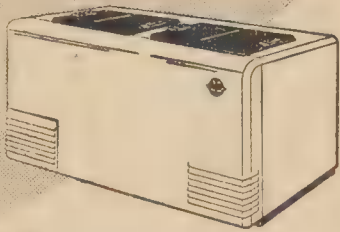
FASTER MILKING

Henry Finke, Jr., Navasota, Texas, reports that with his new De Laval Speedette he milks 11 cows in 40 minutes. His wife and he, milking by hand, formerly required one hour and 30 minutes. Cows "took" to the Speedette at once.



"COWS MILK OUT FASTER"

Ira J. Savage, Langhorne, Pa., says: "Several of my heavy producing cows were slow with hand milking and now milk out much faster with my De Laval Speedette. It's a great time and labor saver for the smaller dairyman."



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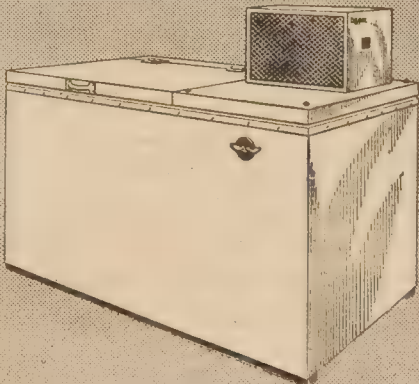
The De Laval Separator Company, Dept. C-23
165 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

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- ☐ The New De Laval Speedway Food Freezer

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Engineered for trouble-free, dependable service, long life and most efficient cooling. The cooling coil is immersed in the water within the cabinet. Compressor mechanism and motors are outside. Entire unit hermetically sealed against dirt, dust and moisture. Refrigerant sealed in. The entire Cooling Unit is easily removable.

SEE YOUR DE LAVAL DEALER TODAY



Popular new 30" Light Convertible can be used either as a one or two man unit.

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CHAIN SAWS

**TURN THAT
WOOD
INTO CASH**

You can cut 'em close to the ground. Buck and limb 'em where they fall. It's double-quick and easy to cut firewood, pulpwood, fence-posts, mine props, sawmill logs . . . to clear land with a Disston Chain Saw.

There is a type of saw to fit your work. You'll get power to spare from the sturdy Mercury engine. Thousands of farm users say the Disston Chain Saw is right . . . saves time and work . . . earns extra money. You'll agree when your Disston Chain Saw Dealer demonstrates. See him.

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For DO-100 Units**



DISSTON 1 or 2-MAN
30" LIGHT CONVERTIBLE \$332.00



HELPER HANDLE
for 24" and 30" units \$10.50



DISSTON 1-MAN
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BOW SAW \$323.00



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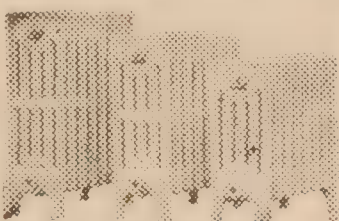
EXTRA-DUTY 2-MAN DISSTON CHAIN SAW
provides 2' to 7' cutting capacity, easily
handled by the husky 12 hp Mercury engine.



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Prepare for cold, biting, frosty days and nights this year and many years to come . . . install a new and modern UTICA Heating System for dependable, economical heat. Whatever the weather you'll get healthful radiator heat and efficient operation!

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Choose hot water or steam. Choose oil or coal. There's a UTICA RADIATOR Heating System exactly the right size to meet your requirements. Mail the coupon now for your FREE heating estimate—no obligation.



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Where is Long Island Farming Headed?

THERE have been many changes in Long Island farming in the past few years. First, the growth of cities made much of the land so valuable that many had to figure higher-profit-per-acre crops. Then along came golden nematode to take thousands of Nassau County acres out of potato production. Then came price supports followed by acreage controls that now are becoming serious—especially to the man with small acreage and the man with huge machinery investment for large output. Long Island fruit and vegetable growers built up marvelously productive irrigated farms and then bumped into water problems and the five-day market week.

What is the most profitable use to make of land taken out of potato production? Will every farm eventually be irrigated? Will city growth increase assessment values to where taxes will be too high for ordinary farm activities? Or will it make the remaining farm land more valuable than ever for crops?

Below are the opinions of three men. We'd like to hear what other Long Island men think about the future of Long Island farming. Send your ideas to Jim Hall, *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, N. Y. We will print letters as space permits.

Potato Grower

Everett C. Foster of Foster Brothers 200 acre potato farm at Sagaponack says:

"Many farmers are trying to find the answer to what use we shall make of land taken out of potato production. Perhaps as much as 5% of the land now used for potatoes should be taken out of potato production because it is not suited to that crop. There are a few crops that a farmer might substitute up to 2 or 3 acres, but there seems none that we can grow in large quantity.

"We do not produce milk enough for local consumption, especially in summer, so perhaps some farms should change over to dairying.

"Irrigation will increase some but not to more than 60% of the farms, and the increase will be especially slow if we have more government control on potatoes with a resulting decrease in income per farm.

"Because of high taxes, many farm crops are not profitable to raise here. This year most farmers will plant potatoes on their best land and soil-building crops on their surplus acres.

"Whether we have government controls or not, it will be several years before the potato grower will be able to consider that his business is on a sound basis. In this section we believe that this adjustment will come sooner if the government abandons all controls and subsidy payments."

Broiler Raiser

Edward G. Fry, who has a 24,000 capacity broiler farm on Phelps Lane near Babylon, has these ideas:

"Due to zoning restrictions, high taxes and land values, livestock is on its way out fast in Nassau County and, even in the Eastern end of the Island, only those who specialize with roadside stands and retail routes will be able to survive. In the past ten years a terrific amount of building has been going on and is still going on. With so many people coming to the Island, industry must come and I believe that

villages, recognizing this, are trying to make it attractive for industry to locate here. This means higher taxes and zoning restrictions and higher land values.

"These mean much more intensive farming, with the greatest efficiency and crops of high cash value. I also believe a new and improved localized marketing system must be set up along with advertising and processing organizations and plants. We on Long Island have the greatest market at our door but we must learn to use it to better advantage.

"The small man on the Island can only survive by retailing an intensively quality-grown product. The large producer must also strive for quality, top efficiency, and much greater proficiency in marketing.

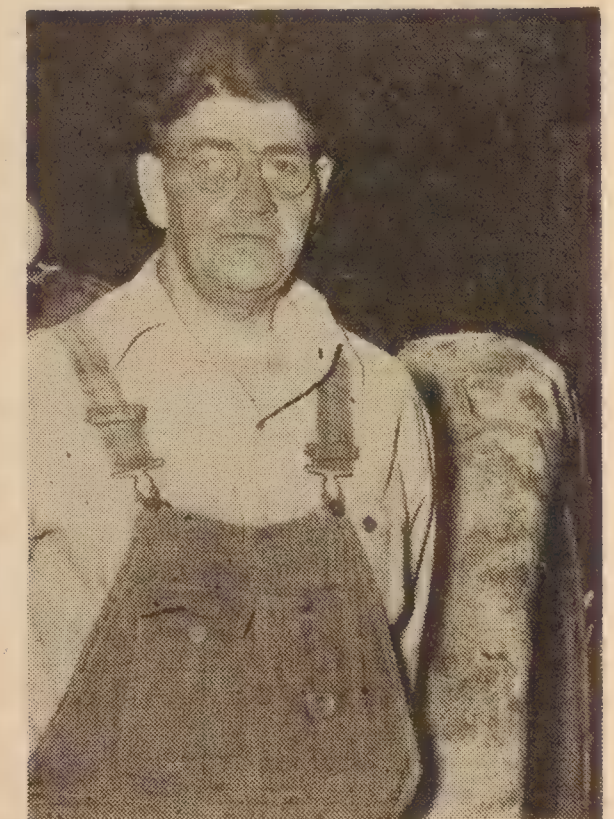
"I do not believe irrigation will materially harm our water supply, because our soil is mainly sandy and much will seep back to the supply quickly. I believe in the next ten years the poultry industry (especially broilers) will increase considerably while other farming diminishes. We have the climate, soil, markets, and a few individuals and at least two feed companies interested and anxious to make this a little Del-Mar-Va.

"I believe Long Island holds a prosperous future for the efficient, intensive, and quality conscious farmers who are progressive and market conscious. The small farmer can only survive by retailing."

The Small Operator

Mr. Fry's statements might contain the answer to the opinion of one of the Island's real small operators, Frank Altamore, who is raising some poultry and vegetables on three acres at Huntington. The best bet, according to Frank, is "to sell out for building lots because the increase in future assessments and taxes will be too high for the ordinary farm to support."

What are your ideas on the future of Long Island farming?

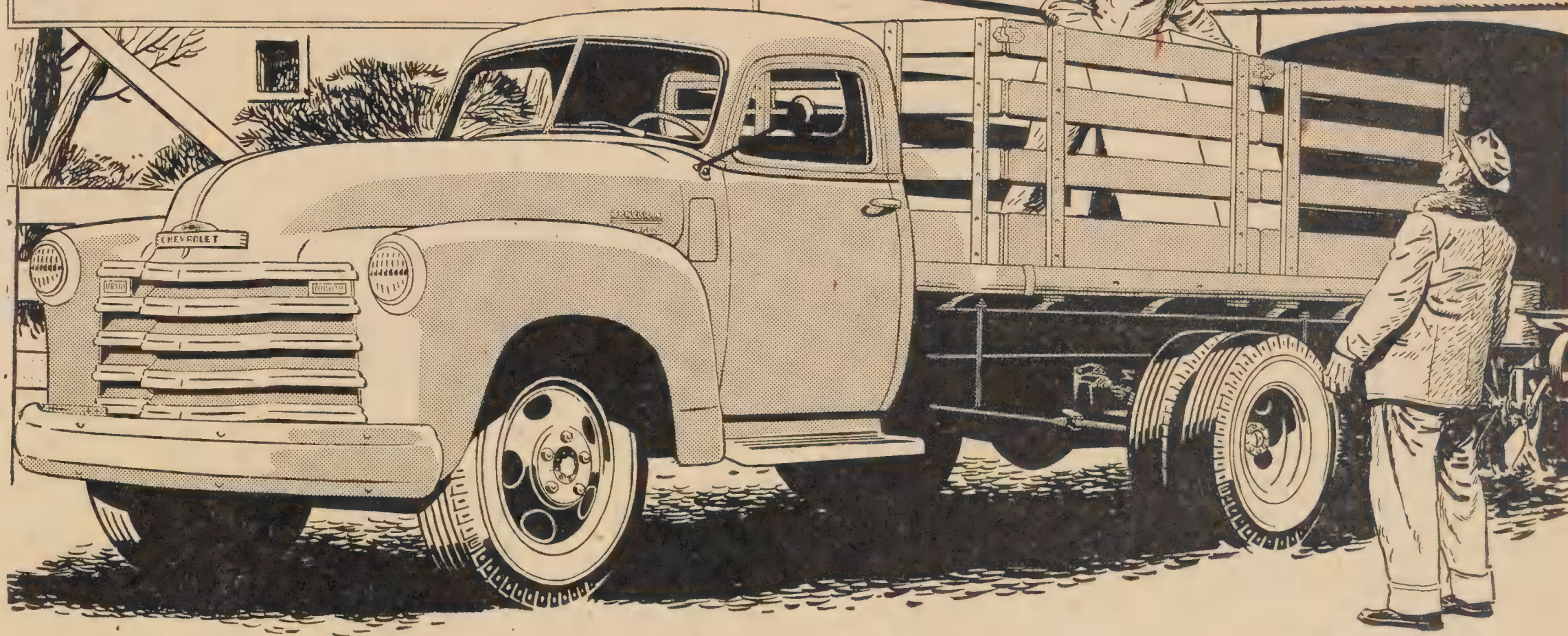


—A. A. Staff Photo.

One of the busiest part-time farmers we've met in a long time is Earl E. Daniels of Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y. Earl is a regular mail carrier but finds time to care for 12 milk cows and, with his son, does a lot of tractor work for neighbors. Earl makes good use of both rye and sudan grass to round out a full pasture program for 12 cows on only 13 acres.

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Far Ahead on the hills or on the straightaway. The new Chevrolet P.L. trucks give you high pulling power over a wide range of usable road speeds—and on the straightaway, high acceleration to cut down total trip time.

Popularity Leaders

Far Ahead with more truck users by a choice of 2 to 1. Official truck registration figures for 1949 show Chevrolet trucks preferred over the next two makes combined—proof of the owner satisfaction they earn through the years.

Price Leaders

Far Ahead with the lowest prices in entire truck field. The Chevrolet truck line is the very lowest-priced line in the field—saves on initial cost. What's more, P.L. trucks give owners dollar and cents savings in maintenance and operation.

THE WAY TO SELL MORE MILK

is to tell More People About Milk

HERE'S PROOF!

We dairy farmers talk a lot, and worry a lot, about milk that is in excess of fluid requirements.

Production is rising steadily. Consumption is falling off. The problem looks unbeatable. But is it, really? Why can't we do what other business men do when they have a lot of goods to sell . . . just go out and work harder in order to sell more goods to more people.

The answer is that we can do just that. Farmers in other milksheds have been doing it for a long time. With higher prices than ours, and with fewer people to sell to, they have rolled up bigger sales increases, and have suffered smaller declines in consumption, than we have.

Connecticut Up 51%

Take the state of Connecticut, for example. For nearly 30 years, dairy farmers there have been plugging away, telling consumers how necessary milk is from a health standpoint, how much value it gives for the money spent, and how tasty milk products are in preparing meals. The result: Connecticut showed an increase of 51% in fluid milk consumption from 1940 to 1946, while New York showed only 27% and Boston only 31%. Since that time, Connecticut has dropped off only 2%, while New York has dropped 4% and Boston 6%, and prices to consumers have held better in Connecticut than in other markets. Moreover, Connecticut population has increased only 9% since 1940, while population in New York has increased 20%.

Pittsburgh Gained 47% and is Still Going Up

Twenty years of effort in Pittsburgh boosted fluid consumption 47% from 1940 to 1946, 4% from 1946 to 1948, and 6% from 1948 to date.

Southern New Jersey and Northern New Jersey both show comparable increases. So does New Bedford, Mass.

What Others Can Do, We Can Do

By drinking more milk ourselves . . . by encouraging friends and neighbors to use more milk for health's sake . . . and by contributing to advertising, sales and educational campaigns . . . we in the New York milkshed can boost the per capita ratio of fluid milk consumption. Because actually there's no excess of fluid milk, nor ever has been. There's only under-consumption. If everyone drank the milk that doctors and nutritionists say they should drink, we'd actually have a shortage.

At Cornell University, Dr. Clive McKay has conducted experiments which indicate that people in the last third of life need milk in their diets fully as much as teen-agers and infants. And that's an entirely new field for us to work on—millions of people who can be shown that they can extend their years of active, productive life by the simple drinking of milk. Of course, we can use and sell more milk if we set out to do it right now. Let's get going and keep it up until every customer is convinced.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

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Letters to the Editor



SECURITY?

I am very willing to pledge myself to the New Declaration of Independence which appeared in the December 3 issue. I want all the security my ancestors had when they landed here in 1609—their faith in God and in themselves.

The answer Mr. Kline gave Secretary Brannan should be placed in every paper in the country so that all may read and give thanks to God that there are still such men. We hear too much about the ones who are pulling down and not enough about the ones who are building up. Never has the country been in such danger as it is now—too many politicians who sell the country for votes for their parties.

—Madeleine N. Bradbury, East Orange, New Jersey.

— A.A. —

HOBBY PAYS

I have been intending to write you for some time. About a year ago Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend had an article in *American Agriculturist*, concerning my hobby of growing and selling African Violets. I have been wanting to tell you that I have received letters and calls at my home and I am still receiving them; last count over 300.

From the article I have shipped plants as far west as Wisconsin, up to Maine, and south to Maryland and Kentucky. I cannot do other work because of a heart condition, but I enjoy this and can take my time working at it.

I want to thank you, and I have also thanked Mrs. Townsend in person. I have always enjoyed your paper. My father has taken A.A. for many years.

— Dorothy L. Cornish, Trumansburg, New York.

— A.A. —

HUSKY CUCUMBER VINES

I read the story about Charlie's Potato; it is very good. I would like to tell you about the cucumbers I raised one year. I had moved to a new neighborhood and, come Spring, I started to spade my garden. Well, one of my neighbors comes and sez tain't no use plantin' this here garden as nothin' grows but weeds.

I sez where weeds grows, other things will grow too. Well, sir, after spadin' a good little portion I asks the wife where she wanted her cucumbers planted and she shows me. There was a piece of woodland across the road, so I goes over and gets me a bunch of dry brush and old tree tops and makes me a fire right on the garden. The next day I rakes the wood ashes in good and deep, then goes out to my wife's pappy's farm and gets me some good ole rotten hog manure. Then I started diggin' hills. I puts at least a good shovelfull of this manure to the hill, scratches some ground over it, and plants my cucumber seeds.

Well, sir, when them ther seeds come up, those vines grew so fast they wore the cucumbers out draggin' them over the ground!

—Albert F. Halbrock, Rockwood, Pa.

— A.A. —

NEARLY 200,000 LBS.

I have a cow that is 19 years old. I know nothing about her ancestry as I bought her when a calf up in the South Woods. She is a grade Holstein. For 16 fresh periods during her lifetime she has given around 192,720 pounds of milk testing 3.9.

I never feed too heavily on grain. I think over-feeding and too close confinement in the barn breaks down a cow. I let my cows out twice a day all winter.—Neil Cyrus, Potsdam, N. Y.

A Pennsylvania Farm: Modern in Home and Barn

ROBERT and Thelma Heitsman plan on comfort for themselves and for their animals on their Penn Heits Farm at Springville in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania.

Robert's brother, George, had an idea for tie-in stalls that he thought would make his cows more comfortable and cleaner, and has been improving the idea since 1942. In the fall of 1948, Robert decided that the tie-in stalls were what he wanted and installed them in his barn. After more than a year's trial, he is very well satisfied. He told me that they were a definite help in avoiding injury, particularly udder trouble, which often causes mastitis. He says that Webb Bunnell of Montrose also has installed the new type stalls and claims that since installing them he has cut his mastitis injury to a minimum.

The new type stalls are built in the form of an inverted "V" which tilts eight inches towards the cow at the top, to hold her well back in the stall while standing. The inverted "V" spreads 30" at the bottom to give extra room while lying down and plenty of room to lunge ahead when getting up. The cows are tied with a 24" chain which is fastened just under the drinking cup attached to a vertical post beside the inverted "V."

Another innovation in Robert's barn is a 2x4" wooden strip on edge, run-

ning along the edge of the gutter at the rear of the stall. This holds the bedding in the stall and keeps the cows' udders warm and dry. The partitions between the stalls are of the familiar bowed tubular steel.

Robert says these tie stalls were put in with comparatively little expense. One of the big advantages of the stall



The Heitsman's modern kitchen

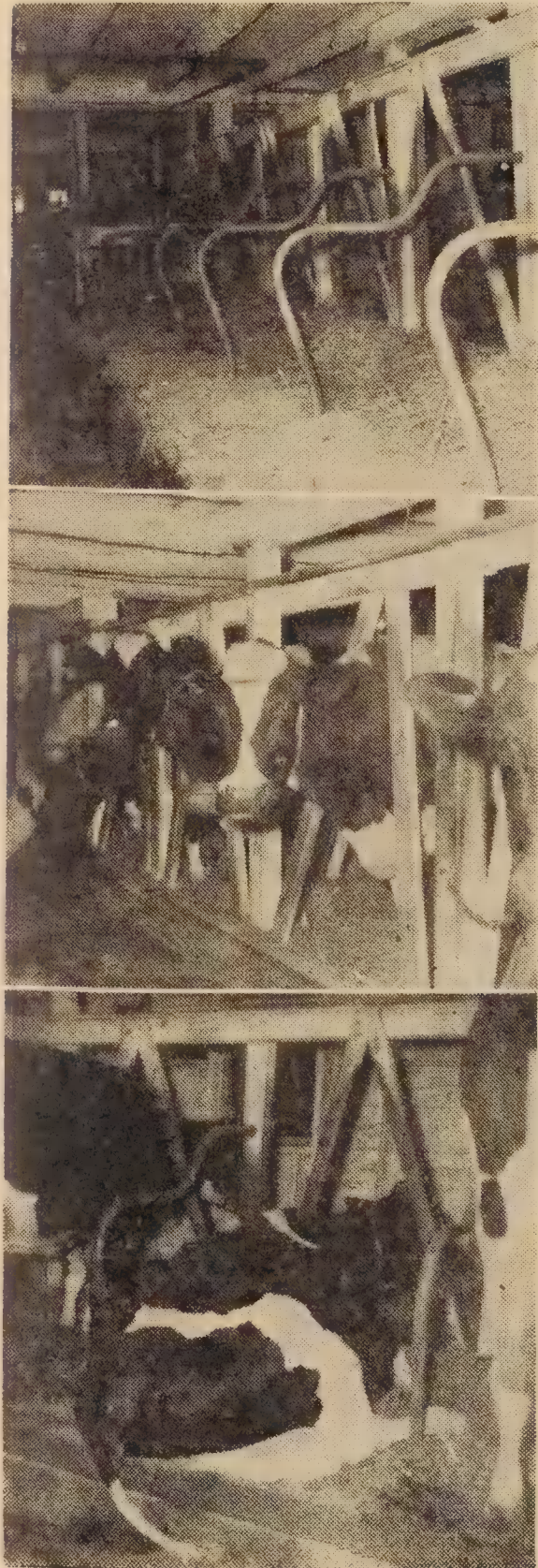
is the convenience in taking blood samples or giving medicine. In such cases, the tie chain can be slipped through the neck chain and dropped back to make a short tie. Bob told me, "Our veterinarian said he had less trouble taking my blood samples than he does in other dairy barns where they have stanchions or the 'boughten' tie stalls." He also says that the stalls contribute to more sanitary milk production by keeping cows cleaner.

In the Home

Many city women would envy the convenience and comfort of the Heitsman home. A picture of the Heitsmans' kitchen similar to the view above appeared in the Susquehanna County Farm and Home News over the following caption: "We're sick of city folks and even some appliance dealers who think farm families live in broken-down shacks with no modern conveniences. So we took this photo in Springville just to show them. Mrs. Robert Heitsman is the proud housewife, and as for modern conveniences, just look at that automatic washer, automatic dishwasher sink, electric range, radio on the wall, and fluorescent light in the ceiling. On the opposite wall are gleaming kitchen cabinets and the electric refrigerator. No wonder they have an easy chair handy in the kitchen! And, incidentally, the view from her picture window over the sink is something you'll never get in the city."

Mrs. Heitsman didn't stop with just modern equipment for her kitchen. Many professional interior decorators might envy her choice of kitchen colors. Half of the walls are painted soft velvet green and the rest are papered in an ivy pattern. The ceiling is light yellow and the curtains are white with red. Modern conveniences in their home include an ironer, which Mrs. Heitsman claims cuts the ironing time to one-third, and a new 30 cubic foot home food freezer in the cellar.

Since word got around that Robert has installed the new stalls, there have been a number of farmers dropping by to look them over and take measurements. They have all been impressed with the arrangement and several have voiced their intention of installing them in their own dairy barns. Mrs. Heitsman, too, is apt to have many more callers now that her kitchen has been publicized.—Jim Hall



ROBERT HEITSMAN of Springville, Penna., lists many advantages for the new type inverted "V" tie stalls in his barn.

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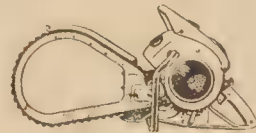
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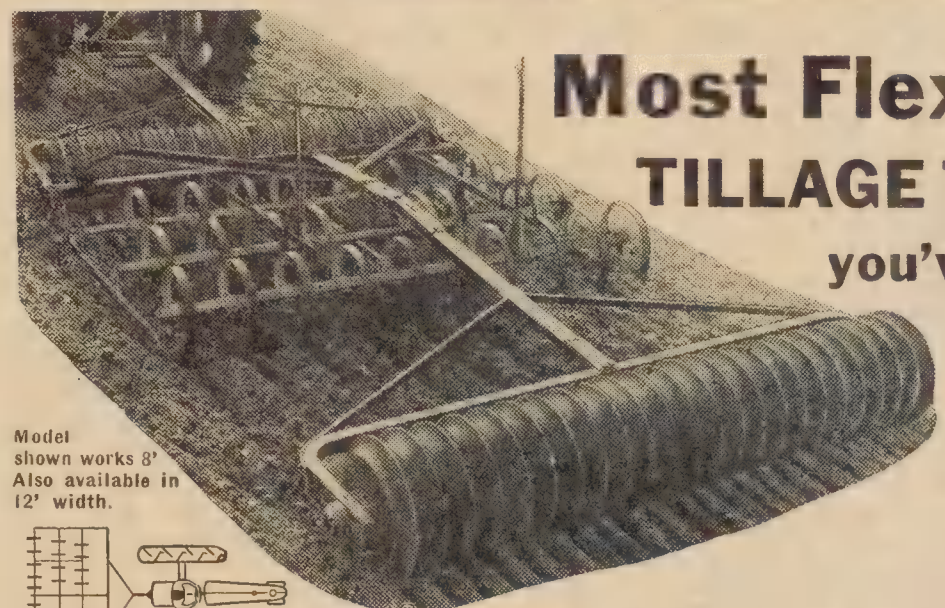
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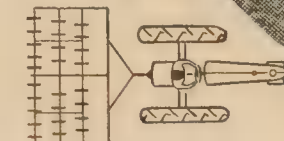
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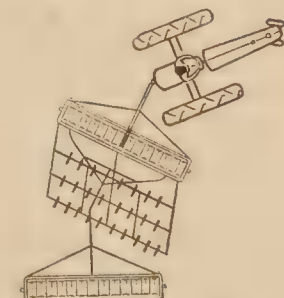


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What Do YOU Think?

By JIM HALL

IS A HOME GARDEN WORTH WHILE?

TEN PEOPLE sit down at the Alfred S. Despres' table three times a day. The garden at this East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, dairy and poultry farm is mighty important.

Mr. Despres and the children do the work to keep the family supplied with all the fresh vegetables and fruit in the summer, and Mrs. Despres' list of what she canned last summer sounds like a supermarket inventory. I'd like to know if anyone who reads this puts up more. Here's her list, all in quarts: 105 sweet corn, 120 tomatoes, 120 tomato juice, 75 apple sauce, 60 beets, 60 carrots, 80 of various pickles, 30 blueberries, 30 blackberries, 20 raspberries, 20 peaches, 20 pears, 10 plums, and some jams and jellies!

In addition to these 750 quarts of vegetables and fruits and the jam and jelly supply, the Despres bought their first home freezer late in the summer, in which they froze most of their meat supply and experimented with some fruits and vegetables!

Now that's a garden that is a garden, but there are folks with small families who tell me it is cheaper to buy produce than to raise it but . . . they still raise a garden! For instance, Otto R. Farnham of Horseheads, Chemung County, New York, says: "Plowing, fitting and seeding a garden is the least trouble of all. It is actually fun to plan and plant a garden, and there always seems to be time to do a good job of it, too, but—the weeds, bugs, blight and dry weather have never failed to take over our garden in mid-summer, when my wife, our 8-year-old son, and I are too busy with other work."

"So, I don't think it pays for a small family to have a garden but we'll probably plant one just the same this year!"

George E. Huften of Colebrook, Connecticut, says, "On a small scale it's cheaper to buy, but you can't get the quality. For instance, corn cannot be put in the freezer quick enough when you buy it."

Who Does the Work?

Some interesting slants on how much garden work the housewife should do come from Mrs. Burton Banks of Panther, Pike County, Penna. She says that if time counts, it's cheaper to buy the produce. However, when Mr. Banks was alive and they were raising a family of four, they grew most of their vegetables. Now she no longer attempts to raise large amounts for canning but manages to grow plenty for summer consumption "as fresh picked vegetables are so good!"

Mrs. Banks said, "I am country raised myself. I believe many farmers who have married inexperienced girls will find it will pay better not to add the care of a large garden to her other new duties unless she insists. It will not often pay a good dairyman to neglect other crops and his herd for the slight saving his garden might yield."

Mr. and Mrs. C. Marsden Bacon of Middletown, Conn., both gave me their ideas on the home garden. Mr. Bacon said: "A farm operation is not complete without a garden. Its cost cannot be figured on a 75c an hour minimum wage basis but rather on its value in use throughout the year. There

is no surplus or waste, as total production is consumed by daily needs when fresh picked, or later through the process of freezing. Our garden is a 365-day operation—strawberry shortcake at Christmas and corn on the cob in February."

Mrs. Bacon agreed and then added: "Our garden, in conjunction with a dairy and poultry farm, gives our family delicious, well balanced meals the year round. It means hard work on hot summer days and on many evenings after the regular farm work is done, fighting drought, disease and bugs, but even then we think it worth while. The advantages cannot be figured in dollars and cents. We do not have to buy drug store vitamins!"

James P. Welch of Troy, Rensselaer County, N. Y., agrees that there's better quality in fresh picked produce and contends that "it's worthwhile financially as well when you have the land, equipment and fertilizer readily available on a dairy farm." The Welchs will grow a larger percentage of their food when they get a freezer, and it's lack of a freezer that keeps them from raising their own meat. Last summer was the first Mrs. Welch ever spent on a farm. She thinks it's wonderful to pick vegetables as needed from their own garden from early spring until December.

Uses Farm Equipment

Most people, like Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Howard of Edmeston in Otsego County, N. Y., think it's cheaper to grow your own vegetables, especially when you can or freeze your winter supply. To get real value, they recommend: "Plant it in rows so that you can cultivate with a tractor to take the backache out of a large garden." Mr. Howard fertilizes, fits and marks the rows, then the whole family gets to work planting it. "For the time spent," says Mrs. Howard, "we get a great deal of enjoyment and good eating at low cost."

"A person doesn't know the true flavor of fruit and vegetables unless he can get them right from the tree or garden," says L. G. Huntington of Henniker, New Hampshire. And from Francis R. Wells of Cummington,

(Continued on Opposite Page)



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(Continued from Opposite Page)

Mass., comes advice to lay out a garden to make the most use of a tractor or team. He's all for a garden but told us: "A busy farmer should not have strawberries, raspberries or asparagus, as they are all great time consumers." (Methinks many are going to disagree with that last statement of Mr. Wells'. For instance, I think Editor Ed Eastman would rather give up his cattle than the berries he puts in his freezer every summer!)

Arley Day of Forksville, Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, "just wouldn't be without a good garden on a farm." Mr. and Mrs. David Schreiber of Southbury, Conn., "wouldn't can or freeze any vegetables if we had to buy them, because it's the garden freshness we like." Among others who told me that a home garden is worth while, and who grow anywhere from 75% to 90% of all their own vegetables, are: Philip Dater of Cummington, Mass.; Casper P. Zimmerman of Bernardston, R. D., Leyden, Mass.; Martin Jewert, Chaffee, Erie County, N. Y., and C. K. Meade of Auburn, Maine.

Our readers have proved to me that a home garden is very much worthwhile. What do You think?

— A. A. —

FIGURING PLANT FOOD

Before deciding how much manure and fertilizer to add to the home garden, take a few minutes to pace it off and find out how many square feet you have in it. A quarter of an acre (about 10,000 sq. ft.) is about right for a family of five.

For every 100 sq. ft. in the garden, plan on 150 to 200 pounds of manure if you have it, or 5 to 8 pounds of commercial fertilizer. If you can afford both, it won't do the garden a bit of harm.

Where you are side-dressing vegetable rows, after they come up use 1 pound of fertilizer for each 50 feet of row.

— A. A. —

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Early yields of cannery tomatoes were improved in recent tests when only part of the nitrogen was applied before planting and the rest put on as a sidedressing as needed. This avoids the delay in yield that commonly results when all the nitrogen is applied before the plants are set. The best time for sidedressing tomatoes, according to Professor C. B. Sayre of Geneva, New York, is at the last cultivation. The experiment showed that 200 to 300 pounds of nitrate of soda to the acre or equivalent amounts of nitrogen from other sources was the best rate of sidedressing.

— A. A. —

SPRING BERRY PRUNING

Your blackberries, black caps and purple raspberries will produce better if you pinch out the tips of the new canes early in April before they get too tall. It is not satisfactory to cut the canes back after they are six or eight feet long.

But DO NOT pinch back the canes of red raspberries. It will only encourage the growth of many weak canes.

— A. A. —

GIVE MELONS ROOM

You would be amazed if you could see the entire root system of one cantaloupe plant grown in fertile soil. Doubtless you would conclude that with such a root system, one plant per hill, rather than three or four, is enough. You would be right.

Melons take a lot of garden room but they give plenty of satisfaction if you can grow them successfully. You will need a warm, fertile, friable soil, plenty of room for the plants to grow, and good weed control.

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are ideal family income projects. One-tenth acre yields 650-900 quarts. Allen's Berry Book tells best varieties and How to Grow Them. Free copy. Write today.

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Choice Select Yellow or White Sweet Spanish, Yellow or White Bermudas. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Shipping daily until June. 300, \$1.15; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50; 3000, \$4.25; 6000, \$8.00, prepaid.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS: New Cardinal King. A great big sweet berry. Catalog free.
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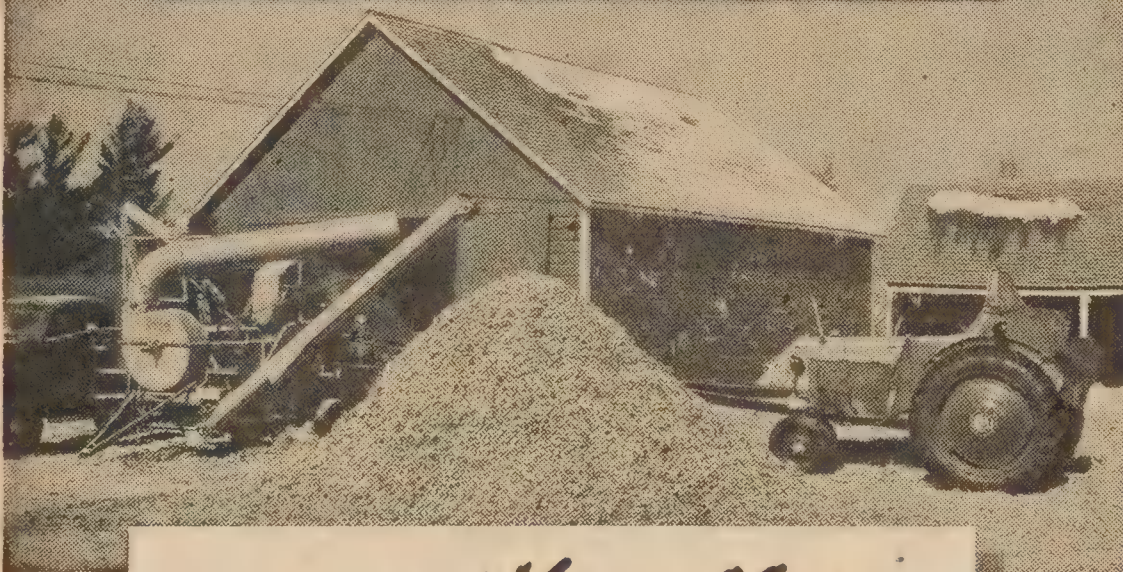
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Whether you use your tractor for

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Sinclair is again holding its famous Farm Shows — more than 1200 in all — featuring the color movie "Wyoming" and other entertainment for the whole family. Ask your Sinclair Representative for details.

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SINCLAIR
OPALINE MOTOR OIL**

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**CORRECT HEALING
OF THE VITAL MILK DUCT**

demand, above all else, that the SHAPE of the duct be held in exact, normal position during healing. No device does this like scientifically-shaped, ivory-like BAG BALM Dilators. Smooth, flexible, sterilized and packed in medicated ointment. Will not dissolve, come apart or snag tissues. Cannot absorb pus infection. 25 in medicated BAG BALM. At all farm-supply stores.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Lyndonville 50, Vermont



Bag Balm

**TEAT
DILATORS**

Question Box

Last year my red raspberries were crumbly when picked. Was it due to the dry weather?

This condition is the result of a disease called mosaic. You cannot spray or dust for it. The remedy is to dig out the old patch and buy disease-free plants from a reliable nursery. Some varieties are more resistant to mosaic than others.

What fertilizer should I use on my bearing strawberry bed this spring?

Don't use any! It will encourage leaf growth at the expense of your berry crop. The time to use fertilizer and manure is in the spring of the year in which the plants are set out.

Does it pay to renew an old strawberry bed?

Personally, I doubt it, especially if it is weedy or grassy. I have always found that it is less work to set a new bed. If you don't have room to have a new bed each year, thin the old one drastically and hold it over. — H.L.C.

Are Baldwins a good variety to cross-pollinate other apples?

No! Good pollenizers among the common varieties are McIntosh, Northern Spy and Cortland. Poor pollenizers include Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Gravenstein and Tompkins County King.

For a young dairyman with limited capital, would you advise buying a proven sire or a relatively young bull?

Many factors are involved, including the level of production in your herd. It takes a better bull to maintain or increase production in an excellent herd than it does in an average herd.

Remember also that a bull can be proven, yet the figures may not be particularly impressive. If they are impressive, the price is likely to be high. These days, information is available whereby young sires can be picked with very good success. The way to pick a young bull is to study the records of his close relatives and, in fact, the entire family. Personally we would rather buy a young bull with excellent production back of him than to get a mediocre proven bull.

Don't forget that in some cases the most effective way of building up your herd is to join an artificial breeding association.

In putting in tile drain I understand there is a relation between the depth of the drain and the distance apart of the laterals.

This depends to some extent on the kind of soil. A line of tile at any given depth will drain a greater width of sandy or gravelly soil than it will of clay. However, where drains are only 2 feet deep, the laterals should not be over 32 feet apart, while tile from 30 to 40 inches deep can have laterals from 40 to 60 feet apart.

When and how should I fertilize raspberries?

Put on six pounds of nitrate of soda, sulfate of ammonia or other nitrogen carrier per 100 feet of row. Apply it early in the spring before the new canes start.

Where legumes have been grown successfully on a farm for many years, is it necessary to inoculate when seeding?

The cost is so small that it is considered good practice. Experimental results usually show a yield increase following inoculation, even though the legume previously grew on the field.

— A.A. —

Wool blankets should not be washed more often than necessary, for wet wool is sensitive to strain, rubbing and excessive heat.

KLEEN-EZEY AMERICA'S FOUR-most Cleaner-sanitizer!

1. MOST effective in securing low-count milk — 99.9999+ % bacteria kill.
2. MOST thorough in cleansing — reaches every crevice and crack to dissolve the dirt and grease.
3. MOST effective in ridding your milk and milkhouse of unwanted odors.
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Thousands of dairymen use America's foremost cleaner-sanitizer. Try it yourself.

WITH KLEEN-EZEY THERE IS NO NEED FOR CHLORINE OR LYE RINSE.

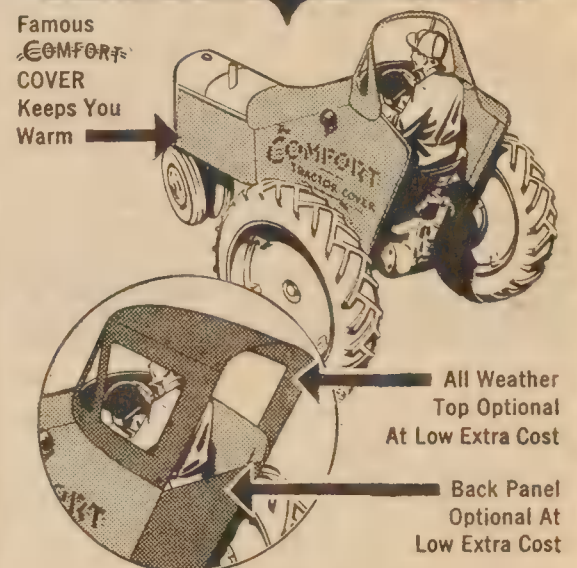
The KEY to Perfect Sanitation

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A PRODUCT OF
**LAZARUS LABORATORIES,
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137 W. EAGLE ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

KEEP WARM On Coldest Days



**ALL 3 UNITS MAKE A LOW COST
HEATED TRACTOR CAB.....**

Keep warm while doing tractor work! Get a famous COMFORT COVER that's custom-fit for your tractor. Converts to a complete cab, if desired. Use the Top in summer — sun and rain protector. Back Panel & Top fit any 1948-49-50 CN Series COMFORT COVER. See your dealer or write...



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OTTAWA Buzz Master

7 MODELS—\$99 up
Greatest offer ever made by oldest and largest firm in the business. Made by men with the know-how. A model to fit your needs and your pocketbook. Endorsed by Conservation experts. Send for FREE details. Now in our 46th year.
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NEW FORDSON TRACTOR PARTS

High tension magneto and bracket assemblies. Prompt shipment. Write for parts list. FISK, ALDEN CO., 132 Brookline St., Cambridge 39, Mass.

It's Handy

USEFUL "GLUE KINK"

My eyes opened wide not long ago when I saw a workman doing a glue job in a different way. He was applying glue without the usual brush. He squirted the glue out of an ordinary oil can.

"Why do you do it that way?" I asked. The man answered, "I can place the glue exactly where I want it, in small or large doses, in grooves, in deep holes, and in spots that are not get-at-able with the ordinary brush. It is easier to do a job in this way and a better job results, particularly when I want to place the glue on

\$2 FOR YOU

THE handy ideas on this page are contributed by our readers. Send us an idea that has saved you time, and if we use it on this page we will send you two dollars.

Contributions not used will not be returned unless a definite request is made.

the bottom of a groove or hole without touching the sides on the way down. The can of glue should be kept warm at all times. I do this by placing the can in warm water while it is not being used, just like this"—and he showed me his pot of warm water that he used for keeping the glue warm.

Of course, there is nothing better than a brush for applying glue to large surfaces and to areas that are easily reached.—*W. F. Schaphorst, Newark, N. J.*

—A.A.—

BOLT ANCHOR

To anchor a bolt in stone or concrete, drill a hole deep enough to take the bolt, then split the bolt with a hacksaw. Make an iron wedge for the



split in the bolt and then drive the bolt with the wedge started in the split, into the hole and it will stay.—*Leroy F. Bailey, South Ryegate, Vt.*

—A.A.—

CATCHING RATS

To catch the wisest house rat, or any rat, take a newspaper and tear it into small bits the size of a nickel and sprinkle all the entrances to rat holes that you can locate. Then set traps in a few holes and cover them with bits of paper. By doing this I'm sure you will have your place free of rats, as the paper confuses the rats so that they cannot locate your traps and they get caught the first time out. This system will work in any building.

—*Kenneth Gabrosek, Fly Creek, N. Y.*

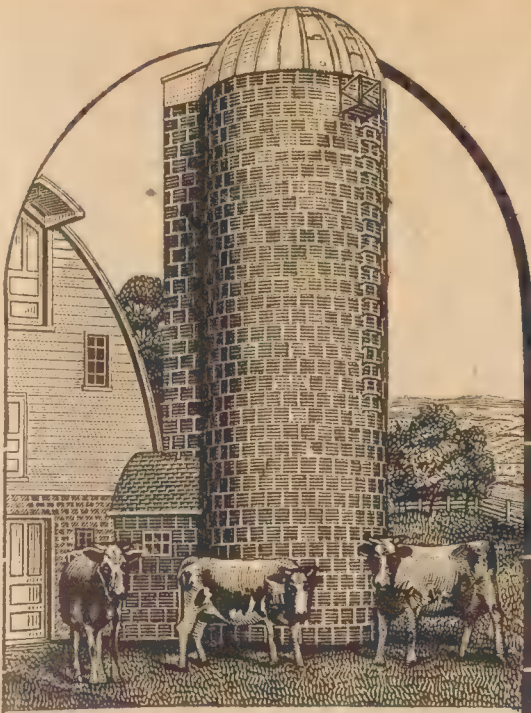
—A.A.—

WARM FEET

I have four children of pre-school age who love to play in the snow. I found that their feet got cold so quickly that they couldn't stay outside very long at a time. This year I bought their overshoes and boots two sizes larger than their shoes, and put a pair of skating (woolen) socks over their shoes before I put on their overshoes. Now they stay out much longer before their feet get cold.—*Mrs. William Beebe, Taberton, N. Y.*

—A.A.—

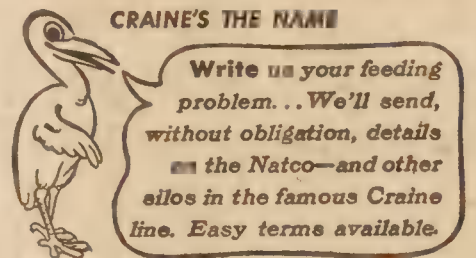
When choosing a design for a hooked rug, remember to use shades of no more than three colors and to emphasize one color more than the others.



CRAINE-NATCO TILE Your Best Investment

If you value permanent, trouble-free service, you'll find a Craine-Natco tile block silo the best buy you ever made.

Each tile unit contains the maximum number of air cells, for better insulation. They're unharmed by silage acids . . . glazed for a striking beauty that lasts! You'll get more for your silo dollar, in a Natco.



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COMPRESSED MINERALIZED SALT

with Roto's patented Sanitary receptacle, will SOLVE YOUR SALT PROBLEM FOR ALL LIVESTOCK



FOR ALL LIVESTOCK
No Work
No Waste
Always Accessible
Lasts for Months
10 lb. blocks also in PLAIN IODIZED SULPHURIZED

The Rotamin block is composed of SALT, the right proportion of TRACE MINERALS and the important addition of CALCIUM, PHOSPHORUS and DEXTROSE. These proven valuable ingredients plus salt—nature's offering for better digestion, better appetite and food assimilation—should be freely available, on the job, year in and year out, the year round. Roto's is the only method that will do the job WITHOUT WASTE of precious minerals.

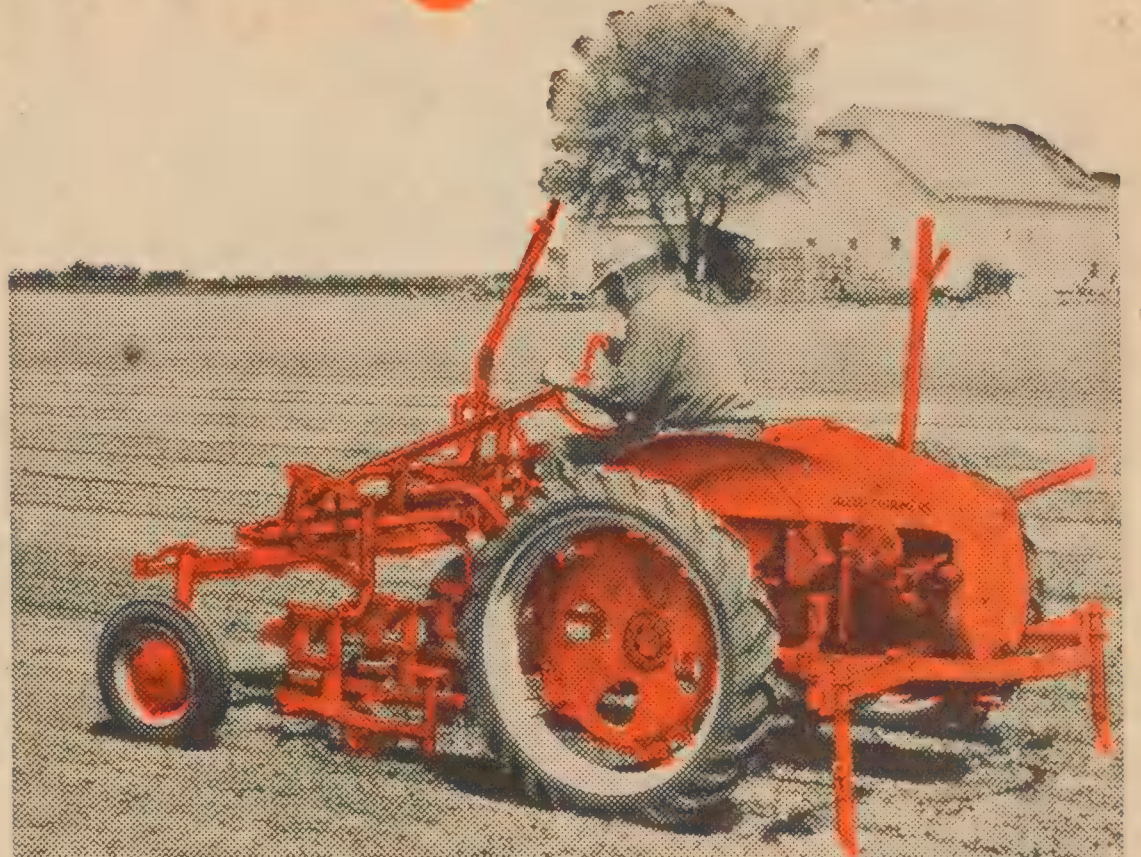
Roto's famous patented sanitary receptacle allows the compressed block to rotate as used, right down to the last lick. Over a million in daily use. See your dealer, or write us for special folder and prices today.

ROTO SALT CO.
UNION SPRINGS, N. Y.
MAKERS OF COMPRESSED SALT SINCE 1901

In the Market for ? BABY CHICKS ?

Pages 22, 23, 24, 25, 26

acres of Good living



PLANT AND CULTIVATE UP TO
6 ROWS
AT A TIME WITH
Rear Engine Power

The farm idea of the year is knocking at your door. Acres of good living and high cash returns can be yours with multiple-row beans and vegetables, as well as fruits, berries, melons, row-cultivated field seeds, or legumes, replacing crops cut by acreage allotments.

Now you can plant and cultivate many of these high-pay crops up to 6 rows at a time . . . riding in an easy seat . . . with the rear-engine Model G and front-mounted tools.

The thrifty Model G is more than an ideal helper tractor for planting and growing regular field crops. It gives you straight-ahead vision and a special 3/4 m.p.h. creeper gear for cultivating inch-high seedlings in close rows. You can vary wheel spacing from 36 inches to 64 inches and adjust quick interchanging tools for any row width.

Multiple-row crops can prove to be acres of gold in 1950. Take a look at their possibilities from the front-view seat of the Model G Tractor.

THE WHY of model G design

HIGH-ARCH open frame gives complete vision and high clearance for easily-attached, strong, free-action implements.

TRACTION is boosted by engine weight over rear wheels. Permits use of 6-inch tire necessary for multiple-row cultivation.



ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U.S.A.

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- ☐ Tell me how I can see the Model G Tractor demonstrated
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Town _____

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BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY CHICKS MAKE GREAT LAYERS



High All-Time Pen, Championship Class at California Test. Net Profit \$8.10 per bird over feed cost.

In (1948-49) official laying tests our White Leghorns won as follows:

1. High White Leghorn Pen all tests.
2. High Pen all breeds in profit class at California.
3. High Leghorn Pen at Western New York and Georgia.
4. High Four Pens all breeds at Pennsylvania.

Our White Leghorns still hold the All-Time World Record for one pen.

We Hatch the Year 'Round

We hatch White Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, Rhode Island Reds, and Barred Rocks all year . . . own two hat heries, with 530,000 egg capacity—three poultry farms and 15,000 breeders. We also carry on a complete pedigree-progeny testing program.

Send for Free Catalog

Write for our 36-page illustrated catalog describing our breeding program.



At left is a cut of the Poultry Tribune Trophy which we won for the first time last year. We had twelve pens of White Leghorns entered in Official Tests for 1948-49 and they averaged 273.50 eggs and 287.90 points—a new high record set for the trophy.



Here is an 80' x 70' dairy barn we remodeled into a 5,500-hen laying house. Works very well. Pond in foreground is 9' deep, stocked with blue gills and bass.



These two houses on our Number Three Farm hold 9,000 layers in all; we do most of our trap-nesting in these houses.



This is Harrison Fagan, who works on our breeding, about to remove pedigree chicks from tray for wingbanding. We wingband over 40,000 chicks each spring. We hatch over 2,000,000 commercial chicks per year. All of our White Leghorns and Barred Rocks are exactly the same breeding as our pedigree and contest pens.

BABCOCK Poultry Farm, Inc., Rt. 3G, Ithaca, New York

POULTS BRONZE & WHITE HOLLAND'S
AT THEIR BEST.
LOWEST PRICES. CIRCULAR.
SEIDELTON FARMS
Box A Washingtonville, Pa.

STARTED CHICKS 4 to 10 weeks old R.O.P. Sired State Tested Day-old Leghorns and Reds. **FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM,** Paul S. Pellman, Owner, Richfield, Penna.

SMALL TYPE TURKEY

Largest breeder in North East of Pullorum Clean Beltsville Whites. Excellent body type and early maturity have been maintained.

MARSTON'S TURKEY LAND

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PINE TOP R.O.P. Sired CHICKS

TRAPNEST-PEDIGREED PARENT STOCK

Let me send you our big catalog describing Pine Top's R.O.P. work in U. S. Approved New Hampshires, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Leghorns. Tells how others make more profits with Pine Top Chicks.

IT'S FREE

Send postcard today. I'll also send latest baby chick prices and details of our money-saving early order discount.

Robert Alluisti, Mgr.

PINE TOP POULTRY FARMS,

Manchester, N. H.
Box K-11,



WHAT TO DO WHEN THE CHICKS ARRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

the first three or four days. You have to be careful, though, because with coal or oil brooders you might get them too warm to the point where the chicks are over-heated and can't get far enough away from the stove to get cooled off.

Some poultrymen lose chicks under electric brooders because they do not keep them warm enough. You will have better luck with an electric brooder if you will take the thermometer outdoors and throw it over your right shoulder just as hard as you can. Then proceed to brood the chicks according to how they act and without a thermometer. More chicks are lost under electric brooders because people brood by the thermometer and not by the action of the chicks than for any other reason I can think of. If you are using a thermometer, you may have to get the temperature up to 120 degrees F. to get the floor of an electric brooder warm enough to let the chicks thaw out.

What you should do with an electric brooder is put the chicks under it after it seems to be real warm and keep increasing the heat until the chicks start to spread out. You can tell when the heat under an electric brooder is just right by getting down on your knees and looking under. If half of the chicks are sitting down on their stomachs and either sleeping or just sitting there, and if the other half are standing up and walking around or eating, the temperature is just right.

Must See to Eat

You should have some type of light under the electric brooder so that chicks can see to eat. Chicks should be fed under electric brooders and watered under electric brooders the first few days because in cold weather it is too cold out from under the brooder for them to venture out and eat. They have just got to be fed and watered under the brooder the first few days when the weather is cold or when the brooder is used in an unheated house.

After four or five days you can gradually move your feeders and fountains out into the pen and the chicks will run back and forth from the brooder to the feeders, and they will stay out from under the brooder longer and longer as they grow older and their natural blood heat comes up without the need of artificial heat.

Be sure that your coop is absolutely rat-tight and be sure you didn't fasten any rats in the house when you prepared it for the chicks. One rat can kill one hundred fifty chicks in a night and even haul them all away and hide them.

The biggest secret to learn with chicks is to look at the chicks and judge whether they are too hot or too cold. Just as soon as you learn that very, very simple thing, you will be all right. You would be surprised to learn how many people fail to look at the chicks, see whether or not they are comfortable, and act accordingly.

Good luck!

* * *

GETTING CHICKS THAT ARE FREE OF PULLORUM

By OLIVER HUBBARD

TWENTY-FIVE years ago it was difficult to find many sources of chicks in the Northeast that could be guaranteed to be free from pullorum. Today, there are very few hatcheries, and practically no breeders, producing chicks from flocks that are not under the pullorum control phase of the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

There has been some criticism of this National Poultry Improvement Plan and some of it is deserved. There, however, has not been any criticism in regard to standardizing on the various stages of pullorum control. It does

(Continued on Page 24)

HIGH PRODUCING



NEW HAMPSHIRE

Plenty of eggs—
quick meat, too—
in Hubbard's Pedigreed
Strain . . .

22 years of Pedigree-Breeding have fixed in this high producing strain dual profit making characteristics. You get more eggs—more meat—in minimum feeding time.

Take no chances. Try Hubbard's New Hampshires and compare them with other chicks. 30-day satisfaction guarantee. Chicks are U. S. Approved, Pullorum Clean. Sexed and cross-breds available. Be sure to write for

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Address Hubbard Farms, Box 20,
Walpole, N. H. • Phone: Walpole 78
Branch hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

HUBBARD'S
NEW HAMPSHIRE

ARBOR ACRES WHITE ROCKS

Sensation of the Poultry World

Highest weights all breeds and crosses, both live and dressed, in 1949 Chicken-of-Tomorrow Test. First pure breeds to combine high official production and top official meat performance.

Write today for free catalog

FIRST
PURE BREDS
1948
Chicken-of-
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AGAIN in 1949
First—Conn.
Second—New Eng.

ARBOR ACRES FARM

22 Marlborough Road
Glastonbury, Conn.

Chapman Chicks for TOP QUALITY and Good Profits

Bred to give you maximum results in egg or meat production. Chapman Chicks inherit high livability, fast growth and feathering, good meat quality, and steady production of large eggs. All breeders on our own farms—N.Y.-U.S. APPROVED—PULLORUM CLEAN. White Leghorns, New Hampshires, Red-Rock (Sex-Linked) Crosses. Order Chapman Chicks early. Write for folder and prices today!

CHAPMAN FARMS
238 Warren St. Glens Falls, N. Y.

Vancress NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bred for heavy egg production, they also make fast feathering, rapid growing broilers. A contest proven, progeny-test bred strain.

VANCREST SEX-LINKS (Hamp-Rocks)
Our production-bred New Hampshires in this popular cross give better feathering, more uniform early maturity, and good livability, beside the heavy production of large eggs and large body size you expect from Sex-Links.

All Chicks from our own Pullorum Clean breeders.
Write today for free folder and prices.
VANCREST FARM, Box A, Hyde Park, N. Y.

BIG RUGGED WHITE LEGHORNS
Steady, heavy producers of large white eggs. Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Our 24th year breeding Leghorns. Hatches Mon. & Wed. of each week. Straight run Chicks, Pullets & Ckds. Send for free catalog. C. M. Shellenberger's Poultry Farm Richfield, Pa. Box 37.

ANALYZING THE APPLE OUTLOOK

(Continued from Page 6)
neighborhood which swelled the crop several years ago that will produce no more. There are others which cannot be expected to pay and might better be removed.

How does this affect the orchardist who is located so as rarely to lose a crop by frost or drought and who is able to control insects and pests reasonably well?

Experience has shown that such orchards when well-managed have been profitable in years of average or less-than-average national crops. They are needed in the economic scheme of things. They are likely to pay more often if the many unfavorable orchards are eliminated, so that bumper crops may be less unwieldy.

There has been an ideal of securing the highest production per acre, even at the cost of quality. Consumers are much more choosy of the fruit they buy than formerly. They have a greater choice of competing fruits. It would seem to be smart to aim for desired sizes and quality, even with lower yields, and to diversify so that some income from other sources can carry the overhead in years when all sections bear and prices are low.

— A.A. —
AN \$86 MILLION "SIDELINE"

(Continued from Page 9)
Perhaps in first place among reasons for farmers getting out their own lumber and wood as a cash crop is the chain saw—a product of years of engineering research that now makes it possible for one man to average, for example, 15 to 20 cords of pulp a day.

The chain saw isn't a new invention—in fact, the first U. S. chain saw was patented in 1858—but it wasn't until this century that any were available commercially. The industry then went through a period designing hand-cranked saws, electrically powered saws and finally, in the early 1930's, the gas engine powered portable saw.

The war and new lightweight engines led to modern chain saws such as those illustrated on page 9. Now between 20 and 30 manufacturers are turning out close to 100 different models and sizes. It's safe to say that there are now models for practically any woodlot need. One-man 3-to-5-horse-power saws from 14 to 36 inches long are on the market, and one 3 h.p. 18-inch saw weighs less than 25 pounds! Many manufacturers provide helper-handles to convert these saws to two-man use, and there are regular two-man portable outfits with up to 12 h.p. engines to power saws 7 feet and more in length—long enough to fell even the biggest trees in the northeastern forests.

Most manufacturers have designed their power units so that chains of various lengths may be used, and several offer a unit that can be used as either a chain saw or bow saw by merely changing attachments.

Each model has its own features to appeal to users, and we suggest to those who contemplate the purchase of chain saws that they check the work they are going to require of their saw and then get one to meet those requirements. There is no need of buying one bigger than you'll ever need, but be sure the one you get is large enough and powerful enough to do the kind of work you want.

Perhaps the whine of gas engines has taken some of the romance out of lumbering operations but not even Paul Bunyan could claim for his big axe half the production of these modern saws that are helping bring millions of dollars to Northeast farmers and helping to fulfill a nation's requirements of lumber, pulpwood and fuel.



**BEACON
COMPLETE
STARTER**

**FASTER CHICK GROWTH...FEATHERS TOO
....on 'LESS feed!**

Chicks tend to grow fast in the first few weeks—and Beacon Complete Starter is formulated to help encourage this growth.

Beacon's 25% protein, low fibre and high biological efficiency means economy and fast growth! Helps develop excellent feathering, too—even in hot weather.

LET'S LOOK AT THE RECORD!

Records show that birds of many Beacon users average well below 3 pounds of feed per pound of meat at weights of 4 pounds and over, per bird, at 9 to 12 weeks of age. More—there'll be fewer "barebacks." Feather pulling and cannibalism—so frequently seen with higher corn base rations—are discouraged.

AFTER BEACON STARTER

After Beacon Starter has produced its fine results—keep up the good work! For BROILERS switch to Beacon Broiler Feed at 6 weeks. For LAYERS add grain at 7 weeks—switch to Beacon 70/30 Feeding Plan after 12th week.

**REACH FOR THE
★★★★★ STARS*
AT YOUR
BEACON
DEALER'S**

BEACON
Complete Starter

*Green stars on sulfaquinoxaline feed bags.

THE BEACON MILLING CO. INC.
CAYUGA, N. Y.

SOUND YOUR "Z" FOR
Quality Chicks--
LEGHORNS
BARRED CROSS
REDS
THEY LIVE • THEY LAY • THEY PAY
All chicks are hatched in our own incubators and are from our own blood-tested breeders. Write for our free catalog and learn why it pays to "Sound Your Z."
ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM
Cullmanville, Schenectady Co., New York
8 Main Street Phone West Bank 427

FAIRPORT Quality Chicks
Big husky chicks from pullorum-tested breeders (no reactors.) Bred for meat and egg production. White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, Rock-Red and Red-Rock Crosses. Straight run or sexed. Write today for price list and delivery dates.
FAIRPORT HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM
BOX 40 Fairport, New York

**ADDITIONAL
BABY CHICK
ADVERTISING**
Pages 22-24-25-26

3-WAY PROFITS with "Thor-O-Bred" CHICKS
EGGS • BROILERS • ROASTERS
POULTRYMEN—Eleven pure breeds and cross breeds to select from. New Hampshires, White Rocks, Large type Leghorns and other profit-making breeds. N.Y.-U.S. Approved Pullorum Clean. All eggs set 24 oz. and over. Hatches every week. Write today for information and prices.
Schwegler's Hatchery
210 Northampton Buffalo 8, New York
BIG HEALTHY CHICKS FROM BIG EGGS

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**.

**NEW BROAD BREAST MEATY
GARRISON CROSS**
**Gives More WEIGHT
MORE MEAT** **FREE BOOK**
Don't buy ANY chicks until you get my big new catalog. Get facts about amazing broad breasted Cornish Hampshires and Cornish White Rocks and other GARRISON CROSS breeds that yield by far the most luscious tender meat. Early feathering and EXTRA rapid growth result from Garrison's many years' experience in specialized cross breeding. You can't afford to overlook our big new development in today's most wanted cross features. Pullorum-clean flocks. Get catalog FAST. Write
EARL W. GARRISON, DEPT. 155
BRIDGETON, N. J.



SEX-LINKED HALLCROSS PULLETS RIGHT NOW!

Yes sir! It's *always* smart business to buy QUALITY chicks and Hall Brothers' Sex-Linked Hallcross pullets are proven QUALITY chicks with a record of performance that's hard to match. MORE EGGS from the same amount of feed and labor are always a good deal, but right now Sex-Link Hallcross "bonus" eggs are the best kind of profit insurance against fluctuating prices.

Consider the records that SEX-LINKED HALLCROSS pullets have rung up. High all-time pen and individual egg production records for all cross-breeds . . . an average of 16 eggs per bird more than all the other standard test birds entered at Maine 1944-45. Consistently high records like these prove you can depend on Sex-Linked Hallcross for more eggs per bird and explain why we say "It's smart business to order Sex-Linked Hallcross pullets."

OR ORDER BARRED HALLCROSS . . .

The great dual-purpose producers!

If you want both high egg production and heavy meat production, you can't beat BARRED HALLCROSS! Heavy-meated profitable broilers, yet at the same time, prolific layers of large-sized eggs.



We hatch chicks from 6 PURE-BREEDS and 4 HALLCROSS . . . all top quality chicks. Write today for catalog or see your Hall dealer for prices and delivery dates.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, INC. Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.

GETTING CHICKS THAT ARE FREE OF PULLORUM

(Continued from Page 22)

make possible an efficient, uniform method of designating the degree of freedom from pullorum of every hatchery and flock that is cooperating with their State Breed Improvement Association under the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

There are four grades under which a flock, or a hatchery, can qualify as to the pullorum rating in a National Poultry Improvement Plan. These are: U. S. Pullorum Tested; U. S. Pullorum Controlled; U. S. Pullorum Passed, and U. S. Pullorum Clean. The U. S. Pullorum Tested and U. S. Pullorum Controlled stages do allow some tolerance of reactors in the flocks which are tested. The U. S. Pullorum Passed and U. S. Pullorum Clean grades do not allow any such tolerance and must pass an official test with no reactors being found.

A U. S. Pullorum Passed or U. S. Pullorum Clean hatchery is one which hatches only eggs that come from breeding flocks of the above pullorum grades.

Today, all that a poultryman needs to do to be sure of getting chicks free of pullorum is to buy from a U. S. Pullorum Passed or a U. S. Pullorum Clean hatchery. Each State Department of Agriculture does publish a list giving the pullorum status of hatcheries and breeding flocks that are entered in the National Poultry Improvement Plan. These lists are available to anyone who requests them. It is easy for a buyer to check up on any producer of chicks and to buy with confidence from those who do have pullorum ratings that signify that their breeding flocks are absolutely free of this disease.

— A. A. —

EXPANSION OR CONTRACTION?

By ANDREW CHRISTIE, President, International Baby Chick Association

IF future events cast their shadows before them, one would be inclined today to be extremely "bearish" about the condition of the poultry industry in 1950. Therefore, the immediate reaction to any question of expansion would be to suggest a "wait-see" attitude, and to urge poultrymen to continue their operations on a year-to-year basis.

However, the case of each poultryman must rest on his own merits. Despite the current drop in the prices of poultry and eggs, there is always a market for producers of strictly fresh, high quality eggs and broilers, fryers, roasters, and turkeys of known value. Where such reputation exists, one can expand, with limitations, in anticipation of consumer demands in nearby markets.

Despite an anticipated decline in agricultural income in 1950, the overall disposable net income of the consumer

(Continued on Page 26)

WHITE ROCK

BABY CHICKS \$18. per 100

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SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS

All eggs used are from our own breeders. 100% State Tested—Pullorum Free (tube agglutination method.)

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Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

Roostless Hen Houses

WE HAVE been observing houses without roosts for some years and it was only recently that we were convinced that they are workable and began to talk about them. It really is only another step from the way we handle broilers, roasters and capons to the carrying of layers through the winter without roosts.

There are some objectionable features to leaving the roosts out of the house. The birds want to roost on the feeders to some extent and on the perches to the nest. If they use the same area in the poultry house for roosting every night, there may be some tendency for the litter in that area to be a little more troublesome. There are advantages, however, which I think tend to offset these. Now, there is considerable expense in installing roosts of any kind in a house. There is also the expense of repairing them because the wire commonly used has a great tendency to rust out. We are sure that we have better breast bones on the pullets when they do not have roosts.

If there is a tendency for birds to want to roost immediately after they are housed, I'm sure that it is no more troublesome to take them off the entrances to the nest and the feeders than it is to teach a flock of pullets to roost. We always have that trouble with a great many of the broods of heavy breeds which we house. We find that we can overcome these difficulties to a considerable extent by closing the entrances to the nest at night, by using feeders without perches and by the use of all-night lights. Dampness in the litter can be overcome by the use of lime and by stirring of the litter.

Question About Leghorns

We have had no observations with Leghorns because we have very few of them in the state. From what I know of these birds, I suspect that they would give a considerable amount of trouble, and if I were a poultryman I would want to try this out on a very small scale before attempting it in a larger way.

There are a number of poultrymen in New England who have tried this plan and I think the reports are generally favorable. I know of a number of new houses that are under construction now and I'm told that many of them will not have roosts. These poultrymen have done considerable investigating and they find that there is plenty of evidence substantiating our observations that roosts do not appear to be necessary.—G. T. Klein, Massachusetts College of Agriculture.

—A.A.—

KEEPING DRAINS OPEN

DID you ever have trouble with a plugged up drain in your poultry house? Many people do. Recently I discovered that on the farm of the department of poultry husbandry at Cornell they have worked out a simple scheme that puts an end to most of that sort of trouble. Dr. J. H. Bruckner, head of the department, said that before they put in homemade catch basins, they had had to abandon some drains because they couldn't get them opened up. Now they almost never have any drain trouble.

Somewhere along the line, inside the house or just outside, a break is made in the drain and a concrete box is built which acts as a settling or catch basin. Of course the floor of the basin must be below the point where the drain empties in, also below the exit, and the top should be at ground or floor level with a snug-fitting cover that can be removed for cleaning out the accumulated feed and litter from time to time. No particular size or shape has been adopted as standard. They are built to suit the location.—L.E.W.

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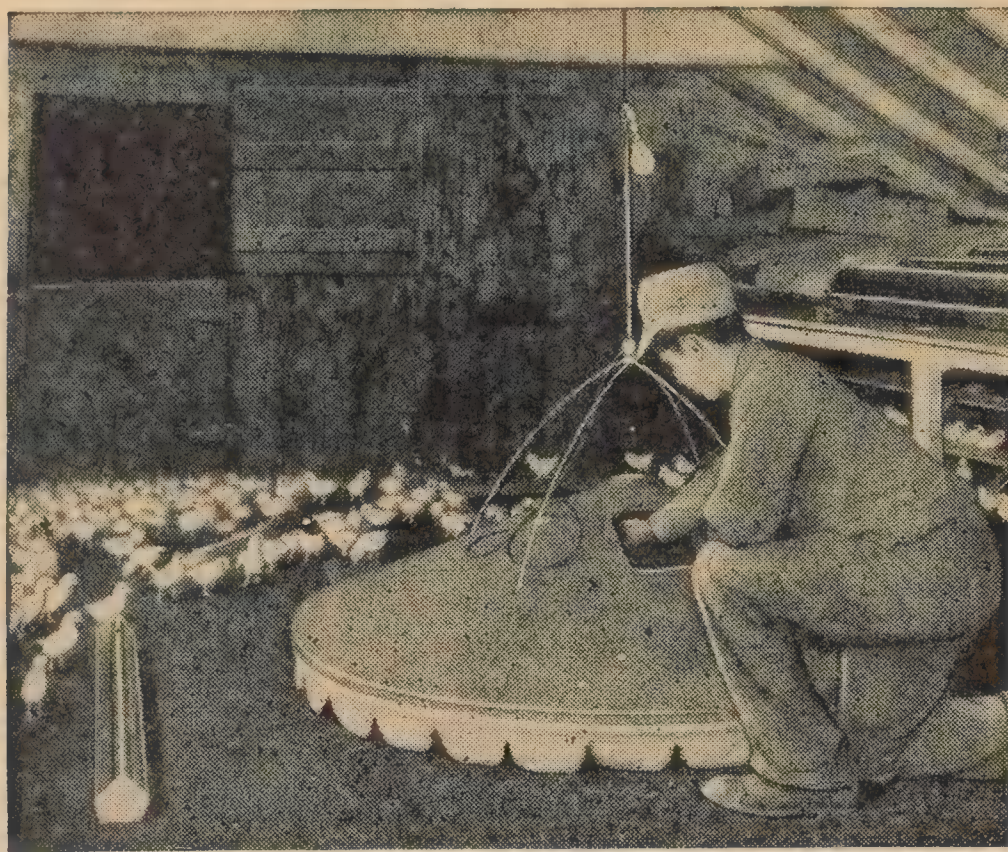
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Pages 22-23-24-26

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(Continued from Page 24)

will probably not vary greatly from that of last year. This bright side of the picture gives rise to the possibility of a relatively stable market for high quality poultry and eggs.

There is also the probability that there will be fewer poultrymen and farmers this year. Consequently, production figures will dip proportionately. In addition, there is reason to believe that the currently unattractive market will discourage many midwestern grain producers from starting chicks and hogs this season. This may free much wheat and grain to normal channels of distribution, and bring about an equitable relationship between the price of feed and that of poultry products. However, one must bear in mind that the poultry industry is going through a definite transition today, and that any expansion must be done on the most prudent and conservative basis.

FIRST FEED AND WATER

By JOHN V. B. RICE

I THINK it is definitely a good practice to feed and water baby chicks upon their arrival. Of course by this I mean they should be fed as soon as they are taken from the boxes and placed around the brooder stove or under it. Very often chicks are shipped long distances or possibly are delayed on the road and in that event they arrive in a hungry condition. If we observe what happens under natural conditions we will notice that as soon as the chick is hatched and is strong enough to walk around, it will start picking up little bits of this and that in the neighborhood of the coop.

I have never seen evidence that chicks would eat too much feed or drink too much water, even when fed and watered at an early age. On the contrary, if they are not given feed and water they are bound to pick up litter and in many instances will become crop bound, and they will either die or become stunted.

I believe the practice of confining chicks to the immediate vicinity of a brooder stove or electric brooder and placing newspapers on the litter for the first several days is good insurance against the chicks picking up a lot of foreign material. This is a very grave danger and I have a feeling that many hundreds of chicks are lost each year because of carelessness in the first few days of brooding.

— A. A. —

INSULATING MATERIAL FOR HEN HOUSE

Do you think wood shavings would make satisfactory insulation for a poultry house? Also, what type ventilating system would you use in a poultry house 40' x 25'?

Wood shavings make a very satisfactory insulation for a poultry house. Many people have used them and they are recommended by the house construction people. Like everything else, they do have their limitations. I am told that they tend to pack down after they have been in the wall a while and that, if possible, it would be well to leave a board or two at the top so that they can be removed to refill with fresh shavings later on. Also, if rats get into the base where the shavings are, shavings make a very excellent home for rats.

In trying to reduce the danger of such places becoming rat infested, it has been recommended that lime be mixed with the shavings when they are put into the wall. The usual amount is about one pound for every bushel of shavings.

As for ventilating a poultry house, I think that knowing what we do today of the new type of fans and motors to drive ventilating fans, I would by all means recommend the fan ventilation system.—L. E. Weaver.

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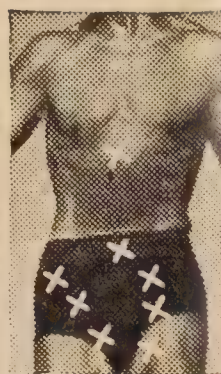
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From left: Harold Metzner, 1949 champion in the DeKalb New York Corn Growing Contest, shows the trophy and chest of silver he was presented for producing 144.09 bushels of corn to the acre. Next to him are C. M. and R. L. Conklin of Locke, second place winners with 139.82 bushels, and J. G. Culbertson of Dansville, fourth place winner with 139.27 bushels.

Corn Contest Champion

HAROLD METZNER, operator of the 257-acre Shaver dairy farm at Dover Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., was crowned State Champion in the DeKalb New York Corn Growing Contest at a recent meeting at Syracuse. Harold missed the 1948 championship by a fraction of a bushel and told *American Agriculturist*, "Watch me next year—I'm going to win that trophy!"

To carry out his pledge, Harold produced 144.09 bushels of shelled corn to the acre—almost 16 more bushels than the 1948 winner, Allan C. Brownell of Valley Falls. On his heels were 11 other growers who beat 1948's best.

As far as officials of the DeKalb Agricultural Association, sponsors of the contest, could learn, Harold's 144.09 bushels is the highest yield ever authenticated in the Empire State.

"To get a big corn crop," the champion said, "fertility should be built into the soil over a long period. I like corn to follow alfalfa and ladino that has been heavily fertilized with 0-20-20 to give big yields for 5 to 6 years. In that way there is lots of potash, phosphorus and nitrogen in the soil."

Harold spreads manure with the spreader wide open and then applies 500 pounds of superphosphate to the acre separately to get an even application. He disks twice after spring plowing and then adds 400 pounds to the acre of 6-12-6 with the planter.

Because he has fertile land, Harold is going to narrow his rows from 36 to 32 inches and space kernels 8 inches instead of 10 next year.

Of the 108 growers in the DeKalb contest, 10 produced more than 130 bushels to the acre in their 5-acre contest plots. They were (with names of their counties and their production): Metzner; C. M. and R. L. Conklin, Cayuga, 139.82; Myron Sayer, Oneida, 139.44; J. G. Culbertson, Livingston, 139.27; Martin Wyffels, Ontario, 137.99; B. Kenneth Adams, Madison, 136.50; Kenneth Pedersen, Yates, 134.97; Walter Geisler, Madison, 134.86; Samuel T. Hall, Dutchess, 134.22; and Everett H. Keller, Oneida, 131.76.

Other county contest champions not in above group were: Ward L. Saunders, Chemung; Everett Shadic, Columbia; J. E. Carlsen and Son, Erie; W. W. Hawley, Jr., Genesee; John H. Bradbury and Son, Herkimer; Raymond F. Sawyer, Jefferson; William J. Fisher, Monroe; Elwood Bobzien, Niagara; Amber H. Towne, Onondaga; Roger Bentley, Orleans; Raymond M. Austin, Oswego; Taylor Brothers, Rensselaer; Frank Winkler, Schoharie; Leon Litzenberger, Seneca; William D. Hopkins, Steuben; Fred C. Hanford, Tioga; John Walker, Jr., Ulster; Wolff Brothers, Washington; Charles E. Kemp, Wayne, and Kenneth C. Winter, Wyoming.

—A. J. H.

Fertility Management in Northeast Orchards

(Continued from Page 6)

dolomitic limestone is used; increased availability of phosphates; decrease of essential elements which are toxic if present in too high concentration, such as iron and manganese; decrease of toxic non-essentials, such as aluminum and certain organic toxins; and substitution of beneficial bacteria for those less desirable.

New Jersey Tips

Trees for the home garden aren't forgotten by the experts. According to E. G. Christ and A. J. Farley, extension specialists at New Jersey, the home gardener can be successful growing fruit trees if he plans carefully the space between trees, fertilizes intelligently, prunes correctly and sprays for insect and disease control. They say 2 pounds of complete fertilizer such as 5-10-5 or 3-12-6 spread over the surface of the soil around the trees and two feet outward from the base during March and April will usually be enough for the first season. On poor soils a supplementary application may be needed during early summer.

The New Jersey men say that a

small quantity of poultry or stable manure spread on the surface makes a good fertilizer supplement. They say, after the first season apply fertilizer every November or during March or April, and increase the amount every season until the tree has reached full-bearing age. They say that a 10-year-old standard size apple tree will require at least 10 pounds of fertilizer, and that it should be remembered that peach trees usually need a little more fertilizer than apples and other fruit trees. They say it may be broadcast or applied in borings 18 inches deep and about 2 feet apart.

Maryland Cover Crops

For cover crops in Maryland apple orchards, C. O. Dunbar, associate horticulturist at the University, recommends 1 pound of ladino and 2 pounds of meadow fescue per acre in late April or early May. He says lime if needed, and fertilize with 300 to 400 pounds per acre of 0-20-20 disked into the seedbed. In poor, eroded soils he recommends use at the same rate of 2-12-12 instead of 0-20-20 the first year.

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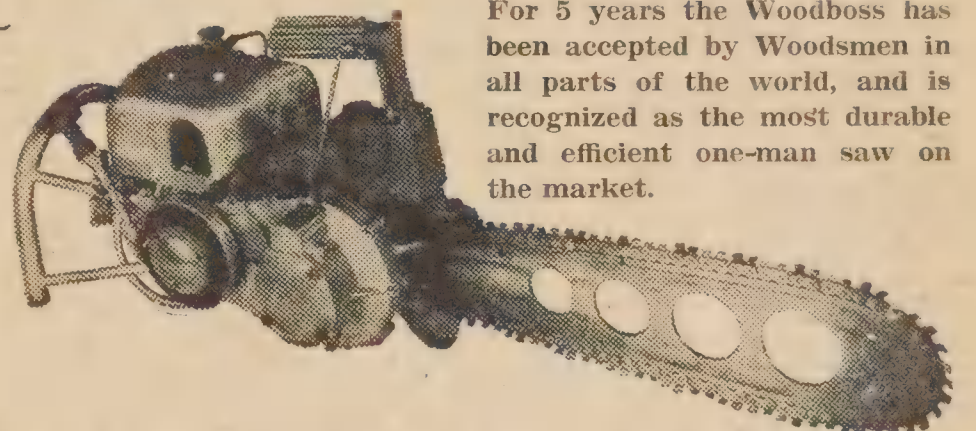
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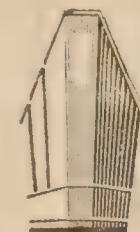
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FOR SALE—Handmade Nylon handkerchief, price \$1.00. White Mildred McNeil, R. 1, Copenhagen, New York.

FOR SALE: Shelled pop corn. Yellow, white. Ready to pop. 6 lbs. for \$1.00. Donald Wilcox, R.D. 1, Richmondville, New York.

BUY Wholesale and Save! Plumbing, Heating, Roofing, Building Supplies—Tools, Paints, Etc. Rush 25¢ for price lists, catalogs, samples, other details. Dept. C "Hank" Man Wholesale Buying Plan, 1009 E. Cheltenham Avenue, Philadelphia 44, Pa.

ADVANTAGEOUS — Investigate northern red hearted cedar posts. Specialize in poles, Telephone, Transmission, Pole Barns. Delivery. Fletcher Farms, Norwood, New York.

CAPON Profits from Extra Cockerels. Save low-cost cockerel chicks now! Implant STIL-CAPO Chemical Caponizer later to stop fighting and crowing, make birds fat, tender, top market quality. Gives all poultry a better finish, makes you more money! Trial order of 35 Stil-Capo with Implant—\$2.75. (100—\$3. 1,000—\$26. Implant—\$1.) ASL, Box 232—CP, Madison 1, Wis.

GOLDEN Popcorn, buy direct, pop your own, guaranteed to pop, 5 lbs. \$1 postpaid. Russell Luce, Groton, New York.

POP CORN, Thompson's Original Bear Paw, white, hullless, tenderest corn you ever ate. 35¢ lb. 5 lbs. or over 30¢ lb. postpaid. Glenn Thompson, Johnson, Vt.

SCHOOLS

LEARN AUCTIONEERING. Term soon. Free Catalog. Reich Auction School, Mason City, Iowa.

STAMMERING CORRECTED: Free booklet gives full information. Write today. W. A. Dennison, 543 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada.

DOWN THE



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

OBVIOUSLY livestock of any kind on any farm is a success or failure depending on the cost of intake per animal (which involves many factors) and the result obtained.

Sometimes I wonder if the average dairyman knows what it costs him to produce a quart of milk, how much it costs his neighbor, and what the *average* actual cost is. In other words, does he know how efficient is his livestock farming? The old-fashioned slaughterer used to say that if he had more money in the bank than he had a year ago, he knew he was making money. Today he's broke and out of business.

Strictly speaking, livestock feeding costs are much simpler to figure. Yet between individuals on the same road, even when feeding the same kind of animal costing the same money, the gain in weight-cost per pound varies as much as 5 cents for that pound. These variables include kind and cost of feed, individual differences in handling animals, and the variations in the animals themselves.

Animal Personalities

Failure is not a pretty thing, but I am more convinced every year that it is due more to the personality of the man and (don't laugh) the personality of the animal than any other one cause. In either case, no expense is involved except "time," which throws the whole blame on the man, because time is unimportant to the hog, cow or sheep. Animals differ as much in their reactions to feed, care, noise, sociability, dispositions and personalities as humans do. Lack of interpretation of these traits causes "behavior problems" and "frustrations" just as surely as it does with children or adults.

Most of you older ones have known horses that wouldn't work for one man but would for another; cows that did not do well until they got a new home; men that had no luck in raising heifers while a neighbor made a good living doing it; loads of cattle or lambs that were not good feeders on one farm but when sold they settled down and fattened for the new owner. Every farmer has had experiences of this kind and, with so many cases, the only real answer must be clashes in personality or lack of understanding between that animal or that group of animals and the owner. All this may sound foolish but it has convinced me that animals do have definite personalities.

"Know your animals" is of course the real purpose of all this. They must

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STRAWBERRY plants, state inspected. Premier, Temple, Red Star, Maytime, Fairfax. \$3.00 per hundred. 10 extra plants free. Post paid. Harvey Bennett, Jr., Cedar Farm, Amagansett, Long Island, New York.



KENNETH McBride, Leicester, N. Y., first prize winner in the New York State Sheep Shearing Contest at the 1949 Cornell Farm and Home Week. Who will be the 1950 champ?

do well for you in these times or you are out of luck. If you have an animal that is not doing well, move it. Perhaps it just doesn't like you. If none of your animals are doing well, changing your attitude may be as important as changing the feed.

Mutual Respect

Most farmers probably won't admit it, but if they work with individual animals they pretty well know the ones that like them, the ones that don't, and the ones that just don't give a darn. The funny thing about this is that, as with humans, the ones you like, like you.

Now perhaps we can say, if you have an animal or numbers of them that you don't like, sell them, trade them off or do anything but go on having expensive mouths to feed that aren't returning that expense. The chances are these animals never will do well for you. Perhaps, too, right now with possible lower prices it is just as important not to sell the animals you like, that like you, and are doing well for you. Those kind are hard to gather together and should be worth as much to you as the next fellow. The other kind are always available.

Finally, if you have a high producing cow that has age and starts to go wrong, and old ewes that have started to go down hill, move them no matter how much you like them before they lose all value even as meat. An old Stock Yard expression is "Don't marry your livestock."

DELAWARE COUNTY DISPERSAL 100 Registered Holstein Cattle

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2

to settle the Estate of E. N. MacLaury, at his farm 6 miles north of BLOOMVILLE, Delaware Co., N. Y. between West Harpersfield and Doonans Corners, 14 miles northeast of Delhi.

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, treated against shipping fever.
—40 fresh until close springers—18 winter and spring cows—40 bred and open heifers, all ages—2 high record herd sires.

Sale starts at 10:00 A.M. in large tent, lunch at noon, catalogs at ringside.

EVERY ANIMAL GOES AT YOUR PRICE AND THERE WILL BE MANY OUTSTANDING BARGAINS. IT WILL PAY YOU TO ATTEND.

ESTATE OF E. N. MacLAURY, Ruby P. MacLaury, Adm., Bloomville, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
M. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

60 Registered Holstein CATTLE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22

Complete Dispersal — Albert E. Kyer

At his farm, NORTH PETERSBURG, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. 7 mi. west of Bennington, Vt., 15 mi. west of North Adams, Mass., 7 mi. south of Hoosick Falls, 20 mi. east of Troy. A high producing, good testing, long established herd. 18 fresh and close springers; 15 milkers due again in fall; 26 yearlings and heifer calves. The 2-year-old herd sire, NEWMONT ARISTOCRAT GEORGE, a grandson of Newmont Aristocrat from a 585 lb. 305 days. 4%, 2x dam sells with young daughters and many bred to him. Herd rich in blood of the famous Marathon Nadine Burke. 10 cows selling with records from 450 lb. to 575 lb. fat, several are 4% testers. Sale at 11:00 A.M. in large, heated tent.

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Sales Manager & Auctioneer
M. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

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THE AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB



Sew for Spring!

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

PLAIDS, checked men's wear, widely spaced prints and textured surfaces lend interest to spring fabrics, in addition to the classic failles which come in bright or dark colors.

Style is emphasized in wash dresses, giving them more of a streetwear look. Pockets assume a major role, for novelty as well as for utility. Skirts flare, colors are darker; eyelet trimmings are often featured.

Separates, skirt, blouse or sweater, and jacket are high in favor, being both practical and colorful. Boleros with cap-sleeved dresses make both serve a double purpose.

See how the darts nip the waistline in housefrock No. 2003 . . . how the front is smartly zipped . . . and the button-tab detail in pockets and collar.

The beloved shirtwaist is here again—this time in a new disguise. In No. 2092 soft flares are thrown forward in the seven-gore skirt and the collar points prettily.

Smart surprise dress No. 2085 stands alone or with its soft-collared bolero leads a double life!

No. 2441 is a basque-bodied beauty with a softly collared low oval neckline. Tiny buttons trickle down the back into a godet-inspired flip of fullness.

The smart 'separates' story is aptly told by No. 2047 which has a well-cut jacket with its hip-flanking pockets

atop the new, slimmer skirt.

Every Spring calls for a topper and No. 2846 is IT! Straight and boxy little-boyish front . . . and feminine fly-away flares at back!

Cummerbund-topped skirt No. 2896, pleated strategically for graceful movement, comes with snug-fit, petite-collared johnny jacket—for now and from now on!

Here is the perfectly suit-able blouse! No. 3054 has tiny dropped sleeves cut in one with the flattering scalloped yoke . . . simply elegant!

Easter-time special! No. 2590 is a button-closed princess style dress which comes in the same pattern with the classy cape.

No. 2952 is a Dutch cap to top off the ensemble; comes with two other hats . . . in the same pattern.

Attractive suit-dress No. 2424 leads Easter parade! Mold the fitted bodice to her young figure and let the peplum supply the sauce!

In No. 2053 twin godets burst from the tiny bowed waist . . . beruffle them for party-time. Panties included. Stuffed bunny rabbit No. 215 in a pretty pinafore makes a fine cuddly toy and is only one of a family of three.

Panel-front coat and dress ensemble No. 3036 make a cute pair . . . with hearts for pockets! Pretty, practical

(Continued on Page 32)



Let's Talk Turkey

About This Threat To Your Welfare

Some time ago the anti-trust lawyers from Washington brought suit to put A&P out of business.

They asked the court to order us to break up our stores into seven groups and sell each group to new owners; to sell our factories to still other new owners; to disband the Atlantic Commission Company; and to close all our central buying offices, including the National Meat Department, the National Dairy Department and the National Egg and Poultry Department.

Since that time, hundreds of thousands of farmers, as individuals and through their organizations, have been adopting resolutions, writing letters and running ads expressing their opposition to this suit.

The Farm Bureau Federation, at its recent annual convention in Chicago, adopted a resolution that did not specifically refer to the A&P suit, but condemned current interpretations of the anti-trust laws. The resolution said in part:

"Regulations should not be used to eliminate the possibility of integrated systems that are efficient and competitive. Such systems have the possibility of bringing about a badly-needed reduction in the margins that now exist between the producers and consumers of many items."

The reason farmers are taking a stand against this suit is because they recognize that it is a threat to their welfare; a threat to all agriculture; and a threat to our national economy.

Have you figured out how much this suit could hurt you?

A Threat To Better Distribution of Your Product

A&P is the largest and most efficient distributor of farm products.

Obviously, this attack is a threat to the welfare of all the farmers who sell to A&P, for they will have to seek new outlets for their products.

That will mean greater sales effort and higher sales costs for them.

But it will have an adverse effect on millions of farm families who don't sell to us at all.

For the great amounts of food we move into consumption, the great merchandising effort we put behind food sales, tend to strengthen farm markets and boost the income of all farm families.

Everyone wants the farmer to get good prices for his products. After all, we can't have a prosperous country unless we have a prosperous agriculture.

The price you receive for your product is the retail price, less the cost of distribution.

To maintain good prices to farmers, therefore, we must eliminate unnecessary in-between handling costs and operations.

A&P was founded and has operated for 90 years on the theory that the best way to attract and hold customers and build bigger markets for farm products is to give the public more good food for their money.

In order to do that, and at the same time do a good job for agriculture, we have had to work constantly to find better and less expensive methods of distributing food.

As a result, we have narrowed the spread between farm and retail prices.

The methods we pioneered have been adopted by other food distributors. All agriculture has profited from them.

Today farmers get a larger share of the consumer's dollar. Their sales are higher. Their income is greater.

This suit threatens to wipe out many of these gains.

Don't you think agriculture will be hurt by this attack on its most efficient marketing outlet?

A Threat To Your Living Standards

The farmer is a consumer as well as a producer.

His "real" income is determined by how much he has to pay for all the things he buys.

This applies to food, as well as clothing and other necessities. For today, with the development of cash crop farming, practically no farm family produces all the food it needs.

A&P was the first of the nation's chain stores. Together with the other chains and mail order houses, it has worked to keep living costs down and living standards up.

The public has shown that they like our method of distribution by giving us and other efficient distributors their patronage. We are big because the public made us big.

If the anti-trust lawyers win this suit, a legal precedent will be established that can be used to attack anybody who tries to do a better job, give his customers a better deal, and grows big in the process.

Don't you think your living costs will go up if the company that has done most to keep them down is destroyed?

A Threat To Our National Economy

That is why we say that the big issue here is not whether A&P engaged in some practices that allegedly violated the anti-trust laws. We know we didn't. We know that we have always tried to run a good, clean business. Even if there were something wrong with our methods of operation, it wouldn't be necessary to burn down the barn to get rid of the mouse.

The real question here is whether the anti-trust laws, which were designed to preserve competition, can be turned around to reduce competition.

The real question is whether we are going to continue to encourage people to do a better and more efficient job; or whether we are going to let the lawyers in Washington blow the whistle on anybody who gets a little bigger than his competitor.

Frankly, we admit that nobody needs worry about the owners of A&P. They could make a great deal of money by breaking up this company and selling off the parts as the anti-trust lawyers wish.

But we think you and every other American should worry about the kind of economic policy the anti-trust lawyers are trying to impose on this country—not by way of Congress, as it should be, but by way of court decrees.

You may not sell to A&P or buy from A&P.

But this is your problem, too.

You don't have to believe us.

Think it over and talk it over with your friends and neighbors.

Decide for yourself.



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and
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DINNER IS SERVED: Girls in the homemaker class at Tully, N. Y., Central School were just sitting down to a baked ham dinner when our field editor, Jim Hall, dropped in. The dinner, cooked and served by members of the class, looked very appetizing, according to Jim, and he regretted he couldn't accept the girls' invitation to share it with them. Girls in the picture, from left to right, are: Eileen Aungier, Tully Valley; Marion James, Otisco Valley; Dolores Holl, Truxton; Dorothy Herold, Vesper; Marjorie Dudley, Tully Valley; Joan Chawgo, Truxton; Pearl Chapman, Marietta; Patty Dockstater, Apulia Station; Phyllis Branchley, Tully Valley; Joan Baker, Tully. Mrs. Mary F. Carruth is head of Tully Central School's Home Economics Department.

TODAY IN Aunt Janet's Garden

Winter Decorations

Have you any suggestions for a table centerpiece which is neither too expensive nor too much work? At this season it seems particularly difficult to have something attractive without undue expense.

—L. A., New York.

YOU DO NOT have to look far in order to get material for some rather interesting centerpieces. The vegetable bin would be your first resource. Select nice fat carrots, cut 2 inches from the upper part and stand in a shallow dish of water. In a few weeks you will have some dainty fern-like leaves. A flat bowl or even a small platter would be an attractive container.

Beets would also produce leaves but the beetroot should be set in a narrow mouthed container so that only the base of the root comes in contact with the water. The best-looking vine comes from the sweet potato. To grow this the container should have an opening large enough to admit half the tuber so that part of it is within the container and the rest exposed to open air. Since the sweet potato is kin to the morning glory, its vine is very attractive. Incidentally, vines differ a lot according to the variety of potato you get.

While you are thinking of plants which can be made to grow easily in water, do not overlook the Japanese evergreen, a relative of Jack-in-the-pulpit and the calla lily; other possibilities are the philodendron or jungle ivy, wandering jew, and English ivy.

Another suggestion for rooting cuttings, and at the same time provide some winter decoration, is to have a Wardian case; this could be the old square-sided aquarium with a pane of glass over it. Drainage material of fine gravel or sand at the bottom, with about 2 inches of soil above, provides the necessary foundation for almost any houseplant cuttings, begonias, ivy, ferns, and so on.

Other suggestions for winter decorations are branches of forsythia, pussy-willow, flowering quince and other early blooming shrubs which lend themselves easily to forcing indoors. I have seen pussy-willow and forsythia brought into bloom in early January. I usually make the change a gradual one by putting them into jars of water in the cellar and leaving them there

until the buds are ready to break; then I bring them upstairs. Of course, pussy-willows will flower if left in the water. When they have reached their full growth, I take them out of water, as I prefer them that way rather than flowered out.

—A.A.—

SEW FOR SPRING!

(Continued from Page 30)

... and all one pattern.

Cleverest yet! This highly styled soft-shouldered blouse No. 2084 has its front and back cut in just one piece ... and cuts from one yard 54-inch in any of its sizes.

Deceptively slim skirt ... until you turn around! The back of No. 2894 is laid in unpressed pleats for walk-away fullness. Perfect in any fabric.

PATTERN SIZES AND REQUIREMENTS

- No. 2003—Sizes 12-20; 36-46. Size 18, 4 1/2 yards 35-inch.
- No. 2092—Sizes 12-20; 36-48. Size 18, 4 1/4 yards 39-inch.
- No. 2085—Sizes 12-20; 36-48. Size 18, dress and bolero, 5 1/2 yards 39-inch.
- No. 2441—Sizes 12-20; 36-40. Size 16, 3 3/4 yards 39-inch.
- No. 2047—Sizes 12-20; 36-48. Size 18, 3 1/2 yards 54-inch.
- No. 2846—Sizes 12-20; 36-40. Size 16, 2 3/4 yards 54-inch.
- No. 2896—Sizes 10-20. Size 16, 3 yards 54-inch; 3/4 yard 35-inch, cummerbund.
- No. 3054—Sizes 10-20. Size 16, 1 1/4 yards 39-inch.
- No. 2590—Sizes 2-10. Size 8, dress, 2 7/8 yards 35-inch; cape, 2 1/4 yards 54-inch.
- No. 2952—Sizes 19, 20, 21, 22. Size 20, 3/4 yard 27-inch.
- No. 2424 — Sizes 6-14. Size 8, 3 3/4 yards 35-inch.
- No. 2053—Sizes 6 mos., 1, 2, 3. Size 2, dress and panties, 1 3/4 yards 35-inch; 1/4 yard 27-inch contrast.
- No. 215—One size, 14-inches tall. 1/2 yard 35-inch; pinafore, 3/4 yard 35-inch.
- No. 3036—Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4. Size 2, coat, 1 3/4 yards 35-inch; dress, 1 1/4 yards 35-inch.
- No. 2084—Sizes 10-18. 1 yard 54-inch fabric for any of its sizes.
- No. 2894—Waist sizes 22-32. Size 28, 2 5/8 yards 39-inch.

TO ORDER THESE PATTERNS

Write name, address, pattern number and size clearly. Enclose 20 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 20 cents for our very attractive new Spring Fashion Book which has over 150 pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Address **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE**, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

—A.A.—

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The sheets on baby's crib won't wrinkle if you make them pillow-case fashion so they can be slipped over the mattress cover. They will stay in place this way and you can use the other side of the sheet by simply turning the mattress.—B. C.

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Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 50 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

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The **SPRING FASHION BOOK** is ready! Order now and plan your Spring wardrobe with this inspirational book as your guide. Over 150 practical, easy-to-make designs in a wide variety of styles, presenting new trends and popular fashions for all ages, all sizes, all occasions. It's the most complete collection you'll find in any pattern book. Price just 20 cents. Order from **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE**, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

We Like Peanut Butter

By **BLANCHE CAMPBELL**

PEAUT BUTTER makes a filling, satisfying sandwich that goes well in the school lunch. It adds that much needed protein and is a wonderful blender with other foods. It goes with either fruits or vegetables and adds zest to any sandwich. Here are a few of our favorite combinations:

PEANUT BUTTER AND JELLY SANDWICHES

1/2 cup peanut butter 1/3 cup raspberry jelly
2 tablespoons cream Buttered bread

Mix peanut butter with cream and blend until smooth. Spread on slice of buttered bread. Add a layer of raspberry jelly and top with the other slice of bread. This is an oldie but one that is always good. Any flavor of jelly may be used.

RAISIN AND PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES

1/2 cup chopped raisins 1/2 cup peanut butter
1/3 cup apple butter Juice 1 lemon
2 tablespoons dark corn sirup Buttered brown bread

Wash and chop raisins and combine with apple butter, corn sirup, lemon juice and peanut butter. Blend and spread between thin slices buttered brown bread.

PEANUT BUTTER AND BANANA SANDWICHES

1/2 cup peanut butter 1 banana
2 tablespoons cream Buttered whole wheat bread
1 tablespoon lemon juice

Combine peanut butter and cream and blend until smooth and well worked in. Mash banana pulp smooth; add lemon juice to it. Combine the two mixtures and spread between thin slices of buttered whole wheat bread.

ZESTY PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES

1/2 cup peanut butter 2 tablespoons hot water
1/4 cup sweet pickle relish Buttered brown bread

Combine hot water, peanut butter and pickle relish and blend until smooth. Spread between thin slices of buttered brown bread.

PEANUT BUTTER AND CELERY SANDWICHES

1/4 cup peanut butter 1 tablespoon milk
1/3 cup finely diced celery Buttered white bread
1 tablespoon butter

Blend peanut butter, celery, butter and milk together, working until all are well mixed. Spread between slices of white or brown bread.

PEANUT BUTTER AND ONION SANDWICHES

1/4 cup peanut butter 1 slice sweet red onion
1 tablespoon mayonnaise Brown bread

Beat the mayonnaise into the peanut butter until smooth and spread two slices of buttered whole wheat bread with it. Place one slice of sweet red onion between the slices.

PEANUT BUTTER AND CARROT SPECIAL

1/2 cup peanut butter 1/2 cup grated raw carrot
1 tablespoon mayonnaise Buttered bread

Combine carrots, peanut butter and mayonnaise. Spread between thin slices buttered bread.

PEANUT BUTTER STUFFING

Remove the top of each baked potato to make it boat shaped. Mash or rice the scooped-out potato, add hot milk, butter, salt, pepper and peanut

OLD-FASHIONED ROLLED SUGAR COOKIES

(Recipe used by Mrs. Stuart Germond, Marcy, N. Y., the winner in the 1949 Grange-American Agriculturist Sugar Cookie Contest)

1/2 cup butter (1/4 lb.) 1/4 teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar 2 teaspoons baking powder
2 eggs 1 tablespoon milk
2 cups flour 1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter, add sugar gradually. Mix well. Add well beaten egg yolks and beat. Then sift in flour, salt and baking powder. Add milk. Beat, then fold in stiffly beaten egg whites until well mixed. Chill, roll, cut, and sprinkle with sugar. Bake at 425° F. for about 10 minutes. Makes about 30 cookies.

butter; beat well, fold in beaten egg-whites, pile lightly into potato boats, leaving tops rough. Put into shallow pan and brown tops quickly in hot oven.

For each 4 large potatoes allow 1/2 cup peanut butter, 1/4 cup milk and 2 egg-whites, 1/2 teaspoon salt and 1/8 teaspoon pepper. Taste mixture before putting into shells and add more seasoning if necessary.

These are only a few peanut butter ideas. With a little inventing, you may bring out some better ones of your own. But my folks all approve of these and yours will too!—B. C.

—A.A.—

PRACTICAL NURSING COURSE STARTS MARCH 6

IF YOU are over 18 years of age and I want to become a practical nurse, we call to your attention a new course starting March 6 at the Ithaca, N. Y., School of Practical Nursing. Classes are held Monday through Friday from 12:30 to 6:30 p.m. The course includes four months of classroom instruction, with a professional nurse and a home economist for teachers.

The student then goes to the Tompkins County Memorial Hospital, in Ithaca, for practical experience. She works 8 hours a day, five days a week,

and a professional nurse supervises her care of mildly ill, convalescent or chronically ill patients. A month's vacation and a final month in review complete the year's work. The student is then eligible to take the New York State examination for licensing practical nurses.

Requirements for entrance into the School are: The applicant must be over 18 years of age; must have completed the 8th grade in school, or be able to show comparable education by examination; must pass a physical examination and be considered a satisfactory prospect for training at a personal interview.

Further information about the course may be obtained by writing to Mrs. Ruth H. Thomas, Director of the Ithaca School of Practical Nursing, 117 East Buffalo St., Ithaca, N. Y.

—A.A.—

USE LEFT-OVER EGGS

To keep left-over eggs, cover unbroken yolks with water. Put whites or broken yolks in a tightly covered jar or dish and refrigerate promptly. Do not keep them too long.

To use, add either an extra white or extra yolk to scrambled eggs, custard, cheese sauce, cooked salad dressing, the egg-and-milk mixture for french toast or for coating croquettes, sliced tomatoes, egg plant, or breaded chops before frying.

Extra whites have a variety of uses — in souffles, meringues, gelatine sponge desserts such as old-fashioned snow pudding, in fruit whips, frostings for cakes, macaroons and other confections.

—A.A.—

To keep nuts-in-the-shell from becoming rancid, store them in a cool, damp place.

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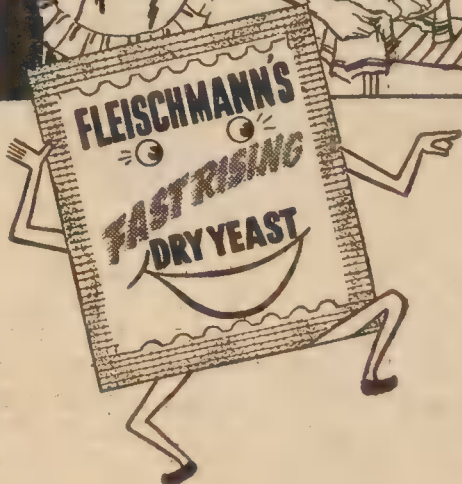
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Sally Saves

MRS. Harold Creal of Homer, N. Y., has devised a way to salvage the last bit of each year's pea crop. Those which are too hard or too old to freeze, she boils until tender. Then she puts them through a sieve. She freezes the resulting puree for soup.

What household tricks have you for saving food, clothes, time or energy? Sally Saves will pay \$1.00 for each such item sent to her which is printed in this column. Write Sally Saves, American Agriculturist, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

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Allan Kline Makes Hit at Fruit Growers Session

By L. R. SKEFFINGTON

THE 95TH annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society at Rochester was marked by the largest attendance in several years and stimulated interest in labor-saving or cost-saving equipment displayed in the trade show.

When President A. W. Densmore of Albion opened the first session, he remarked that the size of the crowd indicated growers had some problems on which they wanted information. Lloyd E. Slater of the Cornell economics department in summarizing the fruit situation said it called for increased efficiency in both production and marketing.

With a large crop of apples and low prices this season, much of the discussion centered around what to do about it. Tabulation of a questionnaire indicated growers were two to one against a guaranteed floor price under a government program.

Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, ridiculed the idea that "we can have high prices to farmers, low prices to consumers, and it won't cost anybody much." He said the answer to current problems was not to be found in high price supports, with their increasing rigidity of control over farmers, but in "a high standard of production per man in agriculture. The fundamental basis of prosperity in agriculture is efficient production, well distributed real income, and high production by the rest of the economy."

'Year of Decision'

Kline told the society, "This may well be the year of decision." He said that if farmers want economy and common sense in government, the thing to do is to elect to Congress men who will make that their mission, and who will not be primarily concerned with their chances of re-election. He admitted frankly that the AFBF conducted a lobby for farmers, "but with only four field men in the country and a total staff of 30. In contrast, he said, the United States Department of Agriculture had 82,000 persons on its payroll, and the Production and Marketing Administration employed 850 in Chicago alone. He said farmers should insist that these agencies stick to their jobs of administration and quit lobbying.

Another speaker who evoked strong applause was Beverly Byrd of Winchester, Va., a son of Senator Harry F. Byrd and production manager of the world's largest orchards. Byrd attacked waste and over-expansion in government with a flair and vigor that intrigued his listeners. He said apple

growers have been facing increasing competition from citrus fruits. Since 1909, Byrd said, the demand for apples has decreased 50 per cent, while the consumption of oranges has increased 300 per cent, grapefruit 1,002 per cent, and ice cream 1,500 per cent. He said apple growers might take a lesson from this and consider the reasons. One reason, he said, was that "other producers have carried on a very effective campaign of advertising; secondly, producers of these products have stuck together and worked together."

Stable Prices Seen

The economic plight of apple growers this season was attributed by Dean W. I. Myers of the State College of Agriculture to the fact that "two things had struck at once." During 1949, he said, the long-expected post-war readjustment set in, and the apple crop averaged 20 per cent above normal. "Either of these things would have been bad enough, but their combination has resulted in severe losses for many growers," Myers said.

He foresaw a reasonably stable price level in 1950, with farm prices averaging 10 per cent below 1949. He said the current recession had been moderate, in contrast to the severe setbacks following the first World War, and he advised farmers to continue conservative operations.

Hubbard New President

E. Stuart Hubbard of Poughkeepsie was advanced from vice-president to president, with Horace M. Putnam of Lyons succeeding him. Daniel M. Dallymple of Lockport was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Densmore and Willis Phillips of Burt were re-elected directors. New directors are James Clark of Milton and Claude Bailey of Burnt Hills.

At the annual dinner honorary life-memberships were awarded to Harry D. Brown of Waterport, Grant Hitchings of Nedrow, and Fred W. Cornwall of Pultneyville.

On the technical side of the program, W. D. Mills, Cornell plant pathologist, said dry weather in 1949 gave growers a setback, but it also reduced apple scab after four years of heavy infestation. Damon Boynton of the pomology department reported that considerable progress has been made in developing methods by which growers may diagnose the fertilizer needs of their orchards. Discussing losses from stippen, Dr. Arthur J. Heinicke, Geneva station director, said this resulted from leaves exerting a greater pull than fruit for available water at certain times. He suggested among control measures that harvesting be delayed,



THE DAIRY COUNCIL of Syracuse is the first unit of its kind to be organized in this State. Affiliated with the National Dairy Council in Chicago, its aim is to promote optimum health for all individuals in Onondaga County, N. Y., through the adequate use of milk and its products. The unit is financed by producers and dealers. From left to right in picture are: Linn C. Beebe, Frank J. Brothers, Daniel Gates, William Crego, Curtiss C. Brown, Raphael L. Hicks, Stanley E. Murphy and, standing, Ambrose Amidon.

CENSUS BLANKS COMING

PLANs are rapidly taking form for the 17th Decennial Census of the United States of which the 1950 Census of Agriculture is an important part. In March a copy of the agricultural questionnaire will be mailed to every rural mail route boxholder in the Northeast, plus a letter requesting each farmer to fill out the questionnaire and have it ready when the Census taker calls in April.

and fruit stored promptly at low temperature and high humidity.

Dr. H. C. Young of the Ohio Experiment Station said the new mist sprayers look good as money-savers, but suggested growers use caution, as faults may be disclosed.

New Pie Queen

Bernadette Lappan of West Henrietta, 13, is the new apple pie queen as a result of a contest at the show. Second and third places went to Dorothy Dean of Marion, 18, and Miriam Dallman of Newfane, 17.

Sodus FFA chapter won the cups for fruit judging and apple exhibits, while Webster took the cup for identification of fruit diseases and insect injuries. Lloyd Powers of Geneva won the FFA speaking contest. Second and third places went to Richard Hollenbeck of Albion and Glen Marshall of North Rose.

— A. A. —

GROWING PEAS FOR THE CANNING FACTORY

(Continued from Page 10)

heavy applications of stable manure and fertilizer, is important from the standpoint of stimulating growth and helping to overcome unevennesses of soil conditions.

Practically all of the seed used in this state is now treated with Spergon by the processors before being turned over to the growers, and this is very definitely desirable. Inoculation is rarely used in this state, as it has not generally been found helpful. However, it is not detrimental and there are some regions where its use seems to be desirable.

Fertilizer

The Agricultural Experiment Stations at both Geneva and Cornell are recommending that peas for processing be fertilized at the rate of five to six hundred pounds of a 10-10-10 fertilizer on the lighter soils and the same quantity of a 10-20-10 analysis on the heavier type soils. As the pea seed is sensitive to injury by fertilizer, it should always be drilled separate from the seed and somewhat deeper if possible.

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Freedom Is The Theme

Oldest Farm Society Warns Against Present Trends

EMPHASIS of all the speakers at the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, the oldest farm organization in the State and probably in America, was on the dangers of government control and regimentation, and the danger of too much dependence on supports. John H. Davis, Executive Secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, summed up the statements of the speakers on the day-time program when he said:

"From a long range viewpoint we have made progress in agriculture not through planned farm programs and price supports but rather because we have gradually increased the productivity per worker per hour."

An Impressive Record

The New York State Agricultural Society was organized in 1832, and during all of the early formative years of the Republic the Society was a leader of the best in agriculture and rural life. Among its members and officers the Agricultural Society numbered many of the great men of the times. It established the New York State Fair, supported the county agricultural fairs in their early years, and either initiated or supported almost everything else in the way of farm progress.

In recent years the Agricultural Society has been interested in emphasizing and preserving the history of agriculture in New York State so that posterity may have some knowledge of and respect for its pioneer farmers. Particularly appropriate to these times and to the splendid history of the Society is its custom of citing farm families who have lived on the same farm for more than a hundred years. The Society's annual dinners are notable affairs, with tables filled almost exclusively with products from New York State farms. When one is privileged to attend and watch the citing of century farms and farm families, he never forgets the moving event. This year the program following the dinner in the evening was presided over by Mr. Earl B. Clark, Master Farmer, Norwich, Chenango County, and the invocation was given by Carl P. Fairbanks, Chaplain of the New York State Grange.

Century Farms

The farms and farm families cited this year were those of Nathan Oaks 3rd of Oaks Corners, Ontario County; James Slingerland LaGrange of Feura Bush, Albany County, and the Honorable James Wadsworth of Geneseo, Livingston County.

THE NATHAN OAKS FARM

The first Nathan Oaks was shipwrecked on the Massachusetts coast. His grandson, Jonathan 2nd, left Massachusetts and in 1789—ten years after the Sullivan Expedition—acquired title to land on which the family still lives. Nathan Oaks 3rd, who with his wife was present to receive the citation, still operates 300 of the original 600 acres as an extensive dairy and poultry enterprise. Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., led the family to the head table and presented them to Governor Dewey, who read the citation and presented them with a scroll.

THE JAMES SLINGERLAND LAGRANGE FARM

Most interesting, also, was the family history of James Slingerland LaGrange, presented for citation by the Honorable Berne A. Pyke, former Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets for New York State. The Van Slingerland ancestors came from Holland in 1617 and

settled in what is now Albany County in 1664. The farm which was cited descended to James Slingerland LaGrange from the maternal side. The citation pointed out that its recipient "personifies two families outstanding in Albany County for nearly three centuries." One of the prized possessions of the family and still in the old stone house is the musket, with bayonet attached, which was carried by a Revolutionary soldier who was a member of the family.

Representatives of the family present to receive the citation were Mr. and Mrs. James Slingerland LaGrange, his son, James Earle LaGrange, and his wife and two sons, Marvin Curtis LaGrange and Ronald Earle LaGrange, both of whom are active in 4-H Club work and are preparing themselves for careers in agriculture.

THE JAMES WADSWORTH FARM

Mr. H. S. Manley presented for citation the Honorable James Wadsworth and his family. In citing Mr. Wadsworth the Governor called attention to the great service that Wadsworth had rendered to New York and to the Nation. He was a member and leader in the New York State Legislature for years. Then he went to the U. S. Senate and, in recent years, has been a member of the House of Representatives for his western New York district.

Two Wadsworth brothers—the first James Wadsworth and his brother William — made their way across the wilderness to the Genesee Valley at the beginning of the 19th century. They acquired great tracts of land, and, in addition to being excellent farmers themselves, were exceedingly generous and helpful to their settler neighbors in helping them to get established under pioneer conditions in western New York.

Masters of Their Destinies

After Governor Dewey had paid tribute to Mr. Wadsworth for the fine citizenship of his ancestors, his family and himself, Mr. Wadsworth responded with a short speech which summed up and climaxed what all the speakers during the entire session of the Agricultural Society had been emphasizing. He said in effect that farmers do not stay on the land generation after generation because of financial rewards, for even in so-called good times for farmers their average net income is only about \$1,000. He said the real reason why farmers stay on the land is that up to now they have had some independence. They have been masters of their own destinies, but are now rapidly losing their independence. If farmers are going to continue to remain upon the land, said Mr. Wadsworth, ways and means must be found some way, somehow, to keep the liberties and the freedom that cost our ancestors so much.

After the citations, the Governor, in an interesting and informal talk, brought his audience up to date on some of the current problems of agriculture from the viewpoint of the State government and suggested remedies for these problems. Like Representative Wadsworth, the Governor was very emphatic about the need of preserving the liberties and independence of the farmer.

Sexauer President

Mr. Fred H. Sexauer, formerly President of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association and a member of the League Board of Directors, was elected President of the Agricultural Society. Mr. Stanley H. Benham and Mr. Harold L. Creal were elected vice-presidents.—E. R. Eastman.

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

Old Thad's Stratagem

By MYRON B. GIBSON

FOREWORD

In this amusing and thrilling tale taken from the Youth's Companion of September 1892, you'll meet "Old Thad", one of the best story-tellers we've encountered in a long time.

THAD BAINBRIDGE, or "Old Thad" as he was known far and wide throughout north-western Minnesota, left his New England home at an early age, and emigrated to the beautiful lakes and rivers of what has since been well named the Park Region of Minnesota. Tall, raw-boned, sinewy, and capable of enduring as much privation as any Indian, he hunted and trapped wherever he found game and fur most abundant, in defiance of the savages who claimed that country for their own.

Years later, when settlers had driven away the Indians, as well as most of the game, Old Thad, too much in love with the locality to follow the Indians and the game, built a snug cabin upon the edge of a wide stretch of timber and meadow land where a deep, clear stream emptied into a lake of considerable size, and settled down to adapt himself to the new order of things.

He could never make up his mind to become a farmer, but spent his time in hunting and trapping as he had always done. A good neighbor he was. Whenever he returned from a successful hunt, a saddle of venison or bear meat was pretty sure to find its way to our house on the banks of the lake, in return for the hams and bacon which my father sometimes sent him.

My father was no hunter, but when I became old enough to handle a rifle, he often allowed me to accompany Old Thad on his expeditions. I went almost wild with joy whenever I was granted a holiday of this sort. Old Thad was a jolly companion, and one of the best story-tellers that I ever knew.

We had no end of sport, and met with many exciting adventures both on land and water; but my greatest delight was to sit by our camp-fire at night, and listen to the old man as he recounted his early adventures among the Indians.

His tales of hand to hand encounters, of cunning strategy, of hairbreadth escapes, all told in a manner that convinced me of their truthfulness, would fill a large volume if duly reported.

Coming down the Otter Tail one autumn day after a successful deer hunt, we landed to portage or carry our canoe and its heavy load down past one of the numerous rapids for which that river is noted. At the foot of the rapids we embarked once more to paddle down to a good camping place a short distance below.

"How'd you like to shoot them rapids, with a load of furs and traps aboard?" asked my companion, as we took up our paddles.

"I should want to say goodbye to my friends before I tried it," I replied.

"I wouldn't care to try it again myself, but I did it once," said Thad. "It was a ground-hog case though, I tell you, for I just had to do it or lose my

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1892

scalp. But I made the biggest haul of fur that night down in these woods that I ever made in my life. Tell you all about it when we get into camp."

"You see," he began, when we sat down to a supper of fried venison, hardtack, and coffee, with our feet to the fire, while the bark canoe, turned upon its side, protected our backs from the sharp west wind; "you see I'd been trappin' all the fall up above here, and caught the prettiest lot of fur you ever set eyes on. All this country belonged to the Mandan Sioux then. It was just about as much as a man's life was worth to let them Indians catch him in these parts.

"I hadn't seen the first red during all the time that I'd been trapping that fall, and I made up my mind that they'd all gone further west for their regular fall buffalo hunt. So I was paddling along as careless as you please late one evening, about a mile above the rapids, where that big creek puts in from the east.

"Well, I tuck a good look up the creek as I always did up every stream when paddling in hostile country, and what did I see come poking around a bend but the noses of a pair of big canoes.

"I know'd too well what was in 'em, and I didn't stop to get a good look at the crews, but just dug my paddle into the water, an' tried to get past the mouth of that creek and out of sight.

"I heerd the Indians give a yell just as I swept past the mouth. The next second, crack went a couple of rifles.

The bullets came cross lots through the tall grass, and went whistling over my head. Then I knew I was in for it.

"I saw 'twa'n't but a little way to the rapids, and quick as a flash I made up my mind what to do. You can bet that old birch-bark darted down stream for the next mile!

"The reds yelled like maniacs when they came out in the river and could see me paddling away from 'em. I could see there were four of them, two in each canoe. They couldn't be loaded much heavier'n I was, and they could catch me anyway by running ashore and takin' it afoot, but I knew they'd stick to the water as long as I didn't land.

"I tell you, if you ever get a parcel o' reds after you, just do something that'll make their black eyes pop out of their heads — something startling, you know. They're chock full of superstition, and born cowards, every one, where anything unnatural is concerned.

"When they see a fellow do something that they've no idee any human being would dare to attempt, it just strikes their weak spot every time.

"If they don't come to the conclusion that he is an evil spirit, and let him alone entirely, they're mighty sure to form a good opinion of his courage; and they know that they can't calculate at all on what's going to happen when they meddle with such a fellow. That just knocks the pluck out of the varmints.

"So instead of landing an' taking to my heels, which looked to be my only

chance of saving my scalp, I just paddled right straight on.

"But I didn't impress 'em very much, for I could tell by the way the Indians yelled that they thought I just didn't know enough to land! I s'pose they thought I was some greenhorn that didn't know anything about fighting Injuns, and was scared out of my wits to boot.

"They all paddled like Sam Hill, and kept up the 'tarnalest screeching you ever heard. Of course they gained on me fast, with two paddles to my one, and I wondered why they didn't shoot — the two that hadn't fired at first. But it didn't take me long to see what their game was.

"They thought I'd have to land when I came to the rapids, and they were holding their fire to pick me off at short range while I was making a landing.

"That tickled me so that I had to laugh, and I paddled all the faster as I got within hearing of the rapids.

"When I reached the first riffle, the reds weren't more'n twenty rods behind me, paddling and yelling like mad. I never let up till I could feel the swift current pullin' the canoe along. Then I turned round an' swung my old hat at 'em, and yelled like a steam-engine.

"Well, if you wouldn't 'a' died laughing to see them Sioux about that time. They stopped paddling and stared at me like they'd seen a ghost, as I went shooting into the big rollers. If I'd gone down without saying anything, they'd thought it only an accident; but when I laughed and yelled at them it made their hair stand on end!

"They could have popped me over as easy as nothing at the distance, but there wasn't one of them that had sense enough left to think of shooting. I felt kind of ticklish myself, but thinks I, 'In a case like this, the boldest course is always the safest.' If I can ride her through, I'm all right, and if I happen to bust upon a rock, 'twon't be no worse'n being hacked to pieces and scalped.

"I reckon I've steered a canoe through as rough places as any man alive, but, I tell you, I never got into such a roaring, whirling, mixed up mess of rocks and water as that was. My canoe jumped and dipped, and was half-full of water in no time. But I didn't happen to hit any rock, and soon I was sailing into smooth water.

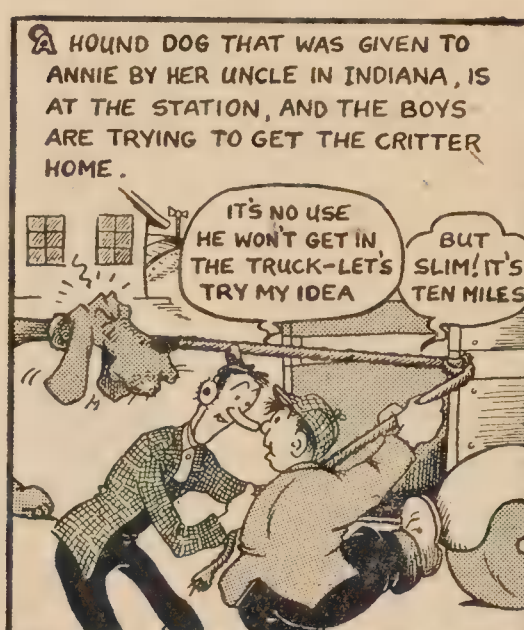
"Then I ran her ashore at a sharp bend, jumped out into the river an' threw my steel traps into deep water beside a big rock, where I c'd find 'em agin. Then I flipped the canoe bottom side up, and set it drifting down stream. My furs and blankets I let drift too — looked jest as if I'd upset, and I knew the whole kit would be picked up by the Indians anyhow.

"I had got out of sight of the reds at a turn before I was half through the rapids, but I knew they'd land above, and come down the bank to see what had become of me. So I grabbed my rifle and ran down in the edge of the water till I come to the little creek a few rods below the rapids. I ran up the creek a few rods to where a nose of rock made a turn in it, and there I slipped off my wet moccasins and leggings and wrung them out and carried them, so as I wouldn't leave any

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM and SPUD

Spud The Trail Blazer





UNVANQUISHED

By Edith Shaw Butler

Wild is the wind,
He hurls the snow,
He roars, he howls
Fortissimo.

He leaps the valley,
He strides the hill,
The naked trees
Bow to his will,

But not the little
Chickadee
That sings and sings
In the butternut tree.

Old Thad's Stratagem

(Continued from Opposite Page)

tracks of water on the rock when I went ashore. Then I hurried up to the top of the rise of rock and took shelter in some bushes.

"Well, I hadn't any more'n got hid before I saw 'em come tearing down, a couple of them on each side of the river. When the two on this side saw my canoe and things floating, they set up a regular war-dance. All was so natural that the canoe and paddle should go floating round the big bend if I was upset, that it fooled 'em.

"They might have had a little doubt about it, but when they ran down the river a piece further to look for my dead body—wanted to scalp it, I s'pose—they found my hat and paddle, and that settled it.

"One of them swum out and collected everything of mine; then all four went back up stream to where they'd left their own canoes. Then they carried them over the portage just the same as we did ours just now.

"After loading my things into my canoe again, they paddled all three canoes down to this woods and went into camp on the very spot we're sitting on.

"It was just about dark by that time. As soon as I saw their camp-fire blazing up and knew they were busy cooking supper, I fished my traps out of the water, and made a wide circle out on the prairie. I struck the river again just below this point of timber, and laid the traps on a big rock, where I could find them easy.

"You can bet that I meant to get out of them parts as soon as the reds went to sleep, and I didn't calculate to go afoot, neither.

"Maybe them reds didn't have a pow-wow that evening after they'd inspected my kit, and hung my wet furs and blankets up to dry!

"I crept up close enough to see what they were doing. They had one canoe turned up on one side of their fire just like ourn here, and the way they laughed and talked and roasted ven'son and gorged was a caution. I couldn't make out their gibberish, but I knew well enough that they was bragging about the nice lot of fur they'd captured, and telling how they'd be sure to find my body floating away down river next day, and get my scalp.

"I thought they'd never quit laughing and eating, but they did finally, and wrapped their blankets round 'em and snuggled up to the canoe with their feet to the fire.

"I waited till I thought they were asleep, and then crept round to where they'd left the other canoes. Well, I just about busted to keep from laughing when I see how they'd left things!

They'd made so sure that I'd gone to the bottom that they'd emptied them furs out of one of them canoes into the t'other one, and left that and mine right on the bank with all four of their own paddles and mine too.

"They'd turned my canoe bottom side up to dry, and hung my blankets and such of my furs as were wet over a limb fer the same purpose.

"I got my canoe into the water without a sound, piled in my things, and then peeped into theirs to see if they had anything worth taking. I didn't much expect they had, but when I came to lift things out, confound my picture if they didn't have a whole raft of beaver an' otter.

"I thought I had a good lot myself, but they had twice as much. It didn't take me long to get it out of their canoe into mine, I can tell you.

"'All's fair in love and war,' says I, 'and you can consider yourselves lucky to get off so cheap.' You see I could have killed every one of the sleeping villains as well as not. It was against my principle to kill an Indian unless it was necessary.

"Besides, if I'd killed them while they were asleep, they'd never have known how bad I had fooled them; and that was tickling me as much as they were tickled at finding all of my fur. So I shoved their canoe into the water, and towed it behind mine as I paddled down stream.

"I took every one of their paddles, and kept them, too, many a day.

"When I knew I was out of hearing, I knocked their canoe inter bits with my hatchet. Then I took my traps aboard, and set in to do some tall paddling.

"My canoe was loaded nigh down to the water with all that fur, but the current was mighty swift, and a big load didn't make much difference. I knew the Sioux wouldn't open an eye before morning, and with that much start I wasn't afraid of them catching me.

"Fact is, after what'd happened, I didn't much think they'd care to follow me. And they didn't, neither. Leastwise, I reached the trading-post and got the money for the furs without seeing hide nor hair of any more Indians."

— A. A. —

"Dark Trees To The Wind," By Carl Carmer

As Stephen Benet put it: "Legends and yarns get down to the roots of the people. They tell a good deal about what people admire and want, about what sort of people they are."

That is what Carl Carmer has done in DARK TREES TO THE WIND, told about the people of York State. Who could fail to be fascinated by the story of Lon Whiteman, America's greatest embezzler, who was yet loved and defended by the people of his hometown; who wouldn't thrill to the valor of the losing fight waged by Deskaheh, Cayuga Indian Chief, who crossed the Atlantic twice, once to seek British aid and once to Geneva, Switzerland, to bring his people's cause before the League of Nations.

The story of the Fowlers, the first phrenologists, will interest you. They made a fortune out of reading the bumps on people's heads. And perhaps the most adventurous of all the stories with which the book is filled is that of Nils Szolteyki von Schoultz, a 29-year-old Pole, who after suffering untold sorrow and hardship during the defense of Warsaw in the Polish-Russian war, managed to reach America.

And so the book goes on, filled with interest. Rural people will enjoy the story of Green Valley Grange 881; in fact, the book makes good reading for anyone. It is obtainable in all book stores or direct from the publishers, William Sloane Associates, New York City. The price is \$4.00.

Rural Radio Network

FM PROGRAM SCHEDULE FOR FEBRUARY, 1950

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Radio Weekly Press	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Morning Almanac	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Morning Almanac
8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 State Road Conditions 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 State Road Conditions 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 State Road Conditions 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember 10:30 Of One Blood
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer
1:00 Country Home 1:15 Lean Back and Listen 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Let's Read a Book 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Know Your Birds 1:30 FM School of the Air
2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 The Old Vic Shop 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 UN Today	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 Mailbox Tunes 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 UN Today	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 Mailbox Tunes 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 UN Today
5:00 Clumpy the Bear 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports	5:00 Let's Listen 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports	5:00 Birthday Club 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home
7:00 Dwight Marvin 7:15 Music to Enjoy 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Land of the Free 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Dwight Marvin 7:15 Music to Enjoy 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Morning Almanac	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Morning Almanac	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 News, Markets 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Morning Almanac
8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook	8:00 News 8:30 UN Story 8:45 Tabernacle Choir 9:00 News 9:30 Holland Today 9:45 Showers of Blessings 10:00 State Road Conditions 10:05 Let's Tell a Story 10:30 Doorway In Fairyland
9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 State Road Conditions 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 State Road Conditions 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	11:00 A Story For You 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:20 Tune Time 11:30 Excursions in Science 11:45 Naval Reserve
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	12:00 News 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Trends 12:30 Youth RFD
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	1:00 U. S. Navy Band 1:15 Business Reporter 1:30 At the Opera
1:00 Country Home 1:15 This Week in Nature 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Special Programs 1:30 FM School of the Air	2:00 Proudly We Hail 2:30 Music for America 3:00 Ave Maria Hour 3:30 Hollywood's Open House 4:00 Here's to Veterans 4:15 Treasury Guest Star 4:30 Orderly in White
2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 Mailbox Tunes 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 UN Today	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 Mailbox Tunes 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 UN Today	5:00 Masterworks of Music
5:00 Let's Listen 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports	5:00 Land of Make Believe 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:30 Forestry Journal 6:45 Research Adventures
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	7:00 Woodhull Boys 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn
7:00 For the Living 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Dwight Marvin 7:15 Music to Enjoy 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	

Rural Radio Network programs are on the following FM stations:

WFNF Wethersfield 107.7 mc	(local programs 9-11 a.m.)
WVBT Bristol Center 101.9 mc	WFLY Troy 92.3 mc
WVCN DeRuyter 105.1 mc	WWNY-FM 100.5 mc
WVCV Cherry Valley 101.9 mc	WRUN-FM Rome-Utica 105.7 mc
WSLB-FM Ogdensburg 106.1 mc	WHLD-FM Niagara Falls 98.5 mc
WHCU-FM Ithaca 97.3 mc	WWHG-FM Hornell 105.3 mc
	WKNP Corning 106.1 mc

Greater coverage Now in Niagara Falls, Hornell, Rome-Utica, Watertown

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I AM WRITING this on a trip north from Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. Mrs. Babcock and I are spending our third winter there.

We have gotten to know quite a few permanent residents of Ft. Lauderdale, and expect before the winter is over to see a great many friends from the Northeast, and Ithaca in particular.

This year I have had a break. A friend of mine who has been a New York dairyman has established a 200-cow dairy herd on a 360-acre tract of land within a few miles of where we live. My friend has assured me that I am at liberty to watch his operation closely. This gives me the opportunity to produce milk by proxy in a sub-tropical climate and to learn without risking my own money the handicaps of such an operation, as well as some of the advantages, such as practically no investment in buildings.

Next Summer's Experiments

One of the reasons for my trip North is to line up plans and equipment for the experimental work we will do at SunnYGables next summer. We like to try out one or two new practices a year. The purpose of these experiments is two-fold: We like to have something interesting going on and, if possible, turn up information which I can report here for what it is worth. We have been doing this for a long time. Many of the practices we have tried have not worked out. A few of our trials have given others ideas along the same lines, and they have developed something useful. This is the way progress is made.

Grass Silage

Last year we dug a trench up through a bank and used it to store chopped grass silage. The trench is about 12 feet at its deepest point, 12 feet wide at the base, 18 feet wide at the top and about 80 feet long.

Except for putting a stone drain in the center of the trench, we did nothing more with it than slope the sides at angles we thought would keep the dirt from sliding down.

It is now apparent that we have one side sloped about right, but the other is too steep. We also need to do some work on the floor of trench, either grading it better or putting in paved strips for the tractor wheels to run on. During long periods with warm rainy weather the floor has

become too muddy for comfort in getting out silage.

Except for the two alterations mentioned, which certainly won't cost much, we are entirely satisfied with the way the silage has kept, and with its quality. We have, however, learned a bit about covering the silage on the exposed top and end and handling the feeding of it so that we will be able to eliminate some wastage which took place this year.

The Next Step

This coming summer we are going to take our next step in cutting down on the cost of grass silage. It will take considerable nerve, but we believe there has been enough experience to justify what we are going to do.

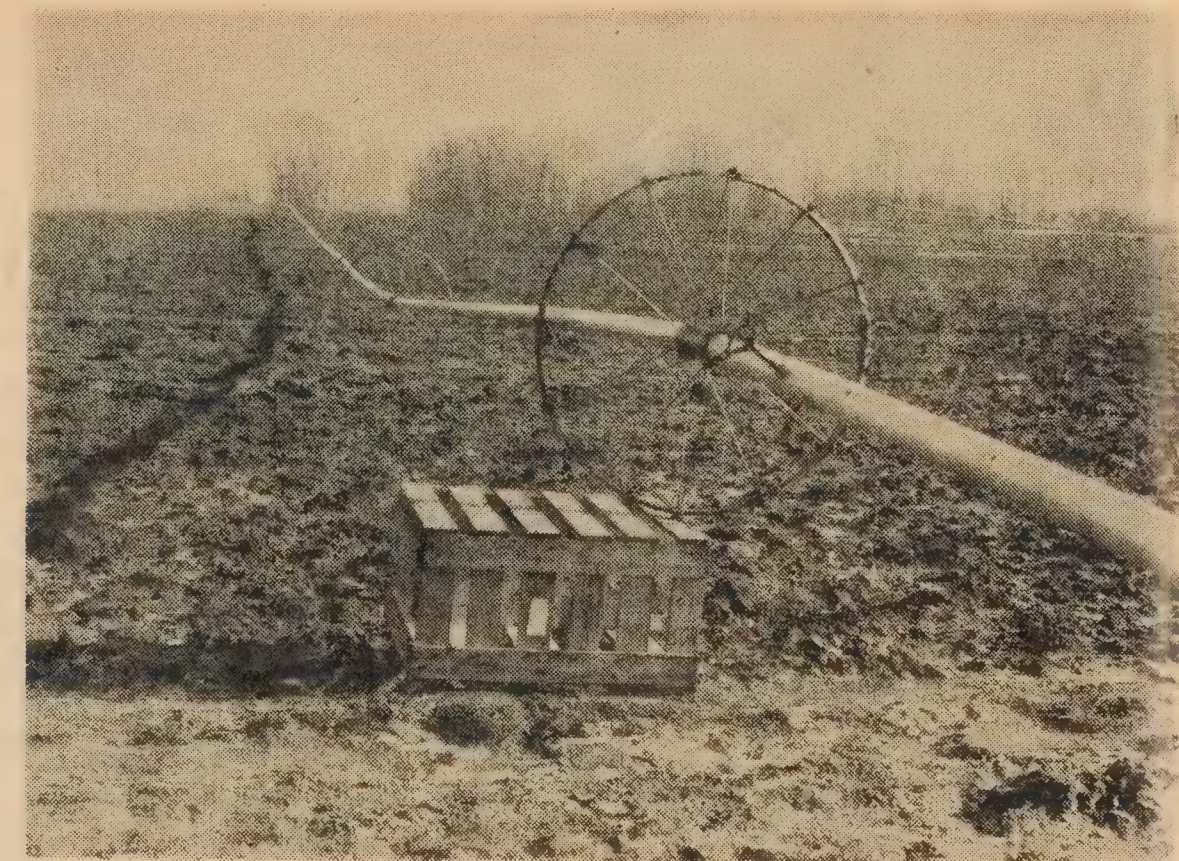
We are planning to fill the trench late in May with a mixture of alfalfa and brome grass which we expect will run by weight about 90 per cent alfalfa and 10 per cent brome.

We plan to cut this with a tractor mower to which is attached a windrower. We hope to cut it all before it blossoms. We will let it wilt in the windrow to what we think is a safe point, and then we will haul it either with a buckrake or a hayloader on a dump trailer into the trench and try to pack it in tightly enough so that it will make good silage. Packing will be accomplished by repeated driving through and through the trench over the green hay with a tractor and buckrake, or a tractor and trailer. When the trench is finally full, we hope to have it heaped high enough so that after the settling takes place, the silage still will have a crown top extending above the sides of the trench.

When we finish filling, we will put bags of ground limestone on top of the silage, slitting each bag with a knife as we lay it down. In addition to furnishing desirable weight, ground limestone runs together and makes for the silage a roof which is quite impervious to rain. Of course, as the silage is used out, the limestone is removed with a little spoiled silage just under it, and spread on the land with the manure spreader.

Sulphur Dioxide

Three years ago, I believe it was, we began experimenting at SunnYGables with the use of sulphur dioxide gas for sealing off traditional tower silos. Since this initial trial,



The above picture shows a modification of the tractor-pull irrigation system we had at SunnYGables, adapting it for use in irrigating row crops. The wheel on the crate shows how the system operates over rough ground.

sulphur dioxide has been tried out by a good many farmers and seems to give promise of being very useful in making of better quality silage. Quite likely, therefore, we will thoroughly impregnate the silage in one end of our trench from top to bottom with sulphur dioxide gas and see what happens. My guess is that we will make some very nice silage this way; that it will come out green, with a good odor and with a very high Vitamin A content.

Low Cost Beginning

My present preoccupation with the cost of operating dairy farms is based on the fact that I am working with young men who have got to earn out of their farming operations their living, their taxes, insurance and interest, and anything that they succeed in paying on their debt.

I am also interested in lower costs on dairy farms for the very simple reason that I am sure milk is not going to bring as much as it has been bringing in the past.

Careful Approach

Throughout my lifetime I have found it easy to spend money. It's the simplest thing in the world to take a farm practice and improve it through the use of more labor and more machinery. Most farmers will do this if they have the money or even the credit available.

What I am trying to do at SunnYGables is to make top quality grass silage out of unchopped, early cut, wilted grass without buying anything to mix in it; by storing it in a hole in the ground; by handling it with no more equipment than a tractor, a tractor-mower and a buckrake; or if I can't get a buckrake which will work, with a two-wheel dump trailer and a green crop hay loader. One man will be expected to do the work.

Even if I succeed beyond my wildest hopes in making good grass silage with this simple and cheap one-man set-up, I don't expect that very many farmers will be interested in copying the idea in its entirety. Just naturally, they will want to improve on it. This means that they will want to buy cheap silos, ex-

pensive silos equipped with unloaders, stationary choppers, field choppers, molasses and grain to mix with the silage, an extra tractor, self-unloading trucks and trailers; in fact, everything which goes with modern silage-making because each item, either on its own or in combination with other equipment, does a job.

I figure, however, that it is a better approach for beginners to try to make good grass silage with minimum equipment and labor, and proceed from there, than it is to load up with too expensive methods and too much equipment at the start.

Irrigation

While we are experimenting with the preservation of grass as silage, we shall be growing it on an irrigated pasture. We have ten acres already seeded to winter barley and rye. In the spring this will be partially seeded to ladino clover and orchard grass, and the balance to ladino clover and brome grass. On part of the field we may also make a light seeding of some other grasses.

We hope that the barley and rye will be ready for grazing about April 1, and that by irrigation, applying fertilizer through the irrigation system, grazing management, and clipping, we can convert the field during the summer into a more or less permanent pasture with ladino clover as the predominating legume.

Pasturing Alfalfa

The third practice which we shall try out will be the grazing of a five-year-old stand of alfalfa and brome grass in early spring. As I have reported here, one of Governor Dewey's neighbors has been doing this for several years. He claims that because his cows like it better, they eat the grass first, thus giving the alfalfa a better chance. They then go to work on the alfalfa and set it back a couple of weeks. This is something I am sure Jack Conner at SunnYGables would very much welcome. Otherwise, he has too much alfalfa to handle when it should be cut.

PROTECTION



against acids!

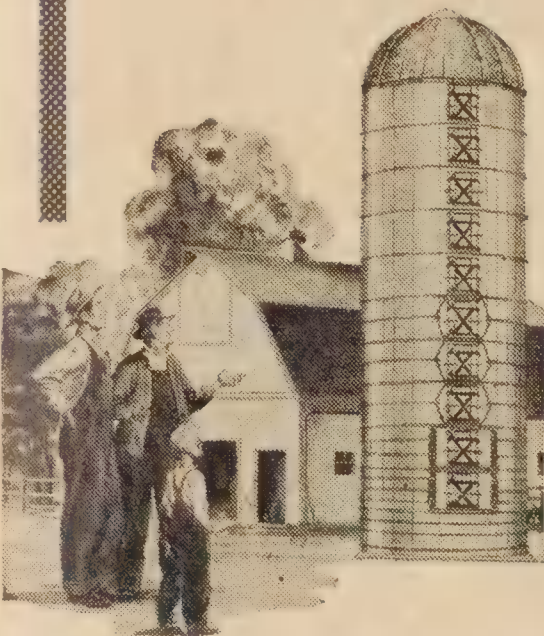
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When you buy a Marietta you insure the safety of your feed-crops in two important ways. First, every extra-thick, extra strong stave gives you *Locked-In Air Insulation*. Second, you get the added protection of acid-resistant AGLITE . . . a manufactured aggregate that is pre-fired . . . pre-shrunk . . . one of the best heat-insulating materials known. There is no better concrete for silos than AGLITE.

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Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

A SOUR NOTE

Over a year ago, one of our subscribers signed a contract with Eugene A. Panzone of The Music Publishers of the World in New York City. Mr. Panzone was supposed to print and distribute 500 copies of the subscriber's song, and was paid \$69.50 by check to cover cost of printing, mailing, etc.

The subscriber received many promises but no printed copies. We received a letter from Mr. Panzone in September, promising to give this matter his immediate attention. Since then we have had no answer to letters written him. The contract has now expired, and the subscriber wants his money back.

We have never run across a case where a song has been introduced to the public on a large scale through one of these so-called music publishers. Song-writing is a highly specialized and competitive field, and nearly all of the popular songs of today are especially written for some show or movie, or else they are first introduced by some well-known singer or band. An amateur has almost no chance of breaking into this field.

— A.A. —

EXPENSIVE?

I recently attended a party given to demonstrate stainless steel cookware and heard some comments there as to the dangers of using aluminum utensils. Is there any basis for these remarks?

There certainly has been unfair competition by salesmen of cooking utensils. Perhaps the unfairness is not all on one side. Anyway, cooking utensils, either stainless steel or aluminum, have many good qualities. It has seemed to us, however, that this "party" method of selling is expensive and that cookware of comparable quality can be bought for less money at stores.

— A.A. —

SEE THIS WAGON?

During the week of Hallowe'en, my old-fashioned milk wagon turned up missing, and all my efforts to locate it have failed. It is about 40 years old and is of great sentimental value to me. I am in the dairy business, and I had planned to use this wagon for display purposes. It is entirely enclosed, has large wooden spoke wheels on the back with smaller ones on the front, and has thills.—O. H., Trumansburg, N. Y.

If any reader has seen such a wagon, please drop a line to O. H., Service Bureau, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A.A. —

GONE

I paid \$12 for a three-year subscription to "Junior Magazine" for my daughter, and received only three copies. Would you see if you could get this straightened out for me?

This subscriber is out of luck. We wrote to Progressive Educators, Inc., in Chicago, publishers of this magazine. Our letter was forwarded to Los Angeles, Calif., and then returned to us by the Post Office marked "Out of Business."

— A.A. —

DISSATISFIED

I recently bought about \$70 worth of Red Comet fire-fighting equipment. We tried three of these "bombs" on a wood fire, one at a time, but they were not effective. Do you know anything about these extinguishers?

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., advise us that bulb type carbon tetrachloride fire extinguishers like these are not approved by them. Therefore, they have no official information available for distribution relative to this product.

We feel that it is wise to buy fire-fighting equipment which is approved by the Fire Underwriters.

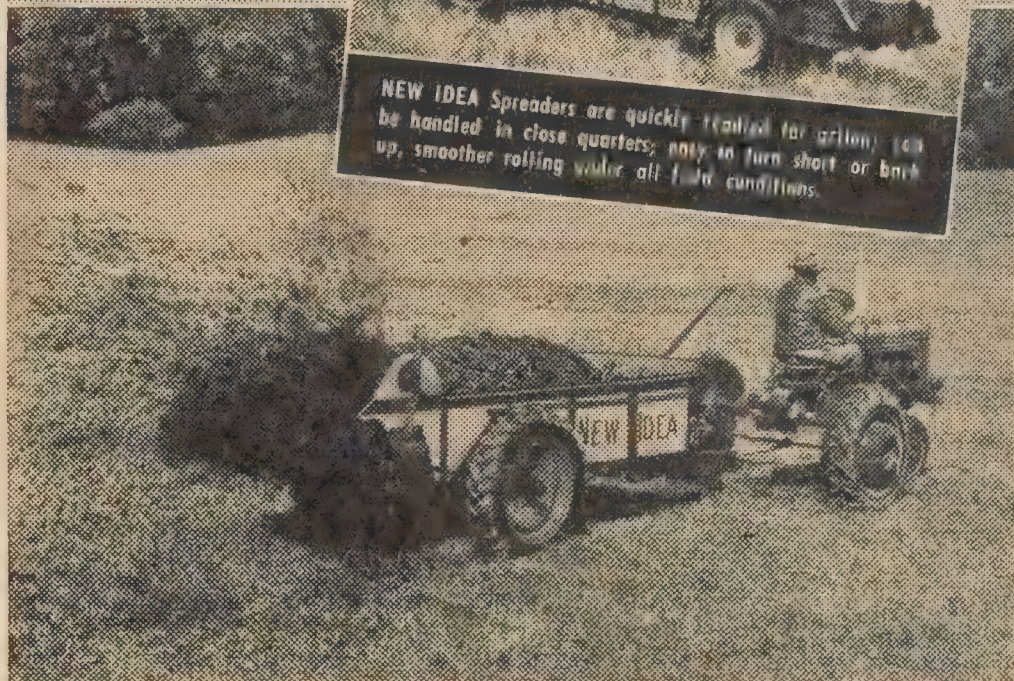
Heavier Payloads, Lighter Pull



NEW IDEA Spreaders have big, heavy-loading beds—built to withstand the impact of extra-heavy loads dropped by the loader . . . such as partially frozen chunks, large clods, etc.



NEW IDEA Spreaders are quickly loaded for action; can be handled in close quarters; only in turn short or back up, smoother rolling under all field conditions.



that's why a NEW IDEA is a good idea!



No. 12A Tractor Drawn
90 bushels capacity



No. 14A Tractor Drawn
60 bushels capacity



No. 10A Team or Tractor
70 bushels capacity

New Idea Lime Spreading Attachment:

A simple, inexpensive attachment makes your NEW IDEA Spreader an equally efficient lime spreader. Close-to-ground delivery assures excellent distribution with least waste.



Take to the fields daily with a NEW IDEA Spreader. That's the ideal way to apply manure — to improve your land and keep it in bumper-crop condition.

And it's an easy plan to follow when you own America's top soil builder. You use far less time and effort to hitch a NEW IDEA Spreader. Bed and sides are made of select cured lumber, steel-framed . . . low-slung and flared to let you build higher loads faster . . . outlasts other types by many years. These light-running machines pulverize, shred and spread manure with unmatched efficiency. Spreading action is conveniently controlled to suit any soil requirements.

Greater capacity and lighter draft alone assure you a bigger pay-off from every load handled with a NEW IDEA Spreader. Add such features as non-choking cylinders, wide-spread distributor, positive traction — just a few of its many important advantages — and you'll want to be seeing your NEW IDEA dealer soon! Mail coupon today.



Mail coupon today for free folders

NEW IDEA

DIVISION **AVCO**

MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

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Name _____

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NOTE TO SURGE USERS:

It might interest you to know that since January 1, 1949, your neighbors have discarded more than 20,000 Long Tube Milkers so they could install a Surge!

Every day a lot of them decide that you were right!

In 1949 More Thousands of Farmers than Ever Before Switched to SURGE!

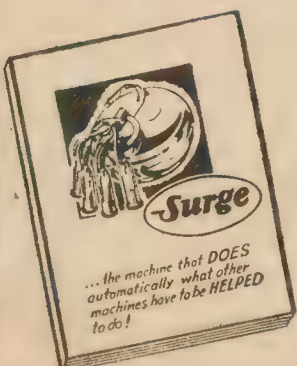
MANY MILLIONS OF MILKINGS on many kinds of cows over a period of many years would seem to be about the best guarantee that a milking machine can have.

MANY MILLIONS OF MILKINGS have so well satisfied so many farmers that the Surge is the machine they want that during 1949 *more thousands of them than ever before** have switched to a Surge.



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ASK FOR FACTS!



BABSON BROS. CO. of N. Y.
842 W. Belden Ave., Dept. 3062, Syracuse, N. Y.

CHECK ONE:

- ☐ Please send me your book, "The Surge Milker."
- ☐ Please tell my Surge Service Dealer to look me up and show me a real milking job on my cows in my barn.

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Built under one or more of the following patents:
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**More than in any previous year.*



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

New England's Agriculture Offers

Happiness and Success

By ARTHUR L. DEERING

Dean, College of Agriculture
University of Maine

▲ New England beauty following an ice storm.

New England agriculture is productive. ▼



LET US LOOK at the New England scene. Many people who have not taken the pains to delve below the surface, nor examine the facts, are referring to New England agriculture as decadent. They point to the fact that the number of our farms has decreased. They indicate that we no longer grow our grains for our livestock and poultry, that our dairy cows have decreased in number, that Mary's little lamb that followed her to school one day has likewise disappeared.

All of these situations, so apparent on the surface, are merely an indication of the changes that have taken place in agriculture and will continue to do so as we meet the competition of other areas. In reality, nothing can be farther from the truth than that agriculture in New England is slipping. Agriculture in the Northeast has gone through much of the change and reorganization that has and is now affecting industry in this region. The Northeast is primarily an industrial area, but our industrialists, faced with competition with other areas, have been changing and must continue to change to provide opportunities for industry, labor, and agriculture.

Here in the Northeast, industry and agriculture go hand in hand. Certain it is that agriculture cannot prosper without a vigorous, healthy industrial development. Neither can industry expect the high quality of agricultural products at the reasonable prices that the consumer now enjoys unless they are produced here on our nearby farms. Someone has said, and I would not put it past a Maine man to say it, that it takes Maine soil, Maine climate, and a Maine grower to produce a Maine potato. Certain it is that our cool, moist climate, our soil and the industry of our farmers produce superior products.

Now let us examine more closely agriculture in the rest of New England and see just what the situation is. Here are some facts,

(Continued on Page 12)



▲ Spires pointing skyward indicate Faith in God.

Thrift, as shown by bountiful wood piles. ▼



Feed costs *can* be cut



A sharp pencil / and a little figuring can take dollar's out of the feed bill

THIS is a time for every dairyman to take a realistic look at his feeding practices. It's a time to go over carefully the feeds, ingredients, and services your local G.L.F. can provide, to see where savings can be made.

Some things to think about:

1. G.L.F. Patrons' 20% Cow Feed. This dairy feed has been formulated for the dairyman who wants to stick to a 20% protein feed, while cutting his dollar outlay to a minimum. It is a 3% feed, at several dollars a ton less than G.L.F. 20% Exchange Dairy.*

2. Save on Protein. Generally speaking, ingredients high in protein are expensive. When good roughage is available, cows will milk well on lower protein feeds. G.L.F. 16% Dairy, comparable in quality to Exchange but lower in cost, is a real feeding buy.

3. Molasses is Cheap. It is the best feed buy on the market today. Molasses can be used to get cows to eat more of the lower quality roughages and can be mixed with grains wherever mixing equipment is available. It can be used in the dairy barn by diluting with water and sprinkling on grain as it is fed to cows.

4. Reduce Handling Costs. Off car service is again being offered by many G.L.F. Service Agencies. By knowing your requirements ahead of time, your agent-buyer or store manager can order straight or mixed cars of dairy feed for you and your neighbors and advise you of the arrival date. Pick it up directly off car. This eliminates warehousing as well as several handlings. The savings go to farmers purchasing their feed off car.

5. Farm Grown Grains. In using any remaining home grown grains, find out what ingredients are the best buys for a local mix or for home mixing.

6. Seed and Fertilizer. Good seed is the base of a cheap source of feed for the dairy cow. The present price supports on grain and the high transportation costs are more and more showing up the value of better meadows and pastures and greater production of hybrid corns and small grains. Plan your planting this spring to cut your feed purchases next winter.

* * *

No one feeding plan will fit every dairyman. For some the Super Feeds will continue to represent the best value, the fixed formula, high fat and exceptional quality justifying the extra cost. For many, perhaps most, one of the standard G.L.F. flexible formula feeds will remain the most practical choice. Every dairyman, however, can profitably review his feeding rates, think about protein level, and study the reduction of feed handling costs.

Careful selection among the services listed here and others that may be available locally can mean real savings. Your local G.L.F. man is ready, willing and able to figure with you on your feeding needs between now and grass.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange Inc.
Ithaca, New York

***G.L.F. Patrons' 20% Cow Feed**

This new formula has been put together to make full use of the bargains in feed ingredients now available on all markets. They are used in proportions which will make a palatable milk producing feed at a lower cost. G.L.F. 20% Cow Feed has a 3% fat guarantee. While it is lower in total digestible nutrients than Exchange Dairy, the cost per 100 lbs. TDN is less.

G.L.F. Feed Services for Dairywomen

Artificial Breeding Plus Good Herd Management Pay Off

By MILES R. McCARRY

Berkshire County, Mass.,
Associate County Agent.

WHEN Winthrop White, young New Ashford, Massachusetts, dairyman, enrolled his herd in the Berkshire County Selective Breeding Association, he decided against selling his bull. He recognized artificial breeding as an unprecedented opportunity to raise higher-producing replacements, but the fact that so many of his neighbors were experiencing poor results in the program led him to adopt a "wait and see" attitude.

White's misgivings (and his herd bull) have disappeared and the entire herd of 58 Holstein and Guernsey cows and heifers is now being bred artificially to the outstanding proven sires in use by the breeding association. The reason for this changeover can be easily found in a study of the herdbook.

Of the last 28 cows bred, 21 have conceived on the first service. This rep-



Winthrop White, New Ashford, Mass., has proved in his herd that good management on the part of the farmer helps an artificial breeding program.

resents 75% of all animals bred and compares most favorably with the results normally obtained from natural breeding. Furthermore, no less than six of the seven remaining cows conceived on the second service.

Boris DeBussy, the inseminator in White's territory, is one of the top breeding technicians in the state and, without doubt, deserves a considerable portion of the credit for this fine record. However, the fact that the conception rate in this herd is considerably higher than the county average reflects good herd management practices as well.

Watches Dates Closely

Winthrop White believes that to get good results from artificial breeding, the herd owner must regard the inseminator as a partner—a partner to be co-operated with in every possible way. He also feels that a pencil is as useful to him as a milking machine and he keeps careful records on every cow on the farm.

Breeding and calving dates are carefully recorded and the entire herd is examined twice daily for evidences of heat. The dates and lengths of all heat periods are entered on the barn breeding charts whether the cow is bred or not. This information, which makes it possible to figure ahead to the approximate time of the next heat period and observe each individual cow accordingly, has proved especially useful with

(Continued on Page 10)



Now
you can get . . .

THE FAMOUS **Firestone** CHAMPION CURVED BAR TRACTOR TIRE in Either **OPEN CENTER** or **TRACTION CENTER** Design

SOME farmers prefer Open Center tires, while others demand Traction Center. Regardless of the type *you* prefer, Firestone has it. No one else offers you a choice, because Firestone alone provides both tread designs.

If it's Open Center design you want, see the sensational new Firestone Champion Open Center, Curved Bar Tractor Tire. Try it—for traction, for cleaning, for smoothness on the highway, for all around performance. You'll find it's away ahead of any open center tire ever made.

If it's the Traction Center Tire you want, there's only one—the patented Firestone Champion. This tire has long been recognized by thousands of farmers the country over as the top performer for year-around work. A test on your own farm will show you.

So again we say, regardless of your preference in tractor tire tread design, see your Firestone Dealer, your Implement Dealer, or Firestone Store. There's no need to shop around any more. *Firestone has everything in tractor tires.*

Listen to the Voice of Firestone every Monday evening over NBC

Copyright, 1950, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

**Always Buy Tires Built by FIRESTONE, the Originator
of the First Practical Pneumatic Tractor Tire**

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

EGGS AND POTATOES IN TROUBLE

WITH THE price of eggs at the lowest point in many years for this time of year, poultrymen are wondering and worrying where their business is going from here. Not the least of their worries is the fact that in recent years the government has bought and stored about a million dollars worth of dried eggs in an effort to maintain poultry prices. These dried eggs are now beginning to spoil. They cannot be put on the market without depressing prices still further, and there's no market for them abroad.

Potatoes are in a similar situation, with thousands of bushels in government storage and no market outlet for them.

Newspaper columnists and radio commentators are writing and shouting about the waste and injustice to consumers and taxpayers of these government efforts to subsidize the farmer, all of which is proof, if thinking farmers needed any, that these government programs in the long run do more harm than good. Price supports must be lowered to where they do not result in surpluses. The only alternative is rigid, arbitrary government control of the farm business, and the end of that policy will soon come when Congress gets sick of appropriating money for such programs. The appropriations will then be discontinued—but the rigid controls will remain.

IT'S A COMER

MANY YEARS ago Ed Thomson (then President of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield), the late Carl E. Ladd (then Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture) and I spent a day walking over a hill farm in eastern New York, studying the marvelous pasture growth that this farmer had from birdsfoot trefoil. The pasture was rough, stony, and hilly. Although it was still in the forenoon, a big herd of dairy cattle were lying in the shade and chewing their cuds, because the pasture was so good that it had only taken them a little while to fill up.

Carl and I were so enthusiastic over that wonderful pasture that we came back determined to try to arouse some interest among dairymen for birdsfoot trefoil. But the public wasn't ready yet, and it is my observation that you never can move with anything new, no matter how good, until the public is in a receptive mood.

The years came and went, and meanwhile, slowly but surely, the knowledge of the worth and value of birdsfoot was spreading in eastern New York. We of *American Agriculturist* have been talking about it now for several years, and the agronomists and the colleges of agriculture and county agents are emphasizing the value of birdsfoot. Last week a speaker told a meeting of Grange deputies here in Ithaca that there was a place for at least some birdsfoot on every dairy farm in the Northeast, and another speaker said that in New York State alone there will in time be a million acres growing birdsfoot trefoil. They are right.

Why is this plant gradually coming to be recognized? Because it is a legume, high in protein, which will grow where other legumes will not, for once established, it stools out and re-seeds itself and becomes permanent.

If you can get some birdsfoot seed, write *American Agriculturist* or your college of agriculture, or your county agent, for instructions on how to plant it. Give it a trial.

MILD WINTER

AS I LOOK out of the window this middle-of-February morning, a mild blizzard is raging, about the first we have had this winter.

Always when we get unusual weather there are those who say that our climate is changing, but scientists don't agree with this statement, for the most common thing about our weather here in the Northeast is its uncommonness!

It has been a good winter for milk and egg production, probably not too good for meadows and for winter wheat. There's something in the old Yankee saying that snow is the poor man's manure; it prevents heaving and furnishes moisture.

By E. R. Eastman

When I think of our variable weather here in the Northeast, I remember what an old lady from New Hampshire once wrote me. She said: "Weather is something we have a lot of." There's a story, also, of the farmer who had seen a good many winters up on the border between Vermont and New Hampshire. As many of you will recall, for years there was disagreement as to where the line ought to be between the two states. Finally it was decided, and the tax collector told this farmer that his farm was no longer in Vermont; it was in New Hampshire.

"Good!" said the old farmer. "I don't know how much longer I could have stood those Vermont winters!"

STATE AID TO HELP COUNTIES CONTROL RABIES

UNLESS you live in a county afflicted with a large number of rabid foxes, it is impossible to realize the importance of completely eradicating them. During the past five years, 1,235 cows have been destroyed or have died from rabies in fifteen to twenty counties in central and southern New York. In addition there have been many other animals with the disease, all starting with rabid foxes. Worst of all, these animals are exceedingly dangerous to human life.

During the past several years the State has employed professional trappers to trap foxes, and while this work has been good it is not good enough, for the rabid foxes still persist, and in some sections are worse than ever.

Further to meet the problem, Assemblyman Harold C. Ostertag and Senator Floyd E. Anderson, under the sponsorship of the Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation, have introduced a bill providing for State aid to counties to help them eradicate the wild animals which are spreading rabies. The bill calls for a State appropriation of \$60,000 to implement its provisions, to be shared with the counties putting on their own local program for destroying these dangerous animals, up to a limit of \$6,000 to each participating county.

The bill is sound and necessary. If rabies is a problem in your county, ask your representatives to support this legislation.

FOR MEN ONLY!

I DON'T KNOW when I have had so much fun as I had recently while leafing through a stack of old mail order catalogs that I found in a garret and reading the descriptions of clothes women used to wear. How these particular mail order catalogs ever escaped their usual fate on a farm, I just cannot figure out!

If you think that the queer, dinky little hats that women wear now are funny, just recall the hats worn by flappers back in the 20's, with brims so wide that they actually were like umbrellas over their shoulders. Or go farther back and take a look at that wonderful combination of birds nesting in a bunch of grapes and flowers, with maybe two or three feathers sticking out in every direction, that once constituted a hat.

You'd wonder, too, how in the world women ever got any work done in those dresses that dragged the floor—or the barnyard when they went out to feed the pigs. You were just no gentleman if you even risked one eye when a lady showed an ankle under one of those long dresses as she climbed over the buggy wheel.

Speaking of climbing, how those dresses climbed and climbed in the years that followed until they could climb no higher! You sure didn't have to risk straining an eye to see the ankles then! Then the skirts started down again with the "new look," and now are on their way up again.

As a boy, I remember being intrigued when my pretty cousin came to visit and I overheard Mother scolding her because she used the bedpost to pull the corset strings so tight that she could hardly breathe. It was fashionable then to be wasp-waisted.

Which reminds me about someone asking an old fellow if he remembered the wasp waist, to which he replied:

"Gosh, yes! That's when I got stung!"

Maybe some of you men are smarter than I am and can explain what corset covers were and why they were used. I guess they were in the class with a lot of other mysterious things that used to hang on the clothesline when I was a boy.

Leafing over the pages of the old catalogs I came to the bathing suits. Gee, but were they something! They were so heavy, I don't know how the gals ever did any swimming in them. As far as my experience goes they didn't; they just waded in a little way and squealed. But now, oh brother, times have surely changed!

Yes, women are certainly queer critters, but interesting, maybe because there's no predicting what they will wear next—if anything.

But before you old boys start reading this out loud to your wives, you'd better look at the beam in your own eye. Remember those collars we used to wear, so high that you had to get a stepladder to get out of them to spit? Then came the celluloid collars, and weren't they something! One collar would last five years if you remembered—which you usually didn't—to wash it once in a while.

Young fellers never were really dressed to kill back at the turn of the century unless they wore gay elastics on their arms. The excuse was to hold the shirt sleeves back, but the real reason was to dazzle your sweetheart when you took the coat off.

Don't go laughing at the women, either, if you were among those who wore high buttoned shoes and even carried a buttonhook with a folding handle so it would fit in your pocket. You wouldn't be seen at a dog fight with a pair of those shoes now, but there was a time when you took care to let everybody know you were wearing them.

Remember your first derby? I saw one coming down the street the other day and it actually made me homesick. But, honest now, was there ever any hat that women wore that could beat the absurdity and the discomfort of the brown derby?

But with it all, it was fun to get those clothes all on, including a heavy woolen suit, in the good old summer time and take your girl to the fair. What a relief it was though to get back home again, doff those go-to-meeting clothes, get on the old overalls, and go out and milk the cows! It's interesting to turn back the clock forty or fifty years and see how queer and funny we looked. But don't forget that with all our modern smartness we'll seem just as queer and funny to those who walk the earth half a century hence.

YOU NEED "GREEN FINGERS"

NOTHING gives me more of the feeling that spring is on its way than to see some tomato or other plants shoving up out of the dirt in a window box. It's a lot of fun and saves some money to grow your garden plants—or some of them—in the house, but you need green fingers to get the sturdy, healthy plants that you can buy from a greenhouse.

For some hints on how to get good plants turn to Page 15.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

DID you hear that story about the Englishman who bought a highly bred wolfhound so that he could make money by killing wolves for the bounty? When the dog came, the Englishman invited some dyed-in-the-wool Texans to see the first chase. Before long a wolf was sighted, the dog was freed from his leash, and the chase was on, but though the party wandered mile after mile they found no trace of either the dog or the wolf. Finally, they reached a clearing where a man was chopping wood, and the Britisher cried:

"I say, old chap, did you see a wolf and a hound pass by here?"

"Sure did. They just passed."

"And how was the race?"

"Pretty hot, stranger. But the dog was a little bit ahead!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: Some time soon, dairymen in Metropolitan Milk Shed will vote "yes" or "no" on new Class I-A price formula. Formula is essentially the one recommended by the committee headed by Dr. F. F. Hill of Cornell and appointed by Administrator Blanford. While it is agreed that no formula will ever be perfect it is felt that the new formula is an improvement and that dairymen should and will vote for it. The vote will be completed by February 23. Some co-operatives will vote as a unit. Some dairymen will receive individual ballots.

The formula has a base price of \$5.66, which is the 1948 average Class I-A price. The formula will change the base price according to three factors: the general price level as shown by the U. S. wholesale commodity price index; changes in supply and demand as indicated by the percentage of all milk used as fluid milk, and a seasonal price change designed to encourage more even production throughout the year.

However, the formula will not become fully effective until August 1, since a minimum Class I-A schedule of prices has been set up as follows: March, \$4.80; April, \$4.58; May, \$4.36; June, \$4.14; and July, \$4.58. The price in these months will be above the minimum if the Boston Class I price, except for seasonal changes, is higher.

Establishing these low prices will mean several million dollars to dairymen between now and August 1st. The floors will serve to ease the transition from the present situation to full use of the new formula on August 1st.

PRICE LEVELS: Since the peak, prices received by farmers have fallen 23% while prices of things they buy have dropped only 3.6%. In '49 alone, prices farmers received dropped 12%. Most economists believe that farm prices will continue to slide downward, but not as rapidly. Costs of farm supplies may drop some but less rapidly than farm prices.

Only way that individual farmers can maintain returns at last year's level is to cut production costs by such tactics as making full use of machinery; discontinuing unprofitable crops and livestock; pushing up production per animal or per acre; feeding efficiently; cutting the amount of labor and, in fact, trying in every way to increase production per hour of work.

POTATO SUPPORTS: The potato price supports for the coming year will be about 15¢ a cwt. below last year; in late areas, varying from about \$1.35 to \$1.85 per cwt. by months. Only those areas which vote marketing agreements will get supports.

OLEO: At this writing, Congress has not passed the oleo bill. It is generally agreed that differences in the House and Senate bills will be ironed out; that the bill will be passed and signed, and that it will contain relatively few safeguards for butter. Undoubtedly, the bill will have a bad effect on dairy industry.

Work is under way to make a frozen milk concentrate, similar to frozen orange juice, to which water could be added to make a product close to fresh fluid milk. Also, there is some sentiment for a federal law to set health standards for milk in interstate commerce, with the assumption that any dairy that met those laws could ship milk to any state. If all these things come to pass, a big shift in dairying may result.

GUIDE POSTS: Some years ago the National Grange set up three Guide Posts. They are worth study by every citizen. You may be assured that any scheme that does not square up with these three Guide Posts is unsound. Here they are:

1. All prosperity springs from the production of wealth; anything which retards the production of wealth is unsound.
2. The compensation of each should be based on what he contributes to the general welfare.
3. The prime purpose of government is to protect its citizens from aggression—both physical and economic.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IT'S COMICAL as it can be the way Mirandy works on me to be like more ambitious men and work a little now and then. You'd think that after all these years of pleading, storming, threats and tears, she'd know it is a hopeless task and wouldn't waste the time to ask. But she has got a stubborn pride, and the 'most ev'rything's been tried, she keeps on looking for a scheme that might make true her fondest dream. She lives on hope that some fine day she can face all her friends and say: "My husband would be hard to beat; why, he would rather work than eat!" She's always looking high and low for women folks who claim to know just how to make a husband jump and spend less time upon his rump. When she returns from town or club, I know there'll be some more hubbub while she tries out a new idea that she's been told might work on me. One time she may sit on my lap and use sweet words to bait her trap; or she might storm into the house and scream that I'm some kind of louse. I really find it lots of fun, especially since I've always won; I'm proud that I've successfully matched all those female wits, by gee.

February Farm Bulletin

This Month:

1. An all-year-round truck tire that's worth knowing about.
2. Longer life for your rear tractor tires.
3. A thought before spring plowing time.
4. Remedy for hard starting.

1. An all-year-round truck tire that's worth knowing about.



Tires on farm trucks take a beating in any weather—Gulf's new All-Service Tire, built in small and large truck sizes, is designed especially to stand up under the tough punishment your farm truck takes. It has *traction-plus*. Its high, open-slotted shoulders, with cross-the-tread cleats, are deep and sharply edged for extra pulling in muddy and snow clogged roads, or across open fields. The tread is much deeper, much wider and heavier than passenger tire treads, for long, economical wear-life.

Gulf All-Service Tires are fortified against bruising and snagging, contain 6 full plies, and are built with a new, more efficient rayon cord that's 60% stronger than ordinary cords. Double breakers, too! Ask your Gulf dealer about Gulf All-Service Tires.

2. Longer life for your rear tractor tires.



Reliable field tests show that liquid-weighted tires last a good deal longer if some space is left for air pressure.

A good rule to follow: Fill only to the upper valve level when liquid-weighting your tractor tires. Then the remaining air acts as a shock absorber to protect your casings.

For more information on liquid-weighting, see page 39 of the Gulf Farm Tractor Guide.

3. A thought before spring plowing time.



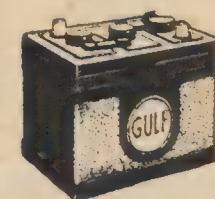
There's been a lot of talk in the farm papers about the special open-center type of tread of the Gulf Rear Tractor Tire.

Seems farmers are amazed at the way this high-cleated tread penetrates the soil—even bites right through sod. That means better traction—more pull at the draw-bar.

These rugged tires will help you get more work out of your tractor.

Stop in at your Gulf dealer's and have him show you the whole family of Gulf Tractor and Farm Implement Tires.

4. Remedy for hard starting.



If you're having starting troubles these cold mornings, you might check the spark plugs. Too-wide gaps make hard starting.

And if the battery is weak, don't take a chance on it. Get yourself a new Gulf battery so you'll have plenty of starting power from now on.

Why not stop in at your Gulf dealer's, next time you're in town?

GULF

Farm Aids



Sez Zeke: "I'm proud of my family as we walk along Main
All dressed like a million—thanks to BLENN on my grain!"

New Process
Blenn
Swift's
Specialized Crop Maker

Zeke likes to live in style. He knows that BLENN, Swift's specialized crop maker, helps make him the needed cash. There is no doubt that this superior plant food does earn extra money for growers of corn and other grains. A normal application means an investment of \$4 to \$5 an acre . . . but the increased yield New Process BLENN can give makes it a mighty profitable investment. This modern plant food actually lowers the cost of production per bushel. It helps to grow more from each acre you plant.

One thing that makes modern BLENN a better plant food is the new process used to manufacture it. Developed by Swift, this *exclusive* manufacturing method gives BLENN exceptional uniformity. First, complete mechanical mixing—then, complete chemical processing.

Like all Swift's Plant Foods, BLENN is now more uniform in four important ways: 1) uniform blending, mixing, curing; 2) uniform freedom from caking, lumping, bridging; 3) uniform distribution through your machines; 4) uniform feeding of your crop throughout the entire season.

Use BLENN as a growth-promoting food for your grain. You'll get bigger yields, better crops. Order all you need of this modern plant food right away. See your Authorized Swift Agent about BLENN today!

SWIFT & COMPANY

Plant Food Division
Chicago 9, Ill.



Buy at the sign of the RED STEER

A Good Steer

Never make the mistake of thinking that a good commercial plant food, like BLENN, can do the *whole* job of increasing your crop yields. You also need a good soil management program. That calls for lime where needed—good rotations that include a legume—erosion control—good seed—drainage, if necessary, and good tillage. Remember to plow under barnyard manures and green manures.

* * *

America's greatest crop is probably our most neglected crop. We do mean *pasture* grass. It's relatively easy to turn a fair to poor pasture into a good one. Try an application of BLENN and watch for results.

Just listen to some of the results others are getting with BLENN.

"In 15 years of farming I have used many plant foods. Last year I found the answer to my plant food 'wants' . . . Swift's BLENN increased my yields by 10% per acre. Such an increase is high, as I have always followed good cultural practices. It's proof to me that BLENN is a superior plant food for grain."

Leon Hill, Sandy Lake, Pa.

* * *

FREE! We will gladly send you a 16-page booklet that gives the facts about BLENN. It's a real opportunity to cash in on the experience others have had with this specialized crop-maker. Write to Plant Food Division, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill., and ask for it.



Some Advantages of GRASS SILAGE

THE NORTHEAST is a grass country. In spite of the impressive figures showing production of cash crops, fruits and vegetables, the crop which occupies the biggest area is grass in the form of meadows and pastures. One reason why the Northeast is a land of grass is that we have the rainfall.

For many years farmers have been advised to cut their hay early in order to improve its quality, and for just as many years the weather has interfered with men's plans, not only preventing harvest in some fields but ruining the quality of many fields after they have been cut.

Putting up and feeding grass silage, a practice which has been developed rapidly in the last few years, is the best way so far devised for permitting the early harvest of grass when its quality is highest and preserving it with the smallest amount of losses. Here are some of the reasons for that statement:

1 Grass for silage can be harvested at its best stage.

Harvesting and cutting of grass into the silo can even, in a pinch, be done when it is raining. It is neither necessary to wait for drying weather nor to stop when the weather threatens. Grass before it becomes mature is high in protein; it is palatable and highly digestible.

2 Putting grass in the silo cuts down on waste.

There is a lot of waste in putting up dry hay and it comes principally in two ways: first, there is a loss in quality which results when hay gets wet after it is cut. In many cases where it is wet several times, the end product is a poor quality of bedding. The second place where waste is heavy is in shattering of dry leaves. Leaves, of course, are most highly digestible and are highest in protein. Where this loss of leaves progresses to the point where the hay is mostly stems, the value of the hay is largely lost. Putting grass in the silo avoids this loss to a very high degree.

3 Grass silage helps to distribute labor throughout the season.

Most dairymen wish to have some dry hay. Where part of the crop is put into the silo it is possible to get that part of the work done early. Later in the season dry hay can be made, but even then, if it is not too late, rainy weather does not result in a stoppage of the job. When the weather is wet the grass can still go in the silo.

During the dry, hot months of July and August some of this grass silage can be fed, thereby making it unnecessary to grow emergency pasture crops, and later in the fall the silos can be refilled with corn silage.

4 Grass silage helps summer pasture.

Where a field of grass and clover is cut early and put into the silo, that field still has time to recover and make a good growth before dry, hot weather comes in mid-summer. Many times this growth is ready for pasture just at the time when permanent pastures are on the down grade.

Grass silage has other advantages which are worth thinking about. For example, no one yet has found a better means of preventing erosion than to keep a field in grass.

In general, farmers have found that adopting grassland farming (and this usually means some grass silage) increases the livestock carrying capacity

of the farm. The question then arises as to how the farm set-up should be changed to take advantage of this. The answer will depend entirely on the individual circumstances on the farm; but there are several possibilities. One, of course, is to keep more cows. This is likely to be the solution if barn room is available. If it isn't, some dairymen will hesitate about building and enlarging their stables. In such cases the answer, in areas where corn can be grown for grain, is likely to be an increase in this crop, thereby cutting down the amount of purchased feed.

This permits flexibility. If hay happens to be short and pastures dry so that a considerable amount of grass silage is fed out during the summer, it is a simple matter to put some of the corn intended for grain into the silo, or if there is no need for corn silage, it is just allowed to mature and is husked.—H. L. Cosline.

—A.A.—

GROWING POTATOES

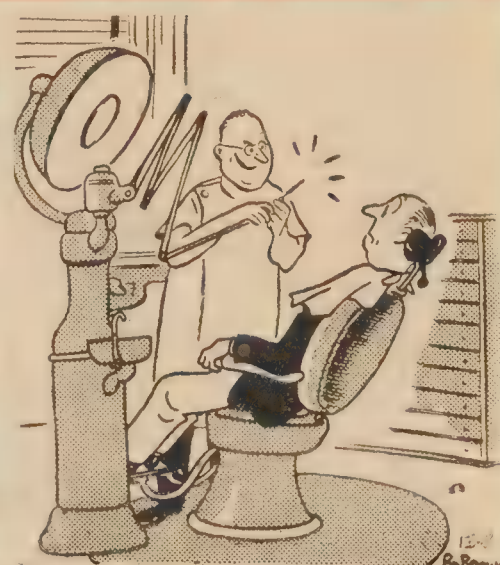
PROFESSOR A. J. PRATT, vegetable crops specialist, Cornell, in his recent 4-H bulletin on potato growing says:

"Most things that make the crop big make potatoes good. The following are 'musts' in a first-rate potato project: (1) Disease-free seed of a blight-immune variety; (2) Plenty of seed, from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre; (3) Seed that has short, thick, green sprouts at planting time; (4) Good soil with an acidity of about pH 5.0; (5) Plenty of fertilizer, at least one ton of 4-8-10 or 5-10-10 to the acre; (6) Half the fertilizer plowed under and the other half put in bands, near the row; (7) Good weed control; (8) Thorough insect control with DDT; and (9) Care in digging and handling the potatoes."

—A.A.—

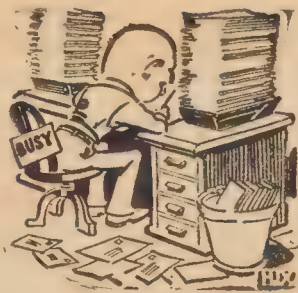
SIDE-DRESSING VEGETABLE CROPS

According to C. H. Nissley, vegetable extension specialist of the New Jersey Experiment Station, practically all vegetable crops respond to a sidedressing of a complete fertilizer after they have attained full growth and when the plants are maturing their fruit. This, he says, is especially true of melons and cucumbers, which respond to an extra application of complete fertilizer after the vines reach a length of 24 inches or more. The amount to use will depend on the fertility of the soil and the previous applications of fertilizer . . . A sidedressing should not be made unless the plants indicate a need for it. Let your plants be your guide.



"Well, another minute and we'll find out if that little old nerve is still alive and kicking!"

From the A. A. MAILBAG



Readers Grow Corn for Grain

IN A RECENT editorial titled, "Can We Grow Corn for Grain in the Northeast?" Editor Ed Eastman confessed that he couldn't remember what the old-timers called the selected ears braided into a string to save for seed. Now he has a wide choice of names sent in by readers from Maine to Pennsylvania. Some of the letters on corn for grain are reprinted below. You can read 'em and decide for yourself whether the seed braided and saved was called risk, wrist, rusk, hank, braick, braid, trace, switch or, string!

* * *

Grows Own Scratch

REGARDING your editorial, "Can We Grow Corn For Grain in the Northeast?", I find that it is nice to have a crib of corn after the silo has been filled, in our case anyway, as we have about 500 laying hens and it serves as scratch grain.

You should remember what they called the seed, as I am only 57 and traced a lot of seed a few years back. You call those bundles of seed corn traces or rusks.—W. W. Feelin, Blossvale, N. Y.

* * *

Old Husking Bees

YOU ASKED the name the ol' fellows called braick of corn. I believe the name was wrist of corn and was also called a hank, string, braick or braid of corn.

I hope you will open up and tell the readers how the Old Timers would try to grow the longest ears and also something about the old time husking bees.—Joseph J. Cashin, Moravia, N. Y.

* * *

A Dual-Purpose Crop

YOU HAVE invited discussion in *American Agriculturist* on growing ear corn in the Northeast. You are to be congratulated in picking out one of the recent developments which needs airing, with the breezes coming from both sides.

When the white men who visited the cornbelt were called explorers and it was still a grassy plain inhabited by wild animals and Indians, the Northeast was growing corn.

Our direct costs are a little more in the Northeast in terms of man hours per acre, but our land is worth less than cornbelt land and thus carries lower fixed charges.

Our yields come surprisingly close to cornbelt averages. In some northeastern areas, such as central Jersey and parts of South-eastern Pennsylvania, average yields are fully equal to those of the mid-West. Production of 75 bu. of dry shelled corn to the acre, even in New York State, is commonplace and goes unnoticed.

Here we have a considerable choice of adapted hybrids and all the power equipment available to other regions. The almost universal northeastern practice of growing corn upon manured sod is apparently providing us an advantage in protein content. Preliminary evidence shows that our advantage runs from 10% to 20% more protein than carried by shipped-in corn.

To move a ton of corn from the Midwest farm where grown to the Northeast farm where fed is now estimated to cost less than \$25. Of this sum, \$13 is required for several forms of transportation. The balance can be account-

ed for in shelling, cleaning, drying when necessary, storage, shrink, insurance, bags and bagging and several handlings along the line. Our slightly higher direct costs do not approach \$25 a ton.

To me, corn in the Northeast is always a dual purpose crop—good for silage and good for grain. More and more we look to the same field for both. Corn picking machines are available for custom work and they become more numerous each year.—T. E. Milliman, Ithaca, N. Y.

P. S. In Monroe Co., N. Y., I've been growing ear corn for 12 years.

* * *

In Maine, It's "Trace"

I WAS born on a farm in Hartford, Maine, in 1888, from which my folks moved when I was 13. I am now a retail grain dealer in Canton where I have been situated for 31 years.

I notice you ask on your editorial page about what they used to call the strings of corn. I remember here in Maine they called them traces of corn.

I enjoy your editorial page very much. I also have your books "Growing up in The Horse and Buggy Days" and "Tough Sod." They are splendid.—Edward L. Goding, Canton, Me.

* * *

Risking Flint Corn

IN A RECENT issue of A. A. you had an editorial about flint corn for husking in the Northeast, and you said you couldn't recall what the seed corn was called.

They were risks of seed corn. I have been risking some flint seed corn today. I never could do as nice a job as did my father and grandfather. It requires quite a little good judgment to select the ears, leave just the right amount of husk, and successfully braid a risk of corn.

I think the main reason the older farmers here don't raise flint husking corn is that it is somewhat difficult to get a mechanical corn picker. Hard to get anyone to cut and shock corn the old-fashioned way—to lift such heavy shocks on and off the wagon—and they think one is not "finished off in the belfry" if they are asked to husk corn.—Arthur G. Luke, Amsterdam, N. Y.

* * *

New Varieties Better

YES, GOOD corn can be grown in the Northeast. We have grown corn on this farm for the last 13 years and had good corn most of the time. However, to get good corn we must have the right seed and the right cultivation. Canadian Flint corn has been grown here for many years, but it is not suited to machine harvesting for many of the ears are too low. The Maine B is a newer corn and a much better corn that usually ripens here.

We have found that Jacques' 802 is the best corn for us. It works well in machine harvesting and usually gives a good yield of good hard corn. However, it must be planted as early as possible and harvested as late as possible. Some of our seasons are damp at harvesting time so the ears are not as dry as desired to keep well. In any event the crib must be well designed. It should be as well ventilated as possible. Our biggest problem is to keep the corn from molding.—A. L. Fitch, New Sharon, Me.

for BIGGER CROPS ahead



USE THIS CULTIVATOR *behind!*

The forward-looking farmer . . . cultivating with a Ford Tractor equipped with a Dearborn Rear Attached Cultivator is sure of a clean crop. This cultivator follows the tractor accurately. There's no neck-tiring watching of gangs down under you. Your eyes are well ahead, just as in plowing, planting or mowing.

You get a better cultivator for less money because the Ford Tractor's Triple Quick-Attaching replaces bolts and nuts for mounting; and Ford Tractor built-in Hydraulic Touch Control replaces levers and springs on the cultivator. For fast, effective killing of weeds to increase your yields and profits, ask your Ford Tractor dealer to demonstrate this equipment.

DEARBORN MOTORS CORPORATION • DETROIT 3, MICHIGAN

Dearborn Rear Attached Cultivator

This cultivator comes with either rigid or spring shanks. Spacing is easily adjusted for two rows of corn, cotton, tobacco, etc., and many vegetable crops. One-minute attaching and detaching save time when time means money.

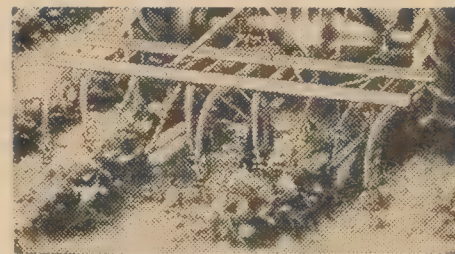


See your Ford Tractor
dealer now . . .



GET A DEMONSTRATION . . .

Try this type of cultivation. Your nearby Ford Tractor dealer will gladly demonstrate the Ford Tractor and Dearborn Rear Attached Cultivator; then, judge for yourself. See or phone him now.




Dearborn Rigid Shank Cultivator, companion to the Spring Shank Cultivator in large picture. A favorite wherever a Rigid Shank Cultivator is preferred.

Ford Farming MEANS LESS WORK . . .
MORE INCOME PER ACRE

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE on Peebles' KAF-KIT

We guarantee you complete satisfaction with the feeding results of Peebles' KAF-KIT when fed to your calves as directed. Feed KAF-KIT for 7 weeks. If you are not convinced that the KAF-KIT program raises better calves than any similar program, give your dealer a written statement as to why you are not satisfied. He will cheerfully refund the full purchase price of the Peebles' KAF-KIT used by you during this feeding test.

WESTERN CONDENSING CO. Appleton, Wis. San Francisco, Calif.



Peebles' KAF-KIT Must do a Job for You or it Costs You Nothing!

Now you can raise big, husky "milk-fed" calves on practically no whole milk. You can cut calf-feeding costs 1/3 or more—save 250-500 lbs. of milk per calf. Peebles' KAF-KIT replaces milk safely because it's made from milk—98% milk serum solids plus guaranteed available amounts of Vitamins A, D and Riboflavin. That's why KAF-KIT raises calves with real milk-fed "bloom" and vitality. It's easy to feed. It remains in suspension during feeding.

See your KAF-KIT dealer now. We're so confident that KAF-KIT will develop the finest calves you've ever raised that we want you to try it at our risk. Feed KAF-KIT as directed for 7 weeks. If you are not completely satisfied with the feeding results, your money will be refunded. This offer is good on all KAF-KIT purchased before May 1, 1950. Don't delay! Order your KAF-KIT now.

KAF-KIT did a job for these Farmers and it can do a Job for you



"At 4 months, KAF-KIT raised calf is as big as 6 month old calf on another replacement."
D. E. Santore,
Danbury, Conn.

"I have raised 18 calves on Peebles' KAF-KIT. I like it because it seems to eliminate scours."
W. M. Church,
Auburn, N. Y.

98%

MILK SERUM SOLIDS plus guaranteed available amounts of Vitamins A, D and Riboflavin.



WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

World's largest producer of whey products
Appleton, Wis. San Francisco, Calif.

PRE-FRESHENING BUILD-UP at New Low Cost

Of all times in the cow's cycle, calving time bears down with severe demands on bodily vigor and stamina. And the new Jumbo Drum of Kow-Kare now brings amazingly low-cost to a famous build-up program. Valuable Drugs, Iron, Iodine, Cobalt, Calcium, Phosphorus and Vitamin D promote appetite and digestion, provide necessary mineral and vitamin replacements, bring added vigor when stamina is needed most.



Remember this... ANY size of Kow-Kare is an investment, not an expense, but the new bulk Drum brings the cost down from 49¢ to 33¢ a pound. There now can be no question of the wisdom of Kow-Kare pre-conditioning of all freshening cows for at least a month. With normal cows under stress of heavy feeding, a one-week-a-month Kow-Kare schedule usually is enough. Your dealer has OR WILL QUICKLY GET the new Drum; or if your herd is small, there's a smaller size Kow-Kare to fit your need.

FREE Write today for new edition, 24-page guide-COW BOOK once in treating common cow ailments.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
LYNDONVILLE 12, VERMONT

Every FRESHENING cow

needs KOW-KARE



HARRIS SEEDS NORTH STAR IS A MONEY-MAKER

Everyone knows that good early corn brings premium prices. That's why each year more growers are planting North Star. Not only is it early (67 days from planting to picking), but it has excellent quality, attractive appearance and yields abundantly. The vigorous seed may be planted in cold soil and the husky plants stand up well under adverse growing conditions.

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JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC.

33 Moreton Farm, Rochester 11, New York

1950 CATALOG now ready

Harris' Hybrid Sweet Corn, North Star

Controlled Stable Temperature Means More Milk

By CHESTER DALRYMPLE

AN automatic power shutter is one of the latest mechanical "farm hands" that has been developed to improve farming conditions. It's another step towards "perfect" stable ventilation for dairy-men and was devised by William F. Millier for the New York Farm Electrification Council, which is headed by Prof. C. N. Turner of Cornell University.

"The new automatic power shutter is the best answer to the small dairyman's needs for temperature control in the stable," states Professor Turner. When fans were first used, they were selected for 60 c.f.m. (cubic feet of air per minute) for each cow as the best

opens, allowing the fan to draw air at 100 c.f.m. from the ceiling, removing the hottest, most moisture-laden air from the stable. After the temperature falls below the thermostat setting, the device closes the shutter and the fan starts drawing from the floor at 40 c.f.m. again.

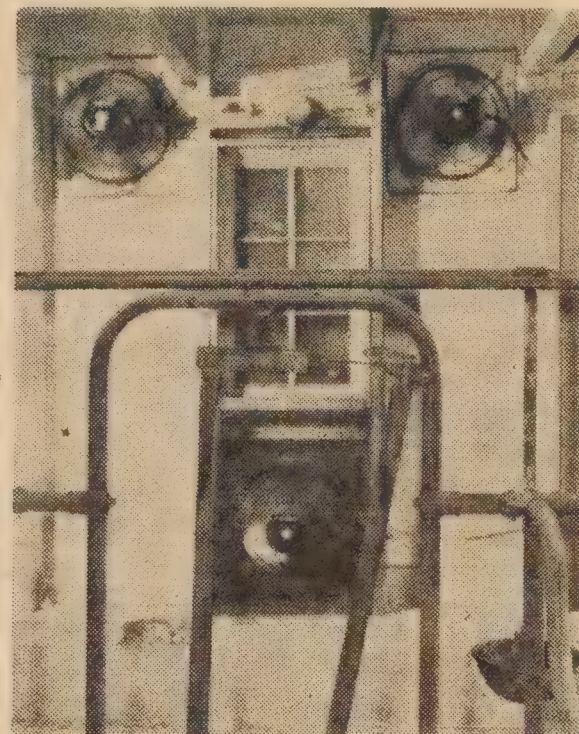
For herds of about 35 cows or more, Professor Turner recommends two fans, one in a duct drawing continuously from the floor at 40 c.f.m. and the other, controlled by a thermostat, drawing from the ceiling at 60 c.f.m. This gives a total of 100 c.f.m. when the temperature reaches the thermostat setting and the top fan comes on.

The other half of the story, intakes, is also important. The Cornell engineer recommends the conventional Fairbanks-Goodman box-type inlets which take air either from outdoors or the hay mow. The advantage of taking it from the mow is that the air is warmer than the outside air, which allows more to be drawn into the stable, thus absorbing more moisture, without lowering the temperature too much.

A recent development by Millier, a former research engineer at Cornell, is the slot intake. This consists of a one-inch slot around the barn between the wall and the mow floor through which the air from the mow is drawn into the stable.

Initially in a new barn there would be practically no cost of construction, and it would take two men less than a day to cut the slot in old barns. The air coming from the mow is tempered, and coming through the slots it blankets the stable walls which acts as insulation and reduces heat loss, besides keeping the stables completely free of condensation.

Professor Turner advises farmers to work out the best arrangement with their district engineer for their barn. It might be powered shutter and slot intake, or two fans and box intakes. Whichever it is, it will be the best method yet developed for ending ventilation problems. Besides, working conditions will be better, rotting of barns will be stopped, losses from wet hay in the mow will be eliminated, and, most important, milk production will increase.



The 52 stanchion barn of Clifford Schutt in Dryden, N. Y., has had a slot type intake and fan outtake for over a year with good success. Three fans are used due to the limited space between the stanchions, but the amount of air, the important thing, is the same, 40 cubic feet per minute from the floor and 60 c.f.m. from the ceiling. Despite wide fluctuation in outdoor temperatures, Mr. Schutt found that his stable temperature remained close to 52 degrees.

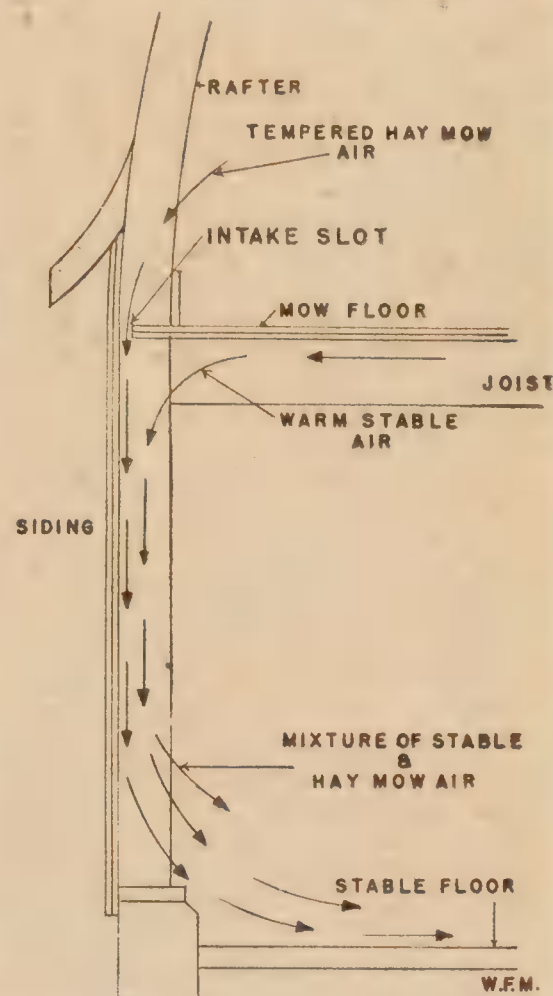
average delivery. But at cold temperatures this was too much air, while during the warm spells it wasn't half enough, and fluctuating temperatures cut into milk production. With the power shutter this trouble is eliminated.

The recommended arrangement is first to plan on 100 c.f.m. per 1,000 pounds of cow in an adequately insulated barn of at least two one inch boards with paper between. Next, install the fan near the ceiling in the wall of the barn, enclosed in a duct that leads to the floor. The duct cuts down the fan's capacity to 40 c.f.m., Turner explains—a big advantage to the farmer since the duct only has to be half as wide as is usually built and takes up that much less of the feed alley. At the top of the duct, opposite the fan, the automatic powered shutter is installed. This is operated by a device which is controlled by a thermostat.

With this set-up a farmer can be sure that whatever the outside temperature, his stable temperature will be right around 50 degrees, which has been found to be the best temperature for maximum milk production. The fan runs continuously, exhausting cool air at 40 c.f.m. from the floor or warm air from the ceiling at 100 c.f.m.

This is extremely important since cows continuously produce moisture that must be eliminated, as otherwise it collects in the hay mow and rots the building. When the temperature rises to the thermostat setting, the shutter

SLOT INTAKE FROM HAY MOW



A schematic drawing shows the simple operation of the slot type intake for stables. The air in the mow, warmer than the outside air, is drawn through the one inch slot between the mow floor and the wall down along the stable.



New York's champion fox trappers, concluding their 1949 season at a banquet and achievement program in Ithaca, inspect one of the prize winning pelts.

From left to right: Karl Chasey of Castile, Wyoming County, who placed first with a total catch of 42 foxes; second with 38, Gordon Schuknecht of Fillmore, Allegany County; tied for third with 37 foxes apiece were the next two boys, Melvin Vannote of Gowanda, Erie County, and Richard Tarey of Castile, Wyoming County.

Boys and Girls Trap 1511 Foxes

ON FRIDAY, February 3, winners in county fox trapping contests from 25 counties were entertained at a banquet in Bibbins Hall in Ithaca. This annual fox trapping contest, which is open to boys and girls over the State, is jointly sponsored by the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, the State Poultry Council, the Extension Department at the State College, and the *American Agriculturist*. The purpose of the contest is to teach boys and girls the proper methods of trapping and, along with it, to teach them many things about conservation. 1,108 boys and girls entered the contest and accounted for 1,511 foxes.

The State winner this year is Karl Chasey of Castile, Wyoming Co., who caught 42 foxes. Second prize went to Gordon Schuknecht, Fillmore, (Allegany) with 38 foxes. Tied for third were Melvin Vannote, Gowanda (Erie) and Richard Tarey, Castile (Wyoming) with 37 foxes apiece. Fifth was George Reinhardt, Chaffee (Erie) with 36 fox-

es; sixth, Clayton Errington, West Falls (Erie) with 28; seventh, Henry Miller, Naples (Ontario) with 25.

At the banquet honoring the winners, H. L. Cosline, associate editor of *American Agriculturist*, was toastmaster. Commissioner Perry Duryea of the State Conservation Department presented prizes to the two top winners.

In addition to prizes for the most foxes caught, prizes were offered for the best prepared pelts. In this group first prize went to Norman Baker, Warsaw, (Wyoming). The other six top winners in pelt preparation were: 2nd, Douglas Weaver, Hudson, (Columbia); 3rd, Donald Blair, Town Line (Erie); 4th, Robert Lopp, Alexander (Genesee); 5th, Edgar VanVorhis, Jr., Hyndsville (Schoharie); 6th, Gaius Becker, Brocton (Chautauqua); 7th, Richard Wood, East Nassau (Rensselaer).

First prize for pelt preparation was a fishing rod, reel, line and hooks, and first prize in the fox trapping contest was an Ithaca shot gun.

The contest will be continued another year and it is expected that an even larger number of boys and girls may participate in it.

— A. A. —

MAPLE SUGAR PUBLICITY

The Maple Producers Cooperative Association, Inc., with headquarters at Gouverneur (St. Lawrence Co.) N. Y., is making plans to promote New York maple sugar products. This cooperative, which was organized in 1922, has about 450 members which, of course, is just a drop in the bucket so far as maple producers in the Northeast are concerned. However, it is a good start as pointed out by Manager Howard Patton and secretary-treasurer John Sipher.

Among the steps already planned is to set up an exhibit in the New York Central Railroad Station at Watertown plus a move to get New York State maple syrup used on New York Central Diners.

The next step is a meeting at Albany with representatives of the Department of Commerce and the State Bureau of Publicity to discuss plans for publicity for New York State maple products.



Eleven-year-old Sylvia Diedrich of Fairport, Monroe County, who took 11th place in the 1949 New York State fox trapping championship with a catch of 15 animals, poses with the prize-winning pelt which was entered by Norman Baker of Warsaw, Wyoming County. More than 1,000 trappers from 25 counties took part in the 1949 contest.



MINRALTONE HELPS BUILD CHAMPIONS

Here's a group of daughters of Good Acres Advancer, Approved. Good Acres' outstanding herd of Ayrshires is noted for its uniform good health and high production. They're MinRaltone fed.

Good Acres' Outstanding Herd Protected Against

HIDDEN HUNGER*

Good Acres, a 1000 acre farm at Waynesboro, Pa. boasts 250 head of fine Ayrshires. The herd's excellence is widely known — and judging from the photograph above, it will continue to produce standout Ayrshires.

Mr. D. W. Good is owner of Good Acres; Franklin C. Goshorn the Manager, and Charles A. Wagner the Herdsman. According to these men — "We've been feeding MinRaltone at Good Acres for five years, premixing it, and allowing the herd free access to it. We find MinRaltone helps keep our herd in top notch condition."

What MinRaltone will do for one breed, it will do for all. Follow the lead of successful dairymen — feed MinRaltone to your herd. MinRaltone protects against Hidden Hunger* because it contains 11 essential mineral elements with Vitamin D. Write for free MinRaltone feeding booklet and complete details.

NEAR'S FOOD CO., INC. ■ BINGHAMTON, N.Y.

Plants in Binghamton, N.Y. — Forsythe, Ga. — Chicago, Ill.



*HIDDEN HUNGER — Lack of essential mineral elements needed by livestock for sturdy health, rapid growth, peak production and reproduction.

NEAR'S
MINRALTONE

HEALTH - PRODUCTION - PROFITS

Carlson MOWER POWER Drives

Double the capacity of your Hay Mower by converting your ground drive Mower to a Power Driven Mower. Transmit power directly from power take-off with elimination of gears and pinions. Sickle bar lifts from seat of tractor. Cut Hay and Cut Expenses with Carlson Mower Power Drive. SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE TODAY FOR DETAILS.

CARLSON & SONS BERESFORD S.D. DAKOTA

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED

In the Market for?
BABY CHICKS?

See pages 16 and 17

GENUINE LADINO CLOVER SEED

99% Pure including 5% Timothy and Alsike—carefully reselected to highest standard of quality—good germination. 1 lb. \$4.95; 5 lbs. \$9.50; 10 lbs. \$18.50; 20 lbs. \$36.00. Prices postpaid. Check with order or seed shipped C. O. D. Order NOW.

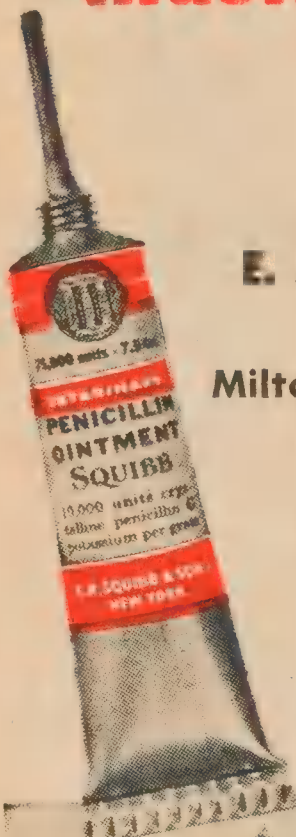
FAGLEY SEED COMPANY, Box 61, Archbold, Ohio

PROTECT Your Cows' Teats With UNADILLA PARTITIONS

Write for folders on low-priced folding partitions and stanchions.

Unadilla Silo Co., BOX 8-220, Unadilla, N.Y.

"The best treatment for mastitis* I've ever used!"



says
E. J. Lubeck
of
**Milton Junction,
Wisc.**



"We spent a lot of money trying to keep mastitis out of our herd of 27 Holsteins. We tried most of the mastitis treatments and nothing seemed to work.

"Then I read about Squibb's Penicillin Ointment. I went to my druggist, bought my first tube and used it. *I have not been without it since.*

"This Penicillin Ointment is the best treatment I've ever used. It has given us remarkable results and saved us real money. Now we expect to continue getting full production of milk and cream from clean, healthy cows.

"We especially like the shape and style of the tube. It is fine. Cows do not seem to object and the thin taper makes it mighty easy to insert in the quarter. The ointment comes out easily, too, so it only takes a few seconds to treat a quarter.

"Whenever there is the least sign of mastitis in our herd, we treat the cow then and there, as we keep Penicillin tubes in the barn all the time."

It's a good idea to do what Mr. Lubeck does: keep some Squibb Instant-use Penicillin *on hand* right in the barn, and treat mastitis early—as soon as it shows up.

Why not get a dozen tubes the next time you're in your drug store? They have it or can get it for you.

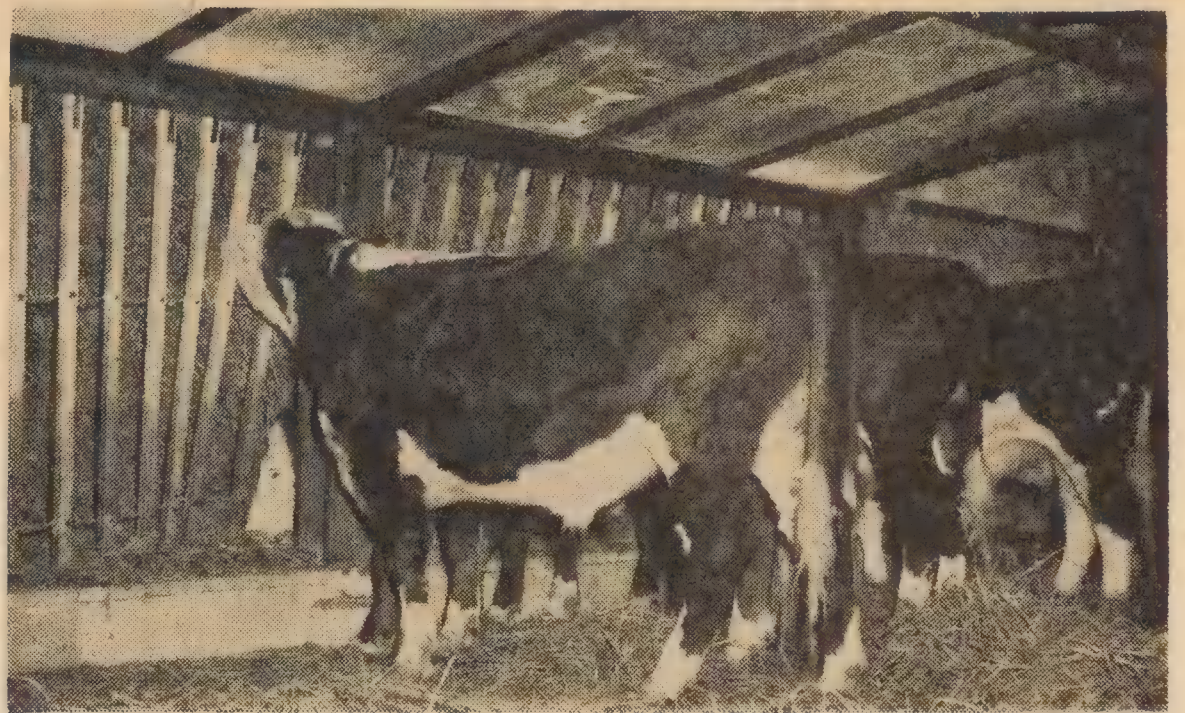
For accurate diagnosis of mastitis, consult your veterinarian.

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*Due to *Streptococcus agalactiae*, the cause of the largest percentage of all mastitis cases.

SQUIBB —A NAME YOU CAN TRUST

A "Self-Feeding" Barn



SOMETHING new in barn construction is being tried on the farm of Paul Mazur at Fiddler's Creek, N. J.

In fact, the barn consists of two quonsets, one inside the other with a space between. Chopped hay is blown into the area between the inner and outer barn, and the grass falls down into the space at the bottom on each side as the animals eat it. In other words, it is termed a self-feeding barn, and the work of feeding the animals is referred to by Mr. Mazur as 'steer' hours as compared to 'man' hours required to feed animals in a conventional barn.

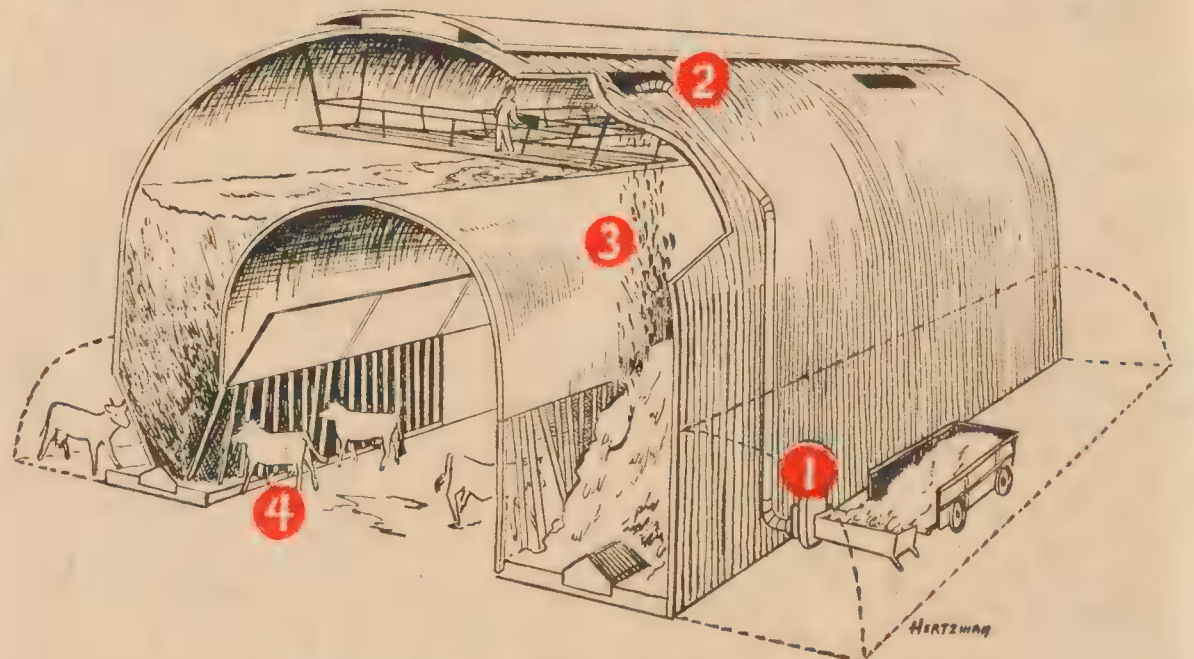
This method is suited only to pen stabling. On the Mazur farm, beef cattle are being housed, but it would

be equally applicable to dairy cows kept in the pen stable.

The picture above shows beef steers feeding. The drawing below will give you an idea of how the barn looks.

In the drawing, the dotted line at 1 shows how a half quonset can be added as a shelter for farm tools. At 2 the pipe from the blower is delivering hay to the peak of the barn. At 3 the cut hay is falling between the two walls and at 4 the inside doors are raised so that the animals can eat the chopped hay from between the slats.

The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at Rutgers is interested in this experiment. Two of the staff who have shown a great deal of interest are Dean Martin and Professor Bender.



Artificial Breeding Plus Good Herd Management Pay Off

(Continued from Page 3)

cows which show few, if any, outward signs of heat.

When a cow is to be bred, the inseminator is called promptly and is given all of the information necessary to time the breeding properly. In this regard, White believes that the training and experience of the inseminator make him best qualified to decide when the cow should be bred for best results, and he does not attempt to "out-guess" him. Occasional "problem cows" are examined by a veterinarian.

Fertilizer for More Roughage

The roughage program on this farm is outstanding and forms the basis for economical milk production. This good roughage, coupled with grain fed in accordance with production, keeps the herd in excellent condition and undoubtedly plays a major role in maintaining breeding efficiency.

Twelve years ago, the farm's seventy-five acres of crop land wouldn't cut enough hay to winter four cows and a team of horses. Today, the same acreage provides pasture, hay and silage for 58 head and, usually, a few tons of

surplus hay for sale.

During 1949, 32 tons of commercial fertilizer, more than 1,600 pounds per animal unit, were used in addition to manure. 37 tons of lime were applied to soils which required sweetening.

Rocky, thin soiled, rough pastures have been abandoned and the herd now grazes on crop land. Rye, oats, pre-grazed hayfields and clover aftermath are used to supplement thirty acres of ladino clover in providing an abundance of pasture.

Since the farm does not adapt itself to the growing of alfalfa, chief reliance for winter feeding is placed on early-cut mixed hay containing a high percentage of clover. The cows get all the good hay they will clean up in addition to corn silage.

The success of artificial breeding in Winthrop White's herd is a convincing demonstration of the value of close cooperation between farmer and inseminator. Accurate records take only a few minutes a day and, in view of the increased income which results from improved breeding efficiency, it would be hard to find a more profitable use for the dairyman's time.




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It's Handy

GARAGE MANAGEMENT

Our garage used to be a hen house, later an ice house. It isn't heated and breezes can blow through it, even though half of it is in the sidehill. From the rafters, a foot back of where the front of the car normally rests, we hung a large piece of canvas. The car pushes into this when it's parked in

\$2 FOR YOU

THE handy farm ideas on this page are contributed by our readers. Send us an idea that has saved you time, and if we use it on this page we will send you two dollars. Household time-savers not accepted in this department.

Contributions not used will not be returned unless a definite request is made.

the garage, the motor and hood are protected from any breezes sailing around. We don't have to hang a blanket over the hood; it's covered nicely by our piece of canvas. The motor starts at the first touch.

The interior of the garage is not lined and there are plenty of 2x4's. We nailed some boards from one to another, and in some spots placed nails. It's an ideal place to hang up our tools. The hoes, rakes, etc., are simply hung over the boards, and the shovels go on the nails. It makes us a tool house.

—Ted Townsend, Waterville, N. Y.

—A.A.—

A BETTER CROWBAR

Here is a bar for driving post holes which is far better than a plain crowbar. I had it made by a local black-



smith. It is the same size as a crowbar except at the bottom which, as you can see, is considerably larger. If you couldn't get another, you wouldn't sell it for ten times the price it cost you.

—V. P. Aldrich, Fredonia, N. Y.

—A.A.—

DUSTING POTATOES

If you have a small patch of potatoes planted, a good method of dusting them is to put the dust in any ordinary burlap bag and shake the bag up and down over each plant. A surprisingly good uniform dusting job will result.

—Kenneth Gabrosek, Fly Creek, N. Y.



AN OLD BICYCLE WHEEL is used on the James C. Cooper farm at Marcellus, New York, to make the speed reduction necessary for a 1/2 h. p. motor to operate the cement mixer.



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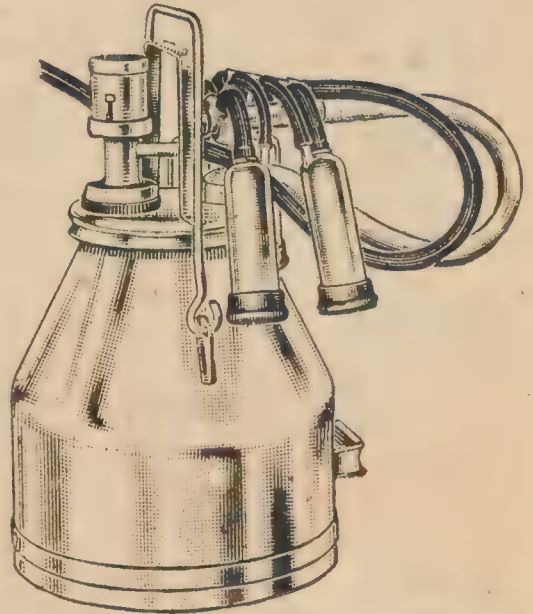
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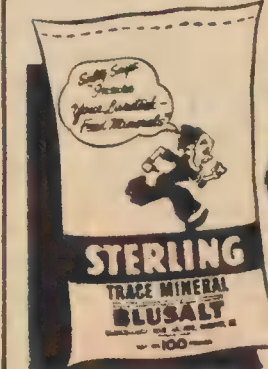
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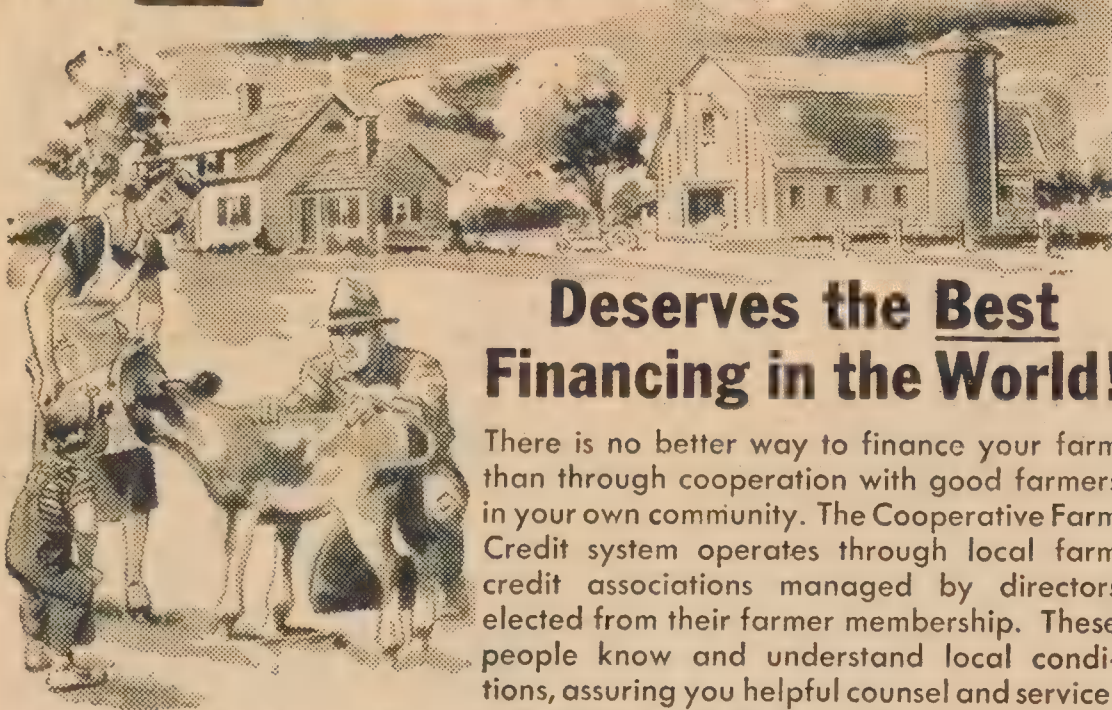
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New England's Agriculture Offers Happiness and Success

(Continued from Page 1)

given all too briefly, yet sufficient to show the picture of the healthy, prosperous condition of the agriculture of old New England:

First. How big is this agricultural business?

The farmers of New England have \$1,240,470,000 invested in lands, buildings, equipment, and livestock. The amount of cash receipts from the sale of their farm products in 1948 amounted to \$825,006,000. Dairy products led the procession with a value of \$224,028,000; followed by poultry, \$191,325,000; potatoes, \$121,485,000; and other commodities to the amount of \$288,168,000.

Dairy and Poultry Area

Reference has been made to the changes that have taken place in our agriculture. Let us examine some of them. In the last 50 years the dairy cow population in New Hampshire has decreased 48,000 head, yet the production per cow has steadily increased. The smaller herds have decreased and those of 20 milking cows and over have increased.

Look, if you will, at the poultry industry. The cash receipts from poultry alone now provide 41.4 per cent of the total that farmers of New Hampshire receive from the sale of their marketings annually. In 1924, the amount was \$6,099,000, and in 1948, \$28,671,000. In 1900, New Hampshire produced 7,000,000 dozen eggs; in 1947, 31,500,000 dozen, an increase of 350 per cent. In the meantime the progressive poultrymen of this state have developed a new breed—the New Hampshire—which is now the most numerous single breed in the United States. The poultry industry in New England is small in the number of layers on farms and in total egg production when compared with states like Iowa and Minnesota. Yet in cash receipts per bird from eggs produced, the New England states claim six out of the first seven places among our 48 states.

Caters to Many Markets

Now let us glance at market trends and opportunities. First let us recognize that improved transportation and land development in the West have brought greatly increased competition with our New England products. The reverse is also true. Maine potatoes find outlets in 27 or more big Eastern markets, and were on sale at Pacific Coast points this past year. Day-old chicks and breeding stock from New England are being shipped all over the United States and exported. Maine lobsters are being served in the restaurants of California. Cranberries from Cape Cod, blueberries from Maine and New Hampshire, tobacco from Connecticut, maple sugar and syrup from Vermont, all of these products and others are finding markets throughout the United States.

However, the markets for much of our produce are right here in the Northeast. There are over 20,000,000 people within 300 miles of Durham, New Hampshire. The income of those living in New England, New York, and New Jersey in 1946 was \$40,981,000, or 24 per cent of the total of the whole United States. Here within our reach, then, are to be found the best markets in the world.

More and more, our products are catering to the demand for high quality, specialized products adapted and packaged to consumer demand. New methods also are being used in marketing. Our wholesale and retail stores are cooperating with our research workers and producers in preserving the appearance and quality of our fruits and vegetables, milk and eggs, until they

reach the consumer. Our roadside markets are increasing direct sales from producer to consumer. Another interesting marketing development is the growing practice of encouraging the general public to come to the farm and harvest their own supply of apples, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, and some vegetables. This plan can be increasingly used by the small producer near city populations.

Yes, it is true that the number of farms in New England has been decreasing. Is that a sign of decadent agriculture? Certainly not when the production from the remaining farms has been greater than it was when the number was twice as many. Many of those census farms have been consolidated with others. They have become efficient units. They produce more per acre. Our animal production per unit has increased though the numbers may have decreased in some instances. We have changed from an extensive type of farming to a more intensive type, and more profitable agriculture has resulted. True, we have here in the Northeast a lot of small family-size farms, if one can define a family-size farm. We have room for them, and we have room for the commercial farm.

That young men are interested in our agricultural opportunities is shown by some Federal Land Bank figures for the Northeast. In their 1949 study, 32 per cent of their new borrowers were under 40 years of age. This, coupled with the fact that many a young man is either financed by his father or in his father's name, indicates the confidence that young and old have in the agriculture of the Northeast.

Land of Modern Homes

Up to this point I have said nothing about the most important phase of farming in New England. In my opinion it is the farm home. I will leave to others the privilege of waxing eloquent about these tight, snug little farm homes so typical of New England. Let me give you some cold facts. In none of the other three geographical areas of the United States will you find as high a percentage of running water in the farm homes, as much electricity being used, nor as many telephones, radios, or automobiles. In New Hampshire 82 per cent of the farms have electricity, 62 per cent have phones, and 72 per cent have running water. The national averages are only 47, 31, and 28 per cent respectively.

In our New England farm homes are to be found most modern conveniences. refrigerators, freezers, electric stoves, washing machines, ironers, vacuum cleaners, running water, toilets and bathrooms, furnace heat, and nearness to all those desired privileges that are provided by the urban and city areas.

Land of Advantages

Not only has New England a great heritage but it contains all of those fundamentals essential to a future of prosperity and happiness. Situated on the Atlantic Coast, with its possibilities for export trade, its skilled labor, its agricultural possibilities enhanced by the new developments in machinery adapted to the small farm, these and many other facts promise much in the future development of this area. Here are the great vacation privileges of the Northeast; mountains of great beauty; thousands of lakes and streams.

All of these advantages and many others are all around us, available almost for the asking. Can one desire more opportunities for happiness and success than the conditions surrounding us in our everyday living here in New England?

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Question Box

Is it advisable to save snap bean seed from my own crop?

This practice is usually unsafe and undesirable. Nearly all of our snap bean varieties are susceptible to bacterial blight. Under our humid conditions the crop is very likely to be affected early in the season because of the blight carried over in the seed.

Most of our snap bean seed is grown in southern Idaho where conditions are too dry for the disease to multiply. Therefore, if one can be certain his seed grew there, he can be certain it is blight free. However, our difficulty is that some of our seed is grown in Colorado and Wyoming where blight is very prevalent.

I may add that it is possible but not practical to attempt to save seed from the home-grown crop, even though the pods appear to be quite free of the disease.—E. V. Hardenburg.

What causes new red raspberry canes to die at the tips in the spring?

The raspberry cane borer lays eggs in the tips of the canes. The eggs hatch and the worms burrow down in the canes. Cut them off below the worm and burn them.

I plan to have a garden on ground that was in grass last year. Can I grow strawberries successfully?

You are very likely to lose too many plants from white grubs. Strawberries seem to do better on old ground well supplied with humus.

I have a grape vine in my back yard. How much fertilizer should I use on it?

From a third to a half pound of a nitrogen carrier such as sulfate of ammonia or nitrate of soda. If these are not readily available, use a pound of 5-10-5 fertilizer. Apply evenly over an area several feet around the plant and put it on very early in the spring.

I would like to obtain information on the feeding value of beet pulp, corn silage and molasses, also, the recommended rate to feed these ingredients to dairy cows.

Beet pulp usually analyses 9.2% protein, .5% fat, and contains 1356 pounds of TDN per ton. It is considered a good feed ingredient, very palatable and slightly laxative.

Roughly, one pound of dried beet pulp is about equal to 3 pounds of corn silage. If allowed to soak up all the water it can, one pound of wet beet pulp will about equal one pound of silage in feeding value. Another comparison is that dried beet pulp is considered to have 90% of the feed value of corn and oats.

Since you have water bowls in the barn, you might be able to feed as much as 6 to 8 pounds of dried beet pulp per day, per cow, thus replace 18 to 24 pounds of silage. If they won't eat this readily, I'd suggest you soak it in water in the morning, to feed at night.

Molasses is a very economical feed ingredient and can safely be fed to the extent of 3 to 4 pounds per day. You can make molasses serve two purposes if you feed it on the hay. It will supply additional nutrients and make the cows consume more hay. By mixing a little warm water with it just before feeding, you can easily pour a small stream over the hay.

Some feeders short of silage are feeding as high as 4 pounds of molasses per cow per day on the hay, and get excellent results. If you can get molasses in an old milk can, and keep it in the basement of the barn, it is not so difficult to handle, especially if you mix some warm water with it just before feeding.—F. K. Naegely.



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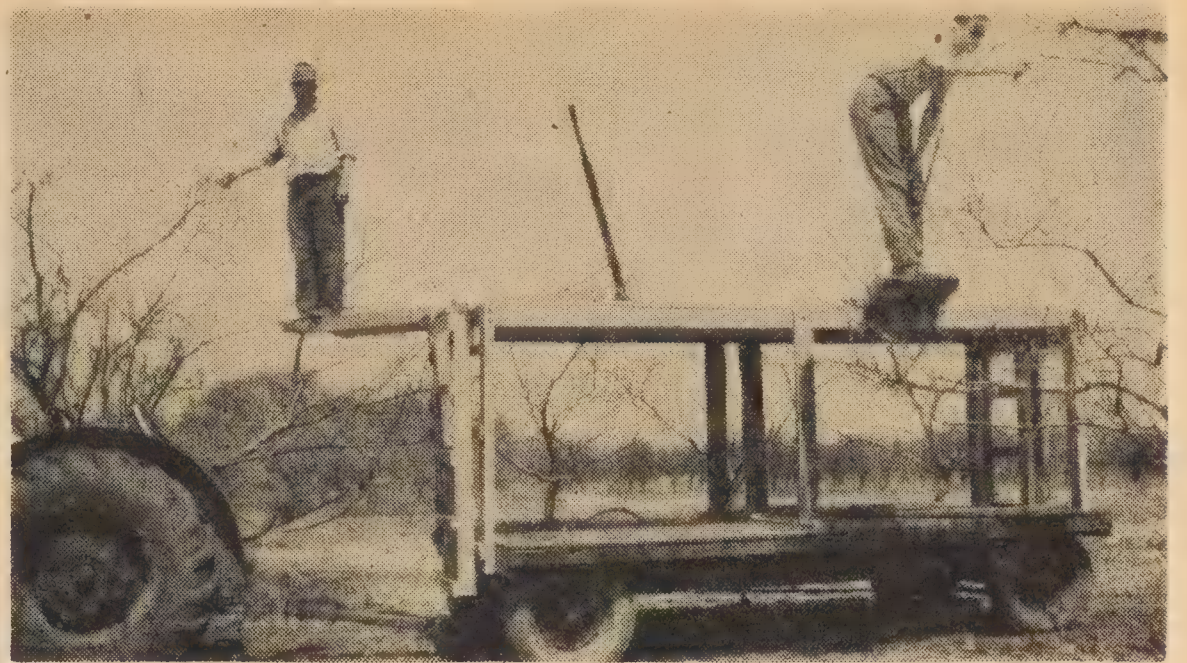
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EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER, Honeoye Falls, N.Y.



This home-made pruning platform saves time, keeps you out of snow or mud, and enables you to do a better job.

How to Build a Pruning Platform

By JESSE CLARK, Niagara County, N. Y., Fruit Grower

THE mechanics of pruning probably have not been changed in the past ten or twenty years. We have tractors and high-powered sprayers to speed other orchard work, but in pruning, the operator still climbs the trees, uses a step or straight ladder. The tools are about the same—a hand saw, hand clippers or long-handled shears.

Recently there has been interest in some kind of a platform or tower from which the operator can do the pruning without much climbing. These platforms are mounted on rubber-tired wagons, trucks or tractors. Some towers are built on mechanical pitchers so that the operator can be lifted into the trees. Some outfits have a platform which can be elevated and swung by hydraulic control.

The advent of air-power pruning has increased the interest in the use of an elevated platform. To take advantage of the fast action of air shears, the operator should control them with both hands. The first thought would be to have a long-handled shear so that most of the pruning could be done from the ground, but these are very tiring on the operator and leave too many long stubs.

I became interested a year ago in building a platform to see if it were possible and practical to trim from such a device. The platform of my outfit is 7 feet high, 4 feet wide, and 12 feet long and is mounted on a rubber-tired wagon, with a deck 30 inches high and 6 feet wide. There are two swinging catwalks, each 8 feet long. They are 20 inches wide, tapering to 16 inches at the outer end. They can be swung in almost a complete circle by an upright lever and can be raised to about a 60° angle. These catwalks are fastened to the upper deck.

In an orchard such as sour cherries or peaches which are planted about 20 feet apart, the wagon is stopped with the center about opposite the trunks of the trees on each side. The rear catwalk is used to trim the right hand tree, then swung to the left hand tree. The front catwalk is used in the same manner as the rear one. With one trip through the orchard, two one-half rows are trimmed. No attempt is made to trim the lower part of the trees. It is possible to trim a half day without leaving the platform. On trees planted farther apart, a trip is made down one side of a row and back on the other side. The operator is in a much better position to judge what limbs should be cut than when climbing the tree or working from a ladder.

The wagon is drawn by a standard orchard tractor which can be controlled from the platform by 4 ropes. One rope pulls the hand clutch in, another pulls it out and the other two ropes do the steering.

Recently I mounted a compressor on the front of the tractor, driving the

compressor from the front of the motor. The tractor motor is left running. If a power pruner is used, the tractor motor can drive the compressor, saving the cost and operation of a second motor. An air pruner requires the use of both hands to operate it rapidly.

The outfit is very simple to build and can be made from your own locally-sawed lumber. If the material for the platform is purchased, the cost should not exceed \$40.

Some of the advantages of an elevated platform are:

1. It avoids most of the climbing and ladder moving.
2. It promotes faster use of air tools.
3. The trimming is done from the outside of the trees.
4. The catwalks enable the operator to walk into the trees.
5. The catwalks are adjustable for various trees.
6. The operator is on a dry platform and avoids walking in snow or mud.
7. Trimming is done in half the time.

I think the use of a trimming platform and a power shear is practical and efficient. The platform can also be used for thinning and harvesting.

—A.A.—

HOME-GROWN MUSHROOMS

FOR MANY years certain companies advertised mushroom spawn for sale and agreed to buy back those that were grown. As nearly as we could determine, these "buy back" concerns had to buy very few. That, of course, didn't disturb them; they were more interested in selling than they were in buying.

Now, however, any gardener with a reasonably satisfactory cellar can grow mushrooms for home use. I know because I tried it last winter. Several companies that sell nursery stock are offering "mushroom trays." They contain a mixture of soil, humus and mushroom spawn. All you need to do is to water them and keep them slightly below ordinary room temperature.

Throughout the winter you will get several "crops." I doubt if you would make much money selling them but you will get fun from growing and eating them.—H.L.C.

—A.A.—

THE NEARBY GARDEN

WHILE nearness to the house is often mentioned as one thing to be considered in picking a garden site, it is my personal opinion that it is considered too little. Many a time I have strolled into our nearby garden after supper without any consciousness that there was work to do. But as I walked, I saw a weed here, or some overcrowded plants there, or perhaps a tomato that was showing pink, or peas ready for the kettle.—H.L.C.

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Plant Growing HINTS

1 Soil. An excellent soil for growing plants either in the house or hotbed is made out of equal parts of good garden soil, sand, and well-rotted manure. If you didn't save some garden soil last fall, you may still be able to get some from the garden during a mild spell.

If you are growing just a few plants, you can kill the damping off fungus which attacks plants just at the surface of the ground by putting the soil in the oven and baking it.

2 Temperature. Often the farmhouse kitchen is too warm for the best growth of small vegetables and flower plants. If this is realized, it can be helped to some extent. For example, do not choose a window next to the stove, and if there is some room where the temperature doesn't get quite as high, pick that instead of the kitchen.

Where electric current is available, you can grow a few plants in a room that is quite cool by using a heat lamp over them. It also aids in amplifying the light.

3 Light. In most houses light is inadequate and too uneven. The old bay window, which seems to be going out of style, was better for growing plants than modern windows. The use of an electric heat lamp, as mentioned under "Temperature," will do wonders in helping to grow good plants.

4 Watering. Probably more plants are over-watered than are under-watered. Give them a good soaking once or twice a week and let them alone in the meantime. Do your watering when the sun is shining on the flats, so that the surface of the soil will dry off fairly quickly.

An excellent way to add to the moisture in the air, which is often too dry, is to have a galvanized pan made to fit the space in your window. Put some pebbles in the bottom and then keep the pan filled with water so that it just about reaches the top of the pebbles. Set your plant boxes on the pebbles. The evaporation of this water will tend to keep the atmosphere moist.

5 Thinning. It is almost impossible to sow seeds in flats without getting so many that the plants will be too thick. It is a delicate operation to thin young plants in flats, but it is very necessary. Give them plenty of room. In fact, if you want the best possible plants, transplant some from the flat into individual containers such as flower pots, tin cans with holes in the bottom, or veneer band boxes.

The spindly plants so often grown are a result of a combination of circumstances which include too high temperature, too much water, and too little thinning so that each plant is desperately reaching upward for light. Obviously, to grow stocky plants you should avoid locations which are too hot, water sparingly, and thin drastically.

By and large, you can do a better job of raising plants in a hotbed than you can in the kitchen. There are now available, at a reasonable price, soil heating cable and thermostats for small electric hotbeds.

Many gardeners, of course, prefer to buy the plants, and good plants of many varieties of vegetables and flowers are now available anywhere in the Northeast.

AIR DRAINAGE

Fruit trees set in low spots suffer most from frost because cold air, being heavier than warm air, drains out these low pockets. It's a good idea to remember this when setting fruit trees.

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A Word of Caution to the Novice Who Would Plunge into Poultry

By **L. E. Weaver**

"Gentlemen: Please send me all your bulletins on poultry. I'm crazy to get started in the poultry business."

MANY LETTERS similar to this one are coming these days to the agricultural colleges. Of course, they are not all about poultry but those are the only ones that reach my desk.

In answering these letters I would like to say something like this: "Dear deluded soul: You are entirely correct. You are crazy to go into the poultry business. Anybody is crazy who does it at the present time." But, of course, that would never do.



L. E. Weaver

What I actually say runs more along this line: "We are sending poultry bulletins as requested in your letter. May I suggest, however, that the reading of bulletins by itself is not a satisfactory way to get ready to enter the poultry business. You will lose much time in acquiring information that you won't be able to use. You will probably never run across some of the fundamental facts that you absolutely must have if you are to succeed. Read the bulletins by all means, but get a modern text-book on poultry and study that also."

Get Experience

Having gone that far I always add: "The best possible preparation for your venture is to get a job on a successful poultry farm and work there a full year. In any case, before you invest any savings, be sure to have a talk with the County Agricultural Agent within whose county you plan to locate."

Will they listen? Probably not. I seldom get a reply, but once in a while comes something that brings a smile. Mrs. X wrote: "Would you kindly send me your latest information on poultry farming. My husband has just entered the Navy, and so I have decided to start a poultry farm that we might work together when he comes home. I have had no experience in this line, and so don't know even yet whether I want to raise ducks, turkeys, or chickens."

To which I replied: "You have placed a large order. You state that you want to raise some sort of poultry and make money on the venture. You probably are aware that literally hundreds of people have had the same idea, and have failed on the latter part of the proposition. Many other people have succeeded. The difference between them is largely in experience. . ."

Back came this: "You sound most ominous when you say that the difference between successful and unsuccessful poultrymen lies largely in experience. Especially when you point out that in experience I am entirely lacking."

Then followed a story of a bantam hen and 9 chicks successfully reared, concluding with this: "So you see I'm not entirely without experience."

Disillusioned

As an extension poultry specialist I can't get away from the conviction that my job is two-fold: To help poultrykeepers do a better job so that they can stay in business; and to see that others are disillusioned before, rather

than after, they take the plunge into the poultry business.

Years ago, when I was new in this work, a young bank clerk came to me. He had a great urge to be his own boss and get out into the air and sunshine. His wife had some money. I helped him get started in poultry. Two years later he was back at his job in the bank. His wife no longer had her money. He never wanted to see another chicken. That sort of thing has been going on for years, and it doesn't do the poultry industry any good. The latest report I have read from a disillusioned ex-poultrykeeper is in the current best seller, "ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN." Relating the story of their venture into farming, George Papashvily, says:

"First thing I found out is that one of the best ways to make money on a farm is by not raising chickens. But it cost me a thousand dollars and took me a year to find this out. A very unsocial animal, chickens, picking each other to death, and stupid besides. Flopping and fluttering, creating commotions, they practically invite foxes and dogs and skunks and weasels to chase them.

"Believe me," I said to Helena Gertovna the day I sold the last coopful, "I'm through with chickens. And when I go back to Kobiankuri, maybe I convince them about subways and the radios; maybe I persuade them to the Empire State Building and automats, but they never gonna believe that in America chickens has to wear spectacles and tin skirts so they don't eat each other up. Never in this world."

Far be it from me to discourage anyone from raising chickens. In what I have said here I have merely been trying to keep people from discouraging themselves. The average would-be poultry raiser reads but a page or two of a catalog from some alert poultry breeder and at once becomes so enthusiastic that he decides to go all out. He takes an overdose. Before long he is swamped by unfamiliar and unsuspected details. About this time disease breaks out. That is the last straw. He quits.

In contrast with the plunger are the thousands of poultrymen who have made a success of the business. In almost every case they started in a small way and grew larger slowly. That is still the safest plan—even after you have read all the bulletins.

—A.A.—

SOME PRACTICAL POULTRY IDEAS

IN THE COURSE of my travels over the Granite State several items of interest have been encountered as to poultry management operations. Number one on the list was encountered at the farm of Kenneth Wheeler, Milford, N. H. He is doing his brooding with the use of an oil hot air furnace wherein the air is forced through ducts under the floor to consecutive eight-inch flues under a movable homemade brooder hover. The warm air entering each hover is deflected downward by the hard-pressed board hover, providing the essential chick warmth.

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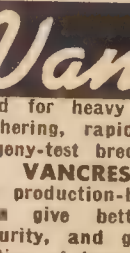


Christie's NEW HAMPSHIRE SPIZERINKTUM

POULTRY FRONTIERS UNLIMITED

FROM the wealth of knowledge we have gained in producing dual-purpose chicks that have set the pace for the poultry industry, we will continue pursuing those ideals of better breeding that will result in poultry raisers attaining only those characteristics that can be converted into demanding greater market prices... over a longer period.

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Vancress NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bred for heavy egg production, they also make fast feathering, rapid growing broilers. A contest proven, progeny-test bred strain.

VANCREST SEX-LINKS (Hamp-Rocks)

Our production-bred New Hampshire in this popular give better feathering, more uniform early maturity, and good livability, beside the heavy production of large eggs and large body size you expect from Sex-Links.

All Chicks from our own Pulorum Clean breeders.

Write today for free folder and prices.

VANCREST FARM, Box A, Hyde Park, N. Y.



Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

S. C. Special Mated White Leghorns, Large Type S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks & White Rocks, R. I. Reds, & New Hampshire Reds, Red-Rock Cross. Also Started 4 to 6 weeks old White Leghorn Pullets. All Breeders are Blood-Tested, Sexing guaranteed 95% accurate. Write for our New Prices, etc.

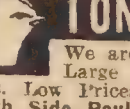
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.



LEHMAN'S LIVE PAY

Special W. Leg. from our own Pens, Str. run \$13., Pts. \$26., Ckls. \$3. Eng. Leg. Str. run \$11., Pts. \$22., Ckls. \$3. B. Rocks, W. Rocks, N. H. Reds, R. I. Reds, R.R. Str. run \$12., Pts. \$18., Ckls. \$10.—100. Post. pd. P.W.D. Tested Antigen meth. Cir. Free.

LEHMAN STRAWSER'S HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.



TOM BARRON CHICKS

We are direct importers of Barron Leghorns. Large Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Low Prices on Straight Run Chicks & Pullets.

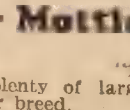
North Side Poultry Farm, Box A, Richfield, Pa.



BIG RUGGED WHITE LEGHORNS

Steady, heavy producers of large white eggs. Hens mated with males from R.O.P. hens. Our 24th year breeding Leghorns. Hatches Mon. & Wed. of each week. Straight run Chicks, Pullets & Ckls. Started Chicks, 3 to 6 weeks old. Send for free catalog.

C. M. Shellenberger's Poultry Farm Richfield, Pa. Box 37.



Mottled Ancona Chicks

The Breed with "Atomic Laying Power"

of plenty of large white eggs on less feed than any other breed.

CATALOG FREE.

SHRAWDER'S ANCONA FARM, RICHFIELD 10, PA.

18 inches from the floor by legs. Birds enter this nest underneath and through the so-called cross bar of the A. Upon entrance, the birds may select either side of the continuous long nest box to perform their essential function of egg-laying. Hinged boards on the outer edge of the box just above the crossbar or nest box height allow for egg collection and apparently work well. Ventilation at apex of box should of course be provided.

Mr. Max Kapiloff, Keene, together with Mr. Authur Ward, Gill, Massachusetts, and a neighbor mechanic have designed and have available for sale a poultry house litter stirrer. This electric motor driven machine appears somewhat similar to the common rotary garden tractor in design. The main shaft carries a staggered series of cutting spikes which, as they revolve, dig into and churn the litter. This repeated churning or stirring will aerate the litter, assist drying action and tend to maintain better litter conditions within the poultry pen. A maintenance of aerated, dry litter within the laying or brooder pens certainly will go a long way towards improved poultry husbandry and reduction of new litter costs.—A. E. Tepper.

—A.A.—

CLEAN EGGS

Cleaning eggs before packing for market is drudgery I believe we all dislike, and I have practically eliminated that messy job on our farm. I used about six quarts of ordinary sawdust in each nest rather than straw and this did the trick. Incidentally, I mix in a handful of ordinary ground limestone when replenishing the sawdust to eliminate lice harboring there.—Vincent Aldrich, Fredonia, N. Y.

—A.A.—

CHICKEN OF TOMORROW

Plans for the 1950 "Chicken of Tomorrow" program have been completed in the Northeast, and entries qualifying at state contests will be shipped to Durham, N. H., for a regional wind-up on June 27. Previous to that date, state contests will be held—the dates of these contests to be announced soon.

The regional committee is made up of Richard Warren, University of New Hampshire, Durham; Frank Reed, University of Maine, Orono; Roy E. Jones, University of Connecticut, Storrs; Harold Rotzel, New England Poultry & Egg Institute, Boston; and J. R. McCurdy, New England public relations representative of A & P Food Stores.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

	Unsexed	Pts.	Ckls.
LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	100	100	100
AND BROWN LEGHORNS	\$12.00	\$25.00	\$3.00
Barred and White Rocks	14.00	17.00	10.00
N. H. Reds Special AAA	16.00	20.00	10.00
Assorted	11.00	(St. Run Only)	

Also STARTED CHICKS. We Ship Postpaid. Order now from adv. or write for Catalog.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

LARGE TYPE WH. LEGHORNS. 6 SPECIAL HEAVY BREEDS

from Bloodtested Breeders. Bred for size, type & egg production. Hatches each Tues. & Thurs. Write for Catalog & Prices.

STARTED CHICKS.

SHIRK'S HATCHERY, H. C. SHIRK, Prop. BOX AA Rt. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

STARTED CHICKS

Leghorn Pullets, N. H. Reds, Crosses & W. Rocks. R.O.P. Sired. 4 to 8 wks. old. Blood tested.

PILLMAN'S POULTRY FARM
W. S. Pellman, Prop., Box 53, RICHFIELD, PA.

SENSATIONAL VALUES! NEW LOW PRICES ON TOP QUALITY, U. S. APPROVED, PULLORUM CONTROLLED CHICKS.

Thousands weekly. All breeds. Sexed chicks at all times. 100% live delivery. Write today for price list and full particulars. Don't delay. Write NOW.

MT. HEALTHY HATCHERIES
DEPT. AA MT. HEALTHY, OHIO

HATCHING EVERY WEEK—Pulorum Clean Ebenwood Farm Hamps.

Nothing better for eggs, meat and profits. Free Catalog. Ebenwood Farm, Box B-50, West Bridgewater, Mass.

STARTED CHICKS

4 to 10 weeks old R.O.P. Sired State Tested Day-old Leghorns and Reds. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, Paul S. Pellman, Owner, Richfield, Penna.



CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS CHICKS

Top Quality -- Reasonable Prices

This year get a head start with Clements husky "Maine-Bred" Chicks. Bred especially for high disease resistance, increased stamina, and top egg production.

CLEMENTS RED-ROCK Black Pullets—quick growing, heavy laying—ideal for commercial egg production.

CLEMENTS R. I. REDS—high livability, unusual vigor, and steady production make them profitable for the general or commercial poultryman.

CLEMENTS NEW HAMPSHIRE—increasingly popular with broiler raisers and hatching producers.

MAINE-U.S. Approved — PULLORUM CLEAN

Clements quality guaranteed and backed by 39 years breeding experience. Order early to obtain desired delivery dates. Write for catalog.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS, Box 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE

BIG TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS

Tom Barron Strain

BUY YOUR CHICKS FROM A BREEDER

Don't take chances. Our chicks are from large size, heavy production Barron S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra Quality Chicks from Blood-tested, healthy, vigorous, selected stock Straight-Run, sexed pullets or cockerels. Write for price list and Folder.

IT PAYS . . .
to buy your chicks from a breeder. And it pays to raise Clauser Leghorns.

CLAUSER POULTRY FARM, Robt. L. Clauser, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.




WOLF "FARMERS' FRIEND" CHICKS

As a reward for ordering your chicks four weeks in advance we will send you WOLF "AAA" SPECIAL MATING CHICKS at the regular "AAA" QUALITY MATING PRICES. Chicks available from 12 Breeds backed by 40 years of rigid flock improvement work. Prompt, courteous service with overnight delivery to most points.

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG
Shows you how to make money with your poultry. Tells all about WOLF FARMERS' FRIEND CHICKS from U. S. Approved-Pulorum Controlled Flocks.

WOLF "FARMERS' FRIEND" HATCHERY
DEPT. 2 GIBSONBURG, OHIO



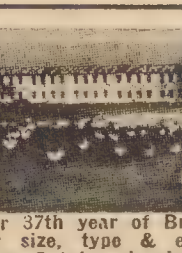
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U. S. PULLORUM CONTROLLED

RAISE LEISTER'S 200-337 EGG R.O.P. Sired CHICKS

ALL POPULAR BREEDS—R.O.P. SUPER MATING WHITE LEGHORNS (58.8% R.O.P. Sired) Utility Mated Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, N. H. Reds, Rock-Red & Red-Rock Crosses (Crosses & Reds direct New England Eggs.) Check our early order discount before buying. Our 1950—16 page catalog awaits you. Full descriptions of latest poultry raising facts plus money saving ideas. **CHICKS AVAILABLE NOW**—straight run or sexed. Bred in Flocks tested by Official Tube Agglutination method.

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Tested by Official Tube Agglutination method. Postpaid Cash or C.O.D. Non-Sex Pts. Ckls. Graybill's Special Mating 100 100 100

AAA Large Type Wh. Leghorns.....\$13.00 \$26.00 \$2.00

AAA Br. Cross & Red Rock Cross.....15.00 25.00 12.00

AAA New Hampshire.....15.00 25.00 12.00

AAA White Rocks.....14.00 22.00 12.00

Safe arrival guar. Order from ad or write for free list. 1 wk Old Wh. Leg. Pts. \$45.-100. Ship Exp. Col. C. S. GRAYBILL POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY BOX 4, COCOLAMUS, PA. JUNIATA CO.

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Tested by Official Tube Agglutination method. Postpaid Cash or C.O.D. Non-Sex Pts. Ckls. Graybill's Special Mating 100 100 100

AAA Large Type Wh. Leghorns.....\$13.00 \$26.00 \$2.00

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STARTED CHICKS

Wh. Leghorn Pullets, New Hamps., White Run 4 to 6 weeks old.

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BABY-CHICKS-STARTED

Approved—Blood Tested—New Hampshire The Finest Commercial Breed. Year around service

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SURPLUS CHICKS \$8.00-100 COD

New Hampshire, White Rocks, Barred Rocks and Heavy Assorted, as hatched or cockerels, specify when ordering.

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BROAD BREASTED BRONZE — White Hollands and Small Whites U. S. APPROVED—PULLORUM PASSED Hillpot Quality Turkey Poults are bred for livability, fast uniform growth and firm, really broad breast. Tops in Quality This means more profits for you.

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Tenderizes, Flavorizes four to eight weeks all age Roosters. Free simple instructions.

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FRESH AND CLOSE choice Grade Cows and first calf heifers. Also registered and grade Canadian Holsteins, mostly calfhooed vaccinated. Terms arranged. We deliver. Over 25 yrs. at the same address. Tuttle Farms, King Ferry, New York. Roy A. Tuttle, Owner.

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FOR SALE—Bull born Feb. 1949. A choice individual, Sire—Tarbell Farms Double Champion (2 nearest dams average 19505M 1061F) 11 AR daughters. Dam made 8827M 432F S2 305C 2x, 10686M 486F S3 305C, and is a granddaughter of Langwater Vagabond 51 AR daughters and Foremost Peacemaker 161 AR daughters. Also a few well bred heifers. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

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DREAM BULLS—Jerseys. Bred to make your dreams come true. Higher production—Finer type—Show ring winners. The kind of Jerseys that keep your name in headlines. Write us for a bull list today—Don't delay. Heaven Hill Farm, Lake Placid, New York.

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AYRSHIRE BULL For Sale—'Selected Pedigree' Bull Calf, Quaker Lane Alert Major, Born October 28, 1949. Sire: Good Hope Jupiter, 'Very Good' By Penshurst True Line, Approved, and out of the 'Very Good' 100,000 lb. producer, Crusader's Joyce of Windy Top with four top records that average 12807 M, 530 F, (actual); 13794 M, 570 F, (M. E. 2x). Dam: Quaker Lane Lady Dolores, MHT-9163 M, 4.2%, 386 F, @ 2 yrs. (2x, 305 days); M. E. 2x-10620 M, 447 F, By Strathglass Gold Major and out of Ash Grove Star Dolores, Approved. For further information write Quaker Lane Farms, Ernest I. Hatfield, Hyde Park, N. Y.

SIX Registered Ayrshire Heifers due February, March. Best Penshurst Breeding. Vaccinated. William H. Davies, Hammond, New York.

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COWS FOR SALE, T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

ALWAYS on hand—Large selection of top grade cows T. B. and blood-tested. Wholesale and retail. E. L. Foote & Son, Inc., Hobart, New York.

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CHOICE DUROC bred gilts. N. Y. State Fair winners and litter mates, also fall gilts, boars. H. Sincebaugh, Trumansburg, N. Y.

FIFTY shoats 50 to 60 lbs. double treated, castrated, grain fed \$16 each. Mostly Poland Chinas and Hampshires. Also pigs \$8. Shoats 30 to 75 lbs. \$12 to \$18 each. Vaccination 75c each. Crated, express or truck. Cash with order or C.O.D. Mail order, C. Stanley Short, Cheswold, Del.

ATTENTION Swine Breeders and Commercial Pork Producers. Watch for ad of W.N.Y. Hampshire Breeders Second Annual Show and Sale, March 11, 1950.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR from excellent breeding stock, outstanding blood line, 6 months old, \$60.00. Vaccinated for hog cholera and hemorrhagic septicaemia. For further information, write Quaker Lane Farms, Ernest I. Hatfield, Hyde Park, N. Y.

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CHOICE Registered Shropshire yearling and two year old ewes bred to Champion rams to lamb in March and April. Van Vleet Bros., Lodi, New York.

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WHITE HOLLAND—Jersey Buff Poults—Eggs. U.S.-N. Y. Pullorum clean. Circular. Hardy Farms, Malone, New York.

TURKEYS—Genuine Broad-Breasted Bronze, Improved White Holland. For Better Poults at Lower Prices. Write: Kline's Turkey Plant, Box B, Middlebrook, Pa.

WHEELER'S White Holland Turkeys. The modern broad breasted type, medium size, quick maturing, Pullorum Clean. N.Y.-U.S. Approved. A. Hunt Wheeler, R.D. 1, Penn Yan, New York.

BELTSVILLE white turkeys. Poults, Eggs, Breeders. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 22, Pa.

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MARSHALL'S White Leghorns and Red Rock Crosses bred for high egg production and Marshall's Rock Red Crosses bred for quick broiler profits are from selected strains—farm proven. Special savings on Red Rock Cockerels. Call or write today. Marshall Brothers, RD 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 9082.

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ENGLISH Shepherd pups—born heel-drivers, ratters. Nice with children. Registered. Julia Strittmatter, Sewell, New Jersey.

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INTERNATIONAL Harvestor Cream Separator Replacement Motors for Models KS60GB, KS60FZA, D60FQA, D60FRA, D60DR. Summit Sales, 3270-A Waterbury Avenue, NYC 61.

12-4 DECK growing batteries, capacity 1200, used once. Write for particulars. Savastano, Chatham, N. Y.

ONE nearly new Standard Twin Engine 5 horsepower tractor with riding carriage, all new rubber tires including cultivator, 10-inch plow and 3-foot cutter bar. Used less than one week. Cost price about \$850, will sell for \$625.00. Purchaser must see machine and make sale final. D. Schultz, 44 Fowler St., Port Jervis, N. Y.

WANTED: Used double disc harrow in good condition. Also dump rake. H. Weihwasser, Route 2, Ossining, New York.

1948 MCCORMICK Deering 12 ft. self-propelled combine. Will take grade Holsteins for part payment. Write or phone 4-6934, James E. Steele, Dean Rd., Hudson Falls, New York.

MILK CAN HOIST, a small surplus bomb hoist, 350 pound capacity, 18 foot lift, \$12.85 postpaid. Literature available. Ireland & Vice, Box 146 AA, Auburn, N. Y.

HAY

FOR SALE: Hay and straw, all grades, delivered by truck. Advise what you want. Robert Wolff, Schaghticoke, New York. Phone Greenwich 7433.

ALL GRADES of hay, second cutting alfalfa and straw. Delivered by truck load. Micha Bros., Phone 5076, Greene, New York.

STRAW and all grades of hay at my place or delivered, subject to inspection. Call 48-282, J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, New York, R.D. 4.

ALFALFA. Timothy and Mixed Hay. Delivered by truck load. Kenneth L. Stewart, Maplecrest, N. Y.

20 TONS choice leafy early cut, string baled, 2nd cutting alfalfa in my barn. Inquire Bellwood Farm, Geneva, New York.

HAY FOR SALE: Alfalfa—First and Second Cutting; also Mixed Hay, three wire barn baled. Delivered in truckload lots—8 to 9 ton. F. J. McEueny, Oxford, N. Y., Telephone 63.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

ROLL FILM Service. Highest quality, all prints in individual Albums. Fast service. 6-8 Print roll 116-120—35c; 12-16 prints, 55c; 8 prints 3 1/2 x 4 1/4 from 127 film—45c; 12-16 prints—65c. Mail your roll film to Spencer Photographic, Box 25, Auburn, New York.

COLOR FILM. 116, 616, 620, 120, 127, 35mm. Free literature. Sample Roll—25c. More Film, Hemlock, N.Y.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

March 4 Issue.....Closes Feb. 17
March 18 Issue.....Closes March 3
April 1 Issue.....Closes March 17
April 15 Issue.....Closes March 31

SEEDS

GROWN and Bred in New Hampshire, Billy Hepler's garden seeds are specially adapted to the north. The earliest tomatoes; Baby Blue squash; high quality sweet corn; Great Bay Strawberry; complete line of garden seeds. Catalog, Billy Hepler Seed Company, Durham, New Hampshire.

PLANTS

AFRICAN Violet leaves 25 cents each. New and old varieties. Send stamp for list. Mrs. Bernice Stanhope, Dundee, New York.

VEGETABLE Plants—Cabbage, Tomato, Sweet potato, pepper, onion, Cauliflower and other plants. If you want to mature an early crop, set these hardened outdoor grown plants. Write or wire for Catalog and special prices for early booked orders. J. P. Council Company, Franklin, Virginia. Box AG 119.

STRAWBERRY plants, state inspected. Premier, Temple, Red Star, Maytime, Fairfax, \$3.00 per hundred. 10 extra plants free. Post paid. Harvey Bennett, Jr., Cedar Farm, Amagansett, Long Island, New York.

SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE: Certified Essex Seed Potatoes. 1. They need no spray for blight. 2. Out yielded all varieties in New York Test—1947. 3. Out yielded all varieties in Pennsylvania—1948. 4. Out yielded Cobblers. 150 cwt. to the acre in the south—1949. 5. Booking now for spring delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

FOR SALE: Two hundred bushels Essex Seed Potatoes. Field run. One year from certification. One dollar twenty-five per bushel. Michael Delea, Seneca Castle, New York.

NURSERY STOCK

QUICK BEARING Fruit and Nut Trees, Shade Trees, Grape Vines, Berry Plants, Everblooming Rose Bushes, and Flowering Shrubs at Money-Saving prices. State and Federal inspected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for Free Colored Catalogue. East's Nursery, Amity, Arkansas.

EVERGREEN LINING-OUT STOCK. Transplants and Seedlings. Pine, Spruce, Fir, Canadian Hemlock, Arborvitae, in variety. For growing Christmas trees. Windbreaks, Hedges, Ornamentals, Forestry. Prices low as 2c each on quantity orders. Write for price list. Suncrest Evergreen Nurseries, Dept. AA, Johnstown, Pa.

GROW CHRISTMAS TREES for Profit. 3 yr. Norway Spruce seedlings, 6' to 9", \$5.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1000. Scotch Pine seedlings 2 yr., 6' to 9", \$4.50 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000. Cash with order, or 25% cash and balance express collect at planting time. Strick & Allyn Co., R No. 1, Elmira, New York.

BULBS

FLOWER BULBS — Gladiolus, Dahlias, Amaryllis, Begonias, Callas, Tigridias, Lilies, etc. Folder in colors free. Howard Gillet, Box A, New Lebanon, N.Y.

FRUIT

ORANGES, grapefruit, good as the best. \$5.00 bushel prepaid. A. Shaw, 1511 6th Ave., Bradenton, Florida.

EMPLOYMENT

YOUNG farmer wants 20 to 30 cow equipped farm to rent or work on shares. Thomas Eaves, Sherburne, New York.

WANTED working farm manager on a cash crop and poultry farm. New home with all conveniences. J. W. Stiles, Cortland, New York.

WANTED—Position as Farm Manager, lifetime experience livestock dairy cows, modern machinery. No bad habits. Wife-Cook-Housekeeper. Son 21 available farm worker. Unable to do hard work, once could, but my head is still working. Excellent references. Box 514-N c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED: Position as Superintendent of Estate or Produce Farm. Have had 31 years experience in New York State. Allen M. Weigand, 224 Linden Avenue, Rutledge, Pa.

CORNELL Agricultural College Graduate wants position as working farm manager on progressive dairy farm. Married, ambitious, several years experience outstanding herds. Two years Agricultural Extension Service. Salary and privileges comparable with knowledge and experience. Box 514-W, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

YOUNG married man wants farm position. Knows poultry, livestock, crops. Gast, Box 14, Northfield, N. J.

WANTED: Dairy farm, stock equipped, to run on shares or as manager. Box 514-AG c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

HONEY

DELICIOUS honey, clover or buckwheat: 5 lbs. \$1.35; 3-5 lbs. \$3.75; 60 lbs. \$10 prepaid. Fred Wright, Arkport, New York.

HONEY—Delicious Old Fashioned Buckwheat. New Crop. 5 lbs., \$1.25 postpaid 3rd zone. 6-5 lb. pails, \$6.00, 60 lb. cans \$7.20 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, New York.

FINE HONEY, 5 lbs. delivered within third zone. \$1.55. Carton 6 five lb. pails \$8.10; buckwheat or Fall flower \$1.25, and \$5.95. Write for special sale offers, Ray Wilcox, Odessa, New York.

HONEY: Delicious wild blackberry blossom, 2 1/2 pounds postpaid \$1.00. D. J. Johnson, Clarendon, Penna.

SCHOOLS

LEARN AUCTIONEERING. Term soon. Free Catalog. Reich Auction School, Mason City, Iowa.

ADDITIONAL ADS On Opposite Page

ADDITIONAL ADS From Opposite Page

FARM WANTED

WANTED to buy—Productive dairy farm for 50 cows, with retail milk route. Modern buildings. Good location in New York State. Replies confidential. Best References. Box 514-C, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

FARMS WANTED! If you have a farm to sell advertise it in the big New York Times Farms & Acreage feature to run every Sunday, Feb. 26 through April 2, in The Times Classified Pages. You'll reach more than 750,000 readers. The Times publishes more farms and acreage advertising than any other New York newspaper. It's first in the nation in real estate advertising because it's first in results. To place your ad see your local real estate broker or, if you wish, we'll write it. Send all facts plus the amount of space you wish to use. We'll set the ad in type, show you proof and quote the cost. Write Farm Desk, Classified Dept. 101, The New York Times, New York 18, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT'S Golden Anniversary. Farm Catalog — 2800 outstanding bargains, 32 states Coast-to-Coast. Strout Realty, 255-B 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

FARMS-HOTELS-GAS STATIONS. 40-cow farm, 150 acres, with hotel, gas station. Farm 130 acres, crops, roots, \$6,800. Farms 300 to 400 acres. Terms given. Write C. M. Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y. Phone 46-224.

WANTED: Dairy farm, 100 tillable acres, Eastern New York, Western New England. Give full details. Richard Rice, Lake Rd. RFD 2, Bergen, N. Y.

DELAWARE: Mild Winters. Low taxes. Homes, farms, businesses. H. L. Wallace Realty, R. 1, Box 81, Seaford, Delaware.

FARMS and businesses is my business. I have them from \$2,800 up. Write for list. James Williams, R.D. 1, Clinton, New York.

600 ACRE potato and dairy farm, two excellent sets of buildings, paved road, 50 miles to Buffalo. Good buy at \$65,000. Ernest LeMieux, 95 Main St., Arcade, New York.

FREE catalogues on farms, homes and business propositions in New York State's prosperous dairy section. Parker's Farm Agency, Greene, N. Y.

WANTED: 20 to 200 acres, within 15 miles of village, possibly with brook that can be dammed. Up to \$25,000, with \$10,000 to \$20,000 cash depending on how much repairs needed. Principals only. Fred Schoelkopf, Otisville, New York.

FOR SALE: Modern poultry plant, batteries for 4800 layers, 10,000 total capacity, modern home, excellent market. Asking \$30,000. Terms. For details write R. B. COSTES, Broker, Penn Yan, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 171 Acre Farm — tillable near Watkins Glen. Buildings, electricity, water, woodlot, 11 dairy cows, sheep, 2 horses, tools. Write Floyd Voorhees, Watkins Glen, New York.

ATTRACTIVE fruit and poultry farm on shore of Lake Ontario, 65 acres consisting of 35 acres leading varieties of apples; 5 acres grapes, 13 acres sour cherries, 8 acres woods. Approximately 1/4 mile lake shore, ideal bathing beach, good fishing; two attractive cottages with fireplaces, electricity, running water. Black top lane to shore from Lake Road. Farm buildings include large main barn, poultry and fruit house, 3 car garage; Main house and tenant house with bath, furnace, electricity, running water. Modern farm equipment included. Located in Ontario, New York, 20 miles east of Rochester. Owner Glenn W. Rugg, Ontario, New York.

119 ACRES. 2 1/2 miles from village. Very attractive buildings. All modern improvements. 38 head of fine cattle. Complete set of farm machinery, nearly new 13 room house, \$23,000. Harry G. Munn, Salesman for Frank Fatta, Realtor, Treadwell, New York.

220 ACRES on hard road. 34 head of cattle. All farm machinery. 17 room house. Improvements, \$22,000. Also many others. Stanley Fish, Salesman for Frank Fatta, Realtor, Richfield Springs, 460-W4.

ACRES, 100; Pleasant 10 room house. Modernized kitchen, Furnace, Bath, 2 car attached garage, 2 Barns, Spacious lawn, 27 Acres wheat, 22 Acres rye, 5 Acres timber. A general purpose farm. Tenant house optional. Route 98. Delbert E. Wells, R.F.D. 2, Albion, New York.

150 ACRES—100 acres in legume grasses. Asphalt road. One mile of creek. 40 stanchions, 2 silos. 15 room house, modern conveniences. 9 miles off the Taconic Parkway. Operated and owned by Kenneth Sweet, Pine Plains, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

DRESSMAKER: Children's clothing only. New or used material. Price 25c to \$2.00. Please write for information. A. L. Gibeault, R.D. No. 2, Waltham, Vt.

LADIES DRESSES \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women, children's. Wool Sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots, Men's work clothing, Shoes. Shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.69. Bedspreads \$1.99, towels 55c. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalogue. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street. Dept. AA, West New York, New Jersey.

OUTDOOR TOILETS. Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging and pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. B-1, 955 Willard Ct., Chicago 22, Illinois.

EGGS WANTED: By a house in business 122 years. We pay good prices and pay promptly. If you are near Maplecrest, N. Y., phone—Stewart's Produce Service—Maplecrest 131 J 1 for pick-up—or write for free tags to—Hunter, Walton & Co., 164 Chambers St., New York 7, New York.

CREAMED maple butternut candy \$1.50 pound postpaid insured. Gift wrapper if desired. Woolley's, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

UDDEROLE

A DAWNWOOD FARMS PRODUCT
MADE IN AMENIA, N. Y.

You May Save Up to \$27.00
Each Time a Cow Freshens



CALFBAG — Udder badly swollen, caked, due to calving. Danger of chronic condition. UDDEROLE used for massaging.



3 DAYS LATER—Now bag is often normal. Massaging with UDDEROLE may get cows in production MUCH SOONER.

**Satisfaction Guaranteed
or Your Money Back**

Now You Can Help Prevent Udder Trouble
Due to Calving. Massaging with
UDDEROLE may give powerful 3-way help:

1. RELIEVE CONGESTION
2. HELP REDUCE SWELLING
3. SOOTHE INFLAMMATION

8-oz. tin \$1.00 5-lb. can \$8.00

Buy UDDEROLE at feed stores, drug and veterinary supply stores. Or send \$1 to Dawnwood Farms, Dept. AA, Amenia, N. Y., and we will send you an 8-oz. tin postpaid.

PRODUCTION Plus!

The dairyman's cushions against falling prices — efficient animals with a high resale value.

The low-cost way for dairymen in New York and Western Vermont to put such animals in their herds is to use **NYABC** sires. For full information, call your local unit that's affiliated with:

NYABC
New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative
Box 528 A Inc. Ithaca, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES
MOST PROFITABLE COWS

4% MILK

Big Milkers Hardy Rustlers
Good Grazers Perfect Udders

Write for Booklets and List of Breeders near you with Stock for sale
Ayrshire Breeders' Association
Center St., Brandon, Vt.

5 Pairs of Geldings and 10 pairs of Mules running in ages from 3 years to 5 years old. Some fine matched pairs. We are breaking them now. Come and see them if interested.
EARLE A. MOELL
Telephone Stanley 513Y23 Seneca Castle, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

ADVANTAGEOUS — Investigate northern red hearted cedar posts. Specialize in poles, telephone, transmission, pole barns. Delivery. Fletcher Farms, Norwood, New York.

CAPON Profits from Extra Cockerels. Save low-cost cockerel chicks now! Implant STIL-CAPO Chemical Caponizer later to stop fighting and crowing, make birds fat, tender, top market quality. Gives all poultry a better finish, makes you more money! Trial order of 35 Stil-Capo with Implanter—\$2.75. (100—\$3. 1,000—\$26. Implanter—\$1.) ASL, Box 232—CP, Madison 1, Wis.

GOLDEN Popcorn, buy direct, pop your own, guaranteed to pop, 5 lbs. \$1 postpaid. Russell Luce, Groton, New York.

POP CORN. Thompson's Original Bear Paw, white, hullless, tenderest corn you ever ate. 35c lb. 5 lbs. or over 30c lb. postpaid. Glenn Thompson, Johnson, Vt.

BABY'S first shoes plated in solid bronze is a lovely keepsake. Write for prices. Clair McFeaters, South Lansing, New York.

JUST OUT! Get largest auto accessory and parts catalog in world. Over 15,000 items, including Hollywood accessories, hi-speed equipment, rebuilt engines; all parts and accessories for all cars, trucks. New, used, rebuilt! We have that hard to get part! Completely illustrated. Jam-packed with bargains. Send 25c. J. C. Whitney Co., 1919-Bx, Archer Ave., Chicago 16, Ill.

ATTENTION! Housewives, Cafes & Bakeries. Make your own jelly in 3 minutes. Send \$2.00 for enough jelly concentrate to make 24 pints jelly. Just add water & sugar. C-D Distributors, 4309 Live Oak, Dallas, Texas.

DELICIOUS Italian spaghetti sauce seasoning, lb. package \$1.00. Em-Bee Farm, Glen Gardner, New Jersey.

QUILT Pieces—Tubfast prints 2 pound \$1.00, Corduroy, light and medium shades, 1 1/4 pound \$1.00, postpaid. Cotton Rug strips 2 pounds \$1.10, Pattern Book 10c. Wayne Fox, Pleasantville, New Jersey.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

Dear Uncle Sam:

I realize I'm amiss in not thanking you sooner for the many bountiful gifts you have so generously showered upon me and other farmers. Of course many of these gifts have carried with them a demand for "box tops" and "wrappers" just the same as some of the gifts from breakfast foods or soap that we hear so much about on the radio. Very often, in your case, they have been more expensive than the gifts themselves.

There is a question I have always wanted to ask you as well as the manufacturers of soaps and breakfast foods. What do you do with all these "box tops" and "wrappers?" I am beginning to hear that in your case they are piling up in the form of potatoes, eggs in a cave in the Mid-west, grain in shacks and barracks, fats and oils, and so on. If this is true, I expect you will be giving them away without any requirement on my part and when you do I want you to be sure and keep us farmers in mind.

More Help

It has been reported that you are about to help farmers by buying hams, bacon and pork loins. I talked with a large hog packer recently and he told me that the way those particular products were selling to the consumer right now was on a basis of 23 cent hogs alive—that the reason hogs were selling at 18 cents and not 23 cents or better was because of the fats, oils, lard, etc. which were selling for less than the live hog. I wish, if you have the time, sometime, that you would write me why you are buying the very same parts of the hog that the consumer wants, is paying a good big price for, and of which there is no surplus; and if you are going to support hogs, why not support the part of the hog that no one can sell, namely, fats and oils.

Uncle, it seems to me that you have gotten yourself into an awful mess on your potato deal. Any of us dumb farmers could have told you what you were running into the way you were handling it. I do not believe, though, that we could have told you how to keep out of trouble had we known that you were going to allow 15,000,000 bushels of potatoes to come in from Canada!

Eggs vs Grain

We are learning a good deal about eggs and many of us have either got to go out of the egg business or "go broke." This is particularly ironic with grain going to waste in one section of the country and its cost prohibitive in another. Eggs have been selling in Canada for 29 cents a dozen and now they are coming over here and breaking down our markets while you are storing eggs which you now report will probably have to be dumped.

Foreign wool markets are reported to be almost the highest on record. Someone has said that these wools are being bought by countries who are using our money, while our wools are being held down to almost the 1941 price, and at the same time wondering why the tremendously valuable sheep, lamb, and wool industry in the United States is fast disappearing.

Sometimes I wonder how some of our manufacturers can give away such bountiful prizes for guessing the title of a song or some other fool thing. There is no other answer except that they make their money. When I see you giv-

ing away prizes without being in a position to make a penny, there is no question where the money comes from.

Now, Uncle, again I want to thank you for the presents you have sent, but I do hope that soon, and the sooner the better, I will not have to pay the bill for them, then I can thank you sincerely and not with my tongue in my cheek.

Yours sincerely,
"Doc."

— A. A. —

RADIO PROGRAM TO DISCUSS INBREEDING

Beginning on February 24 the Rural Radio Network will begin a series of programs on the subject "Should Dairy Cows Be Inbred?" The co-chairman of the discussion will be Bob Child of the Radio Network and Ray Albretsen of the New York State College of Agriculture.

The dates of the program are February 24, March 3, 10 and 17, and the time of each program will be 12:30. The series will be introduced by Ed Eastman, editor of *American Agriculturist*, and among the men who will appear on the series are Dean Victor A. Rice, University of Massachusetts; Frank Decker, Three Rivers; Firman M. Huff, Honeoye; K. C. Sly, McDonald Farms, Cortland; Leland Lamb, American Dairy Cattle Club, Ithaca; James M. Biermeister, Van Horne Farms, Van Hornesville; Tom Milliman, G. L. F., Ithaca; Warren Wigsten, Poughkeepsie (a Cornell student); Doug Dodds, Champlain (a Cornell student), and Prof. S. A. Asdell, Cornell University.

— A. A. —

On Saturday, April 1, there will be an Aberdeen Angus Sale at the Fuerst & Bethel Farms at Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MADISON COUNTY DISPERSAL FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24

62 Registered Holstein Cattle

HARVEY HONSINGER & SONS selling at their farm 2 miles north of HAMILTON, N. Y., 15 miles south of Syracuse, New York.

T. R. Accredited, Bang Approved, eligible for shipment anywhere. Nearly all calfhood vaccinated. In December herd was highest in DJHA of 150 herds with 44.7 lb. fat. 5 cows sell with 550 lb. to 623 lb. fat, all 2 time. Many more over 400 lb. fat.

32 cows fresh in fall, and bred back for fall; 18 bred and open heifers; 10 heifer calves; 2 bulls, all popular, high producing ancestry.

Sale to dissolve partnership. Starts at 11:00 A. M., held in heated tent.

BEST THE BEST—COME TO THIS SALE!

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, NEW YORK

Registered Holstein Cattle and Farm Machinery Auction

Saturday, March 4, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon sharp.

1 1/2 miles north of Alden on the Crittenden Road (first farm north of Lackawanna R. R.). 1 1/2 miles south of Crittenden, 17 miles west of Batavia.

Owner having been transferred to New York City, will sell entire herd of 65 Registered Holstein cattle and complete line of farm machinery to the highest bidder without reserve.

Complete line of farm machinery and also the 162 acre farm will be offered at auction at the close of the sale. The owner reserves the right to reject any or all bids on the farm.

M. M. & J. D. Nantz, Owners.

TERMS: Cash or by Arrangement on farm.
HARRIS WILCOX, Auctioneer
Bergen, New York.

251st EARLVILLE SALE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1

130 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Self heated pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., NEW YORK.

All T. R. Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated, treated against shipping fever, large number eligible for shipment into any State. 99 fresh and close springers—young; 15 service-age bulls—high producing dams; 25 calves, majority heifers. Buy at America's oldest Registered Holstein Consignment sale. Sale starts at 10:00 A. M. **R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager & Auctioneer, Mexico, N. Y.**

WANT TO BUY QUALITY PIGS?

We know Swine herds and breeders in New York State. Our Association has both registered and grade herds listed for sale. Write for our new directory of pigs offered for sale.

NEW YORK STATE SWINE ASSOCIATION
Frank L. Wiley, Sec'y-Treas. Victor, N. Y.

SHEPHERD PONIES for sale. Broken & Unbroken.
ELIAS WAY, Niantic, Connecticut.

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED

Bread-Baking Contest

FOR NEW YORK GRANGERS

GRANGERS from one end of New York State to the other are going to have a chance to show whether they can still bake good homemade bread—and we are betting that they can! Bread has been chosen for this year's Grange baking contest, the 15th to be sponsored jointly by *American Agriculturist* and the New York State Grange.

With the elimination contests getting under way in the Subordinate Granges this month, we predict that thousands of farm kitchens will soon be fragrant with the sweet, tantalizing smell of fresh baked bread! Last year more than 3,000 Grangers participated in the Grange sugar cookie contest.

The bread contest is a project of the State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee and will be directed by the Committee chairman, Mrs. John Lavery of Geneseo, N. Y. Assisting her will be



an entry prize of \$3.00, making a total of \$159.00 in Grange entry prizes.

Besides these cash prizes, many attractive merchandise prizes will be awarded to both State and Pomona winners by *American Agriculturist* advertisers. They will be announced later in these columns and a list of them will be sent to chairmen of Pomona Service and Hospitality Committees. Additional prizes for Pomona Grange contests and prizes for Subordinate Grange contests will be arranged for by the chairmen in charge of the contests, who have had fine cooperation in the past from local merchants.

CONTEST RULES

1. Each contestant must be a member of a New York State Subordinate Grange. All Grange members (men and women) are eligible, with the exception of those who are professional bakers.

2. Each contestant is to enter 1 loaf of white bread. (See score card on this page for standards of scoring. A copy of the score card will be furnished every contestant. It was prepared for this contest by Miss Lillian Shaben of the Cornell University Food and Nutrition Department, who has demon-

strated bread-making to hundreds of women throughout the state.)

3. Subordinate Grange contest winners will compete in the county contests, and the county winners will match bread loaves in the final state contest in October.

HOW TO CONDUCT LOCAL CONTESTS

Here are suggestions for Subordinate Grange chairmen in charge of the local contests:

1. Set an early date for your bread contest and announce it at your next meeting. Give score cards to contestants and put a notice in your local paper about it. A special reason for having your contest early is the fact that the annual meeting of the New York State Grange will be held in October this year, instead of December.

2. Choose judges and arrange with local merchants for prizes. Only prizes for the Pomona and State contests will be donated by *American Agriculturist* and our advertisers.

3. Have judges score entries according to standards of the contest score card. If there is a Home Economics expert among the judges, invite her to give a short talk on how to bake good bread. This could be done just before winners' names are announced.

Last year over 3,000 Grangers took part in the rolled sugar cookie contest. We hope that there will be just as many or more contestants in the Bread Contest, if only to prove to the world that farm women can still bake wonderful bread. Even though you have not baked bread in ages, try your hand at it and see how good it seems to have

YEAST BREAD SCORE CARD

	Perfect Score	Judge's Score
General Appearance	10	_____
Size	5	_____
Shape	5	_____
Crust	15	_____
Color	5	_____
Texture	5	_____
a. crisp	2	_____
b. tender	2	_____
c. smooth	1	_____
Thickness	5	_____
Crumb	40	_____
Lightness	8	_____
Fine and uniform grain	8	_____
Elasticity	8	_____
Moisture	8	_____
Color	8	_____
Flavor	35	_____
Taste	17	_____
Odor	18	_____
Total	100	_____

STANDARDS FOR SCORING

SIZE: Each contestant is to enter one loaf of white bread, baked in single loaf tin approximately 9x4x4 inches. Size of pan, however, is not so important as quantity of dough put into pan. Too small a quantity results in a thin, flat loaf; too large a quantity results in a loaf too high and often badly shaped.

SHAPE: Depending upon quantity of dough in pan and upon care during baking, the loaf should be of good proportions and be of uniform rounded shape on top. Ends should be about same height as middle of loaf. Loaf should fill out corners of pan.

CRUST: Top and bottom crusts should be a uniform, not streaked, brown color; sides of loaf may be somewhat lighter in color. Texture—crust should be tender and crisp, not steamy nor too tough and hard; it should also be smooth, not bubbly or lumpy. Thickness—top and bottom crusts should be uniformly about 1/8 inch thick.

CRUMB (inside of loaf): Lightness—well raised, not heavy for size. Grain—the cells (grain) should be small and uniform in size throughout. There should be no heavy and dense streaks. Elasticity—springy when lightly pressed, not solid from too much flour, and not doughy from being underbaked; tender. Moisture—slightly moist (not dried out from too much flour or overbaking or staleness). Color—color of "white bread" should be creamy white. In all bread, the color should be uniform, not streaked.

FLAVOR: This means both odor and taste. There should be no suggestion of sourness nor of yeast. The flavor of salt and sugar should be moderate. There should be no undesirable flavor of fat in the crumb or on the crust. The wheat flavor should predominate.

the other members of the committee, Mrs. Herbert Thomsen of Poughkeepsie and Mrs. Ola Scudder of Fleischmanns, as well as the chairmen of all Subordinate and Pomona Grange Service and Hospitality Committees. Score cards and copies of this announcement are being sent by the State Committee to Pomona chairmen for distribution to Subordinate Granges.

As in other years, there will be a series of three contests—local, county and state. After Subordinate Granges hold their contests, the winners will move up to the county contests. In the final match at State Grange next October, the 53 county winners will vie for the title of State champion bread baker and valuable cash and merchandise prizes.

PRIZES

Twenty-seven cash prizes, totaling \$100.00, are again offered this year by *American Agriculturist* to State Contest winners. These will be divided as follows:

First	\$25.00
Second	20.00
Third	15.00
Fourth	10.00
Fifth	5.00
Sixth	3.00
Seventh	2.00
Eighth to 27th, \$1.00 each	20.00

Also, each county winner taking part in the State Contest in October will receive from the New York State Grange

real homemade bread again. And if you have never baked a loaf of bread, give yourself the fun of this experience. It is easy to learn to bake good bread, and you may surprise yourself and turn out to be the State Champion Bread-baker next October. The top state winner in last year's rolled sugar cookie contest, when interviewed at the State Grange annual meeting, revealed that

she had never made rolled sugar cookies until she entered the contest!

We of the staff of *American Agriculturist* wish all of the thousands of grangers who take part in this interesting and educational contest the best of luck. Names of Pomona and State winners will be published in *American Agriculturist*, together with any good pictures which may be sent to us.

ATTENTION POMONA CHAIRMEN!

Before the prizes for Pomona contests can be sent to chairmen of Pomona Service and Hospitality Committees, we must have an accurate list of names and addresses of chairmen to whom the prizes should be shipped. We would like to have this list as soon as possible, inasmuch as no prizes can be shipped until the list is complete.

If you are chairman of your Pomona S.&H. Committee, please write at once to State Chairman Mrs. John Lavery, Geneseo, N. Y., and give her your correct name and mail address. This is more important than ever this year because the bread contest will end in October, instead of December as in other years.

Keynote Simplicity!



No. 2112. Softness starts at shoulder in this casually fitted blouse. Belted treatment gives new bloused line and pert peplum effect. Sizes 10-20; 36-40. Size 16, 3 yards 39-inch.

No. 2050. Novel front peplum tops the full flared skirt. Spike the petite collar, peplum and sleeves with gay contrasting ricrac. Sizes 6-14. Size 8, 2½ yards 35-inch.

No. 2135. Fashion-wise collar drapes softly to form the pretty picture frame neckline. Sizes 12-20; 36-44. Size 18, 4½ yards 39-inch.

No. 2436. Junior size dream dress has easy-exit buttoned shoulders plus

clever bias treatment for interest above and below. Sizes 11-19. Size 15, 4 yards 35-inch.

No. 2549. Something new in the field of shirtwaists! This easy-to-make has yoke and sleeve cut in one piece. Easy six-gore skirt. Sizes 10-20; 36-40. Size 16, 4 yards 39-inch.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern number and size clearly. Enclose twenty cents for each pattern wanted. Add 20 cents for our attractive new Spring Fashion Book which has pattern designs for all ages, all sizes, all occasions. Send to American Agriculturist Pattern Service, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

THIS warm winter has got everything in the mood to grow, and it is with mixed feelings that I took a look outside just now. In January, daffodils pushed up their foliage a few inches, snowdrops are in flower in sheltered spots, and both the leaf and flower buds on trees and shrubs are swelling—forsythia buds have burst already—it looks as though something's going to get nipped!

This feeling of Spring's nearness hurries me to get the seed orders in. Everybody is served better if a last minute rush is avoided, the seedsman as well as the customer.

The seeds that have to be started indoors soon will need to go in, and I must see that flats, soil, and fertilizer are available.

The other day I made the rounds of the flower border and found that hard freezing had lifted some newly set bulbs clear out of the ground. That is apt to happen to fall-transplanted perennials too, and a little replanting needs doing before the damage is permanent.

The berries of the Boston ivy on our house walls have been highly attractive

to bird visitors this winter. Besides the usual winter birds—juncos, jays, and sparrows—we have had quantities of strange visitors which I have not found time to identify.

One of the most interesting talks I have heard recently was made by a duck farmer who for years has interested himself in the habits of certain wild birds along the south shore of Long Island. Everybody knows that duck farming keeps a man busy, but somehow this man has been able to find time every year to band birds for the Wildlife Service of our Government—then when these banded birds are found later in South America or Mexico, or are found back on Long Island the next year, definite information is accumulated about their life history.

This duck farmer has done so well at his observations that his records are being used by museums and ornithologists, and he does it just for the love of doing it and mostly at his own expense. The bands are provided, but he does the rest.

Especially where there are children in the family, it adds to the day's pleasure to know when the first song sparrow arrives, where the robins are nesting, when the swallows leave, and so on. The habit of observing what goes on around us makes life much more interesting.

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Whether you want to pay \$99.95, \$109.95, \$119.95, or even \$139.95 — you can guarantee yourself the most for your money in home laundry service by buying a Speed Queen. Your Speed Queen dealer can easily demonstrate why this is true. Go to him and ask to see the new 1950 models. Also write for the pamphlet "How I Wash 7 Loads per Hour" written by a *REAL* housewife.

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Acid taste in mouth? That awful gassy feeling? Then—try a switch to POSTUM!

For the latest scientific facts reveal that, in many persons, caffeine in both coffee and tea tends to produce harmful stomach acidity, as well as nervousness and sleepless nights! While many people can drink coffee or tea, without ill-effect, many others can't.

So if you suffer heartburn, indigestion, sleeplessness, make this test: give up coffee—give up tea—drink POSTUM exclusively for 30 days—judge by results! Remember, POSTUM contains no caffeine or other drug—nothing that can possibly cause indigestion, nervousness, sleeplessness! Ask your grocer today for INSTANT POSTUM — A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran.

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If you have had selling experience and would like to know more about our proposition, write:

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If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, is all you send to W. S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 65-H 13, Adams, N. Y. to get FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn. TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today.

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BE SATISFIED

In remodelling or repairing your home be sure to use reliable equipment and good materials. Patronize American Agriculturist advertisers and you will be satisfied.

Something New!

FOR THE benefit of those of our readers who like to be able to get "materials and all" when they order a needlework item, we are starting a new service with this issue. In the case of these four items, not only is the material furnished, but they're readymade and you put on the finishing touches in the way of embroidering designs, crocheting, appliques, or whatever the

instructions call for. You'll find this service very convenient and the prices reasonable.

TO ORDER any of these items, write to Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and enclose money order or check for the amount of your order. Be sure to give name and number of article.



DIMITY DRESS — KIT No. 8647 contains a sweet ready-made dress of pink, blue or maize dimity, finished with wide sash, pin tucking and imported French white lace edging on collar, sleeves and belt loops. Size 6 months to one year. Embroidery floss included. Price \$1.98.



TOT'S KIMONO—KIT No. 8642 contains an infant's ready-made flannel kimono, which has a dainty design stamped on good quality flannel, in either maize, pink, blue or white. Edges hemstitched for crochet; rayon crochet thread for edging included; also embroidery floss. Price each, 89 cents. State color desired.



LINEN GUEST TOWELS—KIT No. 8701 contains a pair of guest towels of fine quality linen, which may be had in oyster or pastel green. Towels come stamped with attractive designs for cross-stitch embroidery, and are finished with hand thread drawn hemstitched hems; embroidery floss for working and instructions are included in the package. Price per pair, \$1.59.



CUTE TOY DUCKS—KIT No. 8669 contains a pair of toy ducks stamped on stocking knit material, red and yellow patches and floral print for making the toys. Price per pair, 85 cents. Embroidery floss included, but no stuffing.

Routing That Cold

THERE IS no health rule that pays bigger dividends than guarding against colds. If you would be free of them, see that you get enough rest. Sleep builds up body resistance to cold. The right food is all-important too — fresh fruits, leafy vegetables, milk, eggs, meat, and the like. Regular exercise, fresh air, and sunshine add their bit to the body's good health and conditioning.

Dress yourself and your children with sufficient clothing indoors and out to keep your body well protected. When feet are soaked, change shoes and hose immediately. When you feel a draft, move. As colds are contagious, stay away from the person who has one.

Fifty per cent of all absenteeism in schools and industry is caused by the common cold. It is estimated that this percentage could be cut drastically if cold victims would stay home for 24 hours at the first sign of a cold, as colds are most contagious in their very early stages. After the first 24 hours, the danger of contagion is said to diminish rapidly.

At that very first chilly feeling take a warming up exercise. Inhale a dozen

deep breaths of fresh air to the full capacity of your lungs. Rise slowly on your toes, breathing deeply and slowly all the way in. Slide hands slowly up hips to ribs, throwing shoulders back and chest out as you do so. Exhale just as slowly and repeat. This extra oxygen you inhale stimulates nature's own heating system.

If possible, go to bed during the first 24 hours of a cold, keep warm, and drink liquids. Fruit juices alternated with water tend to purge the body of the cold, and a laxative works in much the same way. Keep the air in the room fresh. By giving up as soon as you come down with a cold, you will help yourself to avoid the complications that make a cold "hang on." If your cold persists, call a physician.—B. C.

—A. A.—

USE THE MUFFIN PAN

When baking foods such as potatoes, apples, green peppers, onions or any other food that is likely to get out of shape during the baking process, get out the muffin tins and you have the ideal holder. Grease each individual cup before using.—B. C.

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smart
easily
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styles
in our

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Presents over 150 Pattern Designs.

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Every home sewer should have a copy of this new fashion book before planning a spring wardrobe. It shows a wide variety of the season's popular fashions; designs for all members of the family—from tiny tots, little girls and growing girls to juniors and misses, mature and larger-size women. It's the most complete collection you'll find in any pattern book. Early ordering is recommended. Per copy price is 20c, including mailing.

Address all orders to

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PATTERN SERVICE

Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.
Pattern illustrated above is No. 2059 and can be ordered in sizes 10 to 40 at our regular pattern price.

5 doctors prove this plan breaks the laxative habit

If you take laxatives regularly—here's how you can stop!

Because 5 New York doctors now have proved you may break the laxative habit. And establish your natural powers of regularity. Eighty-three percent of the cases tested did it. So can you.

Stop taking whatever you now take. Instead: Every night for one week take 2 Carter's Pills. Second week—one each night. Third week—one every other night. Then—nothing!

Every day: drink eight glasses of water; set a definite time for regularity.

Five New York doctors proved this plan can break the laxative habit.

How can a laxative break the laxative habit? Because Carter's Pills "unblock" the lower digestive tract and from then on let it make use of its own natural powers.

Further—Carter's Pills contain no habit-forming drugs.

Break the laxative habit... with Carter's Pills... and be regular naturally.

When worry, overeating, overwork make you irregular temporarily—take Carter's Pills temporarily. And never get the laxative habit.

Get Carter's Pills at any drugstore for 33¢ today. You'll be grateful the rest of your life.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad" be sure to mention

**AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**

Pretty Towels and Wash Cloths Work Wonders

By BLANCHE CAMPBELL

TEACHING your child cleanliness is easy if you give him his own towel and wash cloth that have been personalized especially for him. Then it will be no chore to get him to form the habit of washing before meals and to keep a clean, well-groomed appearance. The child who has his own individual wash cloth, towel, and comb isn't so apt to forget.

Children's taste in towels and wash cloths runs more to pictures rather than initials or monograms. Little boys' towels may be decorated with boats, planes, and jeeps. Little girls prefer birds, flowers, and colorful figures. Both boys and girls love animal pictures. Appliques are colorful and are well liked by children. They are easy to do and add just the right note of decoration.

Naturally everyone knows that individual towels and wash cloths are best for sanitation. I have found that when a child has his own towel and wash cloth to use he takes better care of them and is more likely to do a good job of using them. And when there are several children in the family, individual embroidered bath towels and wash cloths help each child to identify his own.

Competition is a great incentive to get children to do their best. Nothing like a little good-natured competition to keep them on their toes in keeping



up with brother or sister. Praise the child who washes before meals without being told or reminded, who doesn't make a mess or leave the bathroom too disturbed. Of course, you should be reasonable about this because you can't expect small children to be as neat as grown-ups.

Praise given for a task well done makes a child put out an effort to earn it, and also spurs on other children in the family to do their best. Judiciously give out your praise so that no child in the family feels slighted.

— A.A. —

OUR BIRD FRIENDS

WHEN the frost, wind and rain have swept and washed the earth of the last trace of summer in a mad orgy of earthcleaning, and the last witch hazel blossom has turned from gold to mere brown threads, and the first

snow stars drift down past the chimney's spiral of fragrant birchwood smoke and thatch our roof in sparkling white, then do we set the table for our beloved guests, the birds.

For the somber little chickadees, we run a line out of the reach of crouching cats, usually across a sheltered corner, and on this we hang stale doughnuts, their holes well filled with peanut butter. In between the doughnuts are tied fat morsels of suet and bits of bacon rind. Near a window we set a fir tree firmly, and this is likewise decorated. A nearby tree has wire racks well packed with suet for the woodpeckers; and a covered feeder holds seeds and a bit of suet and crumbs, for it's here that Wally Nuthatch and his cousin Rosy-breast love to dine.

Cornstalks laid slanting on a pole provide a shelter for the pheasants and other ground-feeding birds, and here they look daily for the scattered grain and seeds they love.

These birds are the "regulars" but one thrill often of a snowy day to see passing visitors. Sometimes it's the evening grosbeaks, pale gold and white and gray like a November sunset, and their brothers the pine grosbeaks, the the ladies all soft gray like April clouds and the males with their breasts as red as a frostbit Baldwin. Here, too, the redpolls pause for refreshments. They are softly colored like a sparrow, only they are more keen for color and wear red caps and neck scarves of rosy hue. The tree sparrows will drift in by ones and twos, their pert heads with red caps, and their soft gray vests holding a button in the middle.

These are only a few of the birds that enjoy our hospitality between November's gray and gold and April's green. One is well repaid with beauty and song for the small time it takes to befriend these feathered bits of life whose wings fold as they settle to feed 'twixt wind and weather. — Norma Roberts, Old Depot Rd., Putney, Vt

— A.A. —

"PLANNING THE BATHROOM" is the title of a pamphlet which is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The price is 10 cents. The pamphlet gives plans and directions which you will find very helpful if you are planning to install a bathroom.

"NO LONGER SLEEPLESS!"

Changing to
Famous Cereal Drink
Brings Natural Relief



Can't sleep? . . . Toss and turn? . . . Get up in the morning feeling more tired than when you went to bed? . . . Then you'll find real encouragement in this letter from a man in Peoria, Illinois:

"Nervousness and sleepless nights were my two reasons for switching to POSTUM—and you can tell the world that drinking POSTUM instead of coffee quieted my nerves and made me sleep better, thus improving my general health."

SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain *caffeine*—a drug—a nerves stimulant! So while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect, others suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleepless nights. But POSTUM contains no caffeine or other drug—nothing that can possibly cause nervousness, indigestion, sleeplessness!

MAKE THIS TEST: Buy INSTANT POSTUM today—drink POSTUM exclusively for 30 days. See if POSTUM doesn't help you, too, to sleep better, feel better, enjoy life more! . . . INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran. A Product of General Foods.



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1 ply, All Wool.....	8 oz.	\$1.10
10-8 oz. Skeins		10.00
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Sold in 2 ounce skeins only

COLORS: Dark Brown, Luggage, Camel, Light Gray, Dark Green, Maroon, Navy, Royal Blue, Light Blue, Pink, Bright Red, Black.

Cash with order, or pay postage.

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EASY KNIT YARNS

Box 66 HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, NEW JERSEY

NEW NEEDLEWORK BOOK

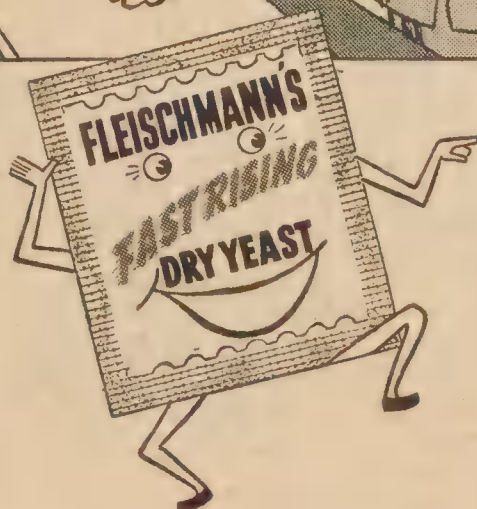
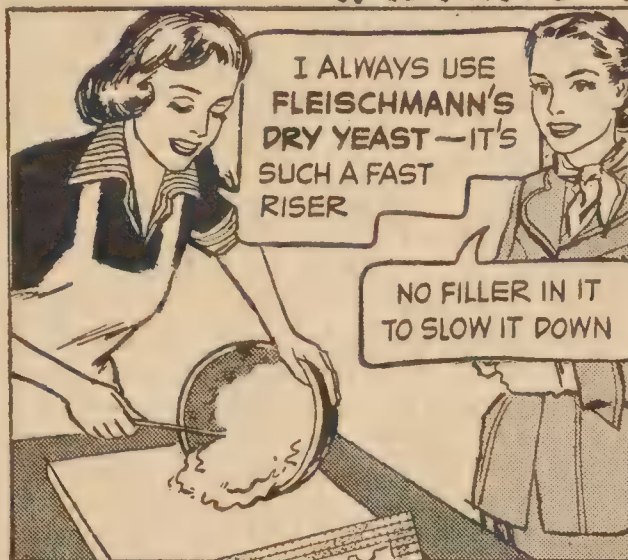


Our new Needlework Book contains instructions for crocheting the lacy tablecloth shown above. It also contains nine other "free" patterns, crocheted hug-me-tight, rose slippers, potholders, star doilie, apron, rug, handkerchief edgings, fan doilie, crocheted hat, and how to make slip covers, draperies and lamp shade. It is a 24-page book listing about 100 additional needlework patterns which you may order.

TO ORDER: Send 15 cents in coin to Embroidery Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and ask for the Needlework Book.

For Women (WHO BAKE AT HOME) Only

TALKING IT OVER



SO—Buy 3 packages at a time. No refrigeration needed. It's made extra active and stays that way.

**3 times as many women
prefer FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST**

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION



Outwitting the Sioux

By MYRON B. GIBSON

FOREWORD

"The neatest scheme I ever worked on the Indians," is the way old Thad Bainbridge sums up this thrilling and amusing tale of how he outwitted two young Indian braves. The story is taken from the YOUTH'S COMPANION of June 1892.

OLD THAD BAINBRIDGE, my guide and companion on frequent hunting and fishing trips among the lakes of the Park region of Minnesota, had paddled those waters when the Sioux, the original possessors of that beautiful section, were numerous. Not the least pleasure of these trips was that of listening to the old man's tales of those early days.

"I've played many a trick on the redskins," said old Thad, "but the neatest scheme I ever worked on them was one I played on a couple of Sioux one summer in the forties.

"I had frozen my feet the winter before, and was not well able to get round on the prairie, so I made up my mind to take a good long rest and get ready for the fall trapping. With that idea I rigged up a brush camp on the creek that joins these two big lakes, and took things easy.

"I had been having a nice quiet time all by myself for a month or more before I knew there was an Indian within fifty miles. I could kill a deer any day within half a mile of camp, so I hunted just enough to keep meat on hand. Most of my time I spent fishing and paddling about and speculating where I'd be likely to find the best trapping that fall.

"Thinking about Indians didn't trouble me a bit. I had had so many brushes with the Sioux, and had always made them suffer so much and then got out of their way so mysteriously, that they had sized me up as a great medicine man, with a special Manitou to look out for me. They meant to keep out of my way, and I knew it.

"But I didn't go round with my eyes shut, I can tell you, for I knew too much about Indians to expect them to stay in one mind.

"One warm morning I got into my canoe and started for the upper lake. You know there are lots of bulrushes round that lake, and I needed about a canoe-load of them to stop the leaks in my cabin roof.

"After I had cut a lot of the bulrushes and tied them in bundles about as big around as my body, I laid them in the bottom of the canoe and paddled farther up the lake for a little fishing. You recollect that place betwixt the island and the point of timber where we struck that school of big black bass last summer? Well, there were far more bass there forty years ago.

"I cut me a good pole among the willows on the island, and tied a big rock fast to the rope at the bow of my canoe. Then I paddled close to the island, hoisted the rock overboard for an anchor, and began fishing.

"It was about the first of July, and the hot sun made me sleepy. There I sat, nodding, and starting awake to pull in a fish whenever I felt a jerk. But caution prevented me from falling completely asleep, and I tell you it was

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1892

lucky for me that I did occasionally open my eyes wide and take a good look around. For one of those times I caught sight of a canoe crossing the upper end of the lake.

"There were two redskins in it, and they were about half a mile away. I guessed at once how they happened to be there. They had come from above, and started down the lake when they caught sight of me, and hurried up to get ashore and under cover before I'd see them.

"I knew they had their eyes on me, and I knew it wouldn't do to let them know that I had sighted them. So I pretended to keep on fishing while I watched them out of the corner of my eye. I knew well what their game would be. The shores of the lake were all prairie excepting the island and the big wooded point. I was anchored between those two bits of woodland. The Indians meant to sneak into the mainland woods, and shoot me from that point.

"Well, those two reds made their paddles fly till they reached shore. Then they pulled their canoe up into the bulrushes out of sight. Next they cut across the prairie, bending so low that I could see nothing of them in the tall grass except the hump of their backs now and then.

"They were hurrying to get behind the shelter of the woods. Once there, they would take their time to creep up and pop me over, for I was close to the shore.

"I sat still as a mouse till they went out of sight behind the trees. By that time I had my plans all ready. I might

have paddled behind the island and got away easily, but it wasn't in my style of those days to run away from two Indians. Besides, I knew that I'd soon have a whole tribe of Sioux after me if I let those two carry away the news that they had seen me.

"Much obliged to you, my copper-colored friends, for going behind the bushes while I make my toilet," said I to myself. 'If you will just wait till I slick up a bit, I'll surprise you.'

"The minute they went out of sight I pulled up my anchor-stone, and put that big rock into one of my bundles of bulrushes. I did not take the anchor rope off the rock, but just tied the bulrushes firmly round the stone.

"Next I took off my buckskin coat and buttoned it round the bundle. Then I propped it up solidly in the middle of the canoe, just where I had been sitting, and I clapped my old hat on top of it.

"Finally I stuck the butt of my fishing pole among the other bundles of bulrushes, and set it slanting out over the water in front of the dummy I had dressed up.

"In my pocket I had a heavy two-hundred-foot line that I used for trolling with live frogs. I tied one end of this to the dummy, and took the other end in my teeth. My intention was to swim ashore, but just as I was about to do so I reflected that the boat was not now anchored, and I might as well paddle the distance, because the Indians certainly could not see me from where they must have reached by that time.

"So I paddled to the island. Then I took out my old double barrel and my

powder horn and gave the canoe a shove outward. The trolling line paid out nicely. When the canoe, with the dummy in it, had gone out to where it had been with me, I stopped it by holding the line.

"There was a gentle breeze from the island, which kept the canoe pretty steadily in place in the little channel between the island and the point the Indians were making for.

"When I saw that the dummy and fish pole looked all right, I dodged back among the willows out of sight. Then I looked again at my dummy.

"Well, Bob, I just had to lie down and roll and laugh when I squinted at that image. It sat up—facing me—as straight as a judge, and held that pole as natural as life.

"I lay in the bushes a long time looking at the opposite shore before I saw another sign of the two Indians. The breath of wind kept the canoe well out at the end of that trolling line. The dummy was about fifty yards from me, and about the same from the opposite bushes, to which I expected the Indians to crawl.

"By and by I saw one of them put out his head from behind a tree a good way back from the lake. They knew who they were after, and that made them so cautious they were a good half hour in working their way to the point. Now and then I'd see them dodging from tree to tree. At last they reached the edge, and I could see them peeping out from among the bushes.

"I was too far off to see their looks clearly, but I imagined I saw them grinning when they got sight of that scarecrow sitting out there, fishing away so quietly with its back toward them. I could scarcely keep from laughing out loud, but I didn't for I knew I'd have some serious business on hand in a few minutes.

"Pretty soon I saw both of them poke out their rifles and take steady aim. Just when their guns cracked I gave such a pull with my line that the canoe nearly capsized, and out tumbled the dummy head first on the side of the canoe that had swung round nearest to me. As the bowline was tied to the stone in the dummy, the canoe was now anchored. It sort of hid the tumble from the two shooters.

"I've seen some comical things in my time, but I never wanted to laugh more than when I saw that old hat go diving for the bottom. But I kept as still as a mouse, and so did those Sioux for a spell.

"The weight of that rock kept the dummy at the bottom, but my old hat came off and rose to the top, where it floated with the fishing pole.

"Still the two Sioux made no move. You see the rascals weren't sure they had killed me. They didn't know but I'd jumped overboard, and was hiding behind the canoe. But when they had waited long enough for me to be drowned if I hadn't come up, the wind turned the canoe round so that they could see both sides of it.

"That satisfied them and they both came jumping out of the bushes to the edge of the water. Such a screeching and yelling with delight you never heard.

"They were both young fellows, and the idea that they had succeeded in killing the man that all their old braves half believed was protected by

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM and SPUD



These Seats Are Taken



Outwitting the Sioux

(Continued from Opposite Page)

some magic, just tickled them half to death. A white man's scalp and gun, and that scalp my scalp, and my old double barrel, to carry back to their village — why, they thought they felt the biggest kind of feathers in their caps already!

"When they got tired of yelling and dancing, they took off their powder horns and bullet pouches — about all they had on except their paint and breech clouts — and laid them on the beach with their rifles. Then they jumped in and swam for the canoe.

"As soon as they reached it, both of 'em climbed into it and began to look around for their victim. The water was clear as crystal, but just at that place the bottom is covered with water moss two feet deep; that's why it's such a good place for bass.

"The weight of that rock sunk the dummy so deep into the moss that the Indians could see no sign of it. They looked and looked, and at the same time inspected and jabbered about my hatchet and knife, which I had left aboard when I landed.

"After peering down into the water for a long time, and chattering away in Sioux, one of them took hold of the rope and began to pull up the anchor. I kept my gun on them all the time, and had the best kind of a chance at them while they were peeping into the water, but I knew I'd have as good a pop at them when they pulled up that dummy. I'd rather have let both of them get away than miss seeing their surprise when they clapped eyes on that.

"I wasn't sorry I waited, for I never saw anything to beat the look of terror and superstition on their faces when that bundle of bulrushes came to the top with my old shirt buttoned round it.

"As they let it fall into the bottom of the boat, their jaws fell so wide apart I could see almost every tooth in their heads.

"Ugh! Ugh!" they both grunted, and their knees knocked together so they came nigh falling out of the canoe.

"I guess they begun to think the old braves knew what they were talking about when they warned them that I was an evil spirit that they'd better let alone. At any rate I never saw Indians much worse scared.

"Much as I liked the fun of watching them, I knew it wouldn't do to give them much time, as they'd be sure to jump out and swim for shore as soon as they could collect their wits.

"I didn't mean to kill either one of them, but to save myself from the rest of the tribe it was necessary to wound and capture them. So I drew a bead as close as I could on the shoulder of the biggest one.

"At the crack of my gun both of 'em fell. The one I had hit came slap down in the canoe, the other fellow jumped head first into the water before I could get a bead on him with the other barrel.

"I ran down to the beach and watched for the swimmer to come up. My notion was that he would dive and swim for the other shore. I meant to let him have it in the hip whenever he tried to go up the bank. The distance across was about eighty yards of water, and I knew I could hit him when I pleased.

"I could hear the one in the canoe groaning with the pain of the bullet in his shoulder. Sometimes he lifted his head and looked at me. But what had become of the other?

"While I was waiting I jammed a charge into the barrel I had fired. We had no breech loaders in those days, but I calculate I had a knack of pouring in powder and ramming patch and bullet down as fast as any living man.

"Did I keep my eye peeled mean-

time? My boy, a hunter in the Indian country never keeps his eye unpeeled. Don't interrupt me with no more suggestions like that.

"Just as I opened my cap box I saw a black head come up close to the canoe. The unwounded one meant to hide behind the canoe till he could make up his mind what to do. But he came up on the wrong side.

"Next moment he was down again, but in that instant I had fired.

"I missed him on purpose, for I reckoned he would think my double barrel unloaded by the two shots.

"Next moment I had the cap fairly on the newly loaded barrel, and up he came with a yell. He laid his two hands on the canoe from behind, and lifted himself in. Next moment he untied the anchor rope, and threw the end over.

"Then he picked up a paddle. I was afraid I'd have to shoot him, but I waited to see what he meant to do. Mind, I didn't want to shoot him less'n I had to; but if I had to, I shouldn't 'a' spent much time cryin' over it.

"Well, sir, if ever there was a brave, that young fellow was one. Instead of making off, he came straight ashore at me! You see he was sure I had not another shot ready.

"He had my hatchet and knife, and I'll be hanged if he wasn't coming ashore to have it out against me with my own weapons.

"When he was within five yards I lifted my gun and put the butt to my shoulder.

"He laughed in ridicule, and shoved the canoe ashore. At that instant I didn't see what to do except shoot him; but the other Indian gave a cry from the canoe. He had seen me loading; and his word told the young brave the fix he was in.

"Well, sir, that word and my mercifulness in kind o' hesitatin' about shooting him was nearly the end of me, for

the reckless young rascal flung my hatchet so suddenly at my head that I only just managed to dodge it. Next instant he sprang at me with the knife.

"But he jumped straight at the muzzle of my gun; and the force of the blow that he got took the breath out of him. He grabbed himself with both hands and fell forward. Before he could pick himself up I knocked him senseless with the butt of the gun.

"What did I do then? Why, I hauled at my trolling line, and pretty soon it came loose from the dummy. Then I tied the hands of the one I had struck — tied them behind his back — and tied his legs and left him to come to his senses.

"When I went to the other fellow in the canoe, I found he had fainted from loss of blood. I lifted him out and tied him, too, so that he could not move in case he should revive while I was off for their guns.

"By the time I came back they had both returned to their senses. I carried the one that I had hit on the head over to where the other one was, and explained to them both, as well as I could with my limited command of their language, what I intended to do. Then I put them both into my canoe and made for my cabin.

"Well, sir, I got the bullet out of the wounded redskin, and nursed and fed him for more than two weeks before he was able to sit up. Meantime I kept the other one bound firmly with thongs and chains from my traps. I wished I had not felt it necessary to do so, but I knew there was no trusting him.

"As soon as I thought the wounded one was strong enough to stand the trip, I put them both in their own canoe, which I had recovered. I gave them enough to eat for a week, and placed beside them their rifles, unloaded. I gave them no ammunition, for I did not think I could trust them. Then

I cut the thongs that bound the unwounded one.

"Young braves," said I, 'go back to your people and tell them the white man is their friend. If Indian does not try to kill white man, white man will not kill Indian. Tell your brothers how you tried to murder me, and how I treated you. And ask them if they do not believe that a Great Spirit watches over me. If Indian hunts me, Indian heap die. Now go.'

"I tell you, Bob, it made me feel good for a week to see the look of joy and hope in the face of those two young savages. Did I ever see them again? Yes, and their tribe, too, all good friends of mine after that.

"But it's bedtime if we're going trolling early in the morning; and I'll tell you the rest another time." —The End.

— A.A. —

Help Available in Estimating Timber

EVERY New York State farmer who has a woodlot will be interested in a new service which is available through the cooperation of the State Conservation Department and the State College of Forestry at Syracuse. When you sell timber it is now possible to get a trained forester to mark trees which should be cut, and to get an estimate of the amount of lumber the trees will make.

The State has been divided into 15 districts, and requests for help may be made to the forester in your district. Here are the names and addresses:

District 1—Otsego, Delaware and Schoharie counties. The forester is R. M. Hick, 140 Main St., Oneonta.

District 2—Broome, Chenango and Madison counties. Forester, C. E. Baker, 15 S. Broad St., Norwich.

District 3—Chemung, Tioga, Tompkins, Cortland, Cayuga and Onondaga counties. Forester, J. D. Kennedy, 21 Clinton Ave., Cortland.

District 4—Steuben, Allegany, Schuyler, Seneca, Ontario, Wayne, Monroe and Livingston counties. Forester, I. S. Bowlby, 5 E. Steuben St., Bath.

District 5—Niagara, Orleans, Erie, Genesee, Wyoming, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. Forester, H. E. Dobbins, 335 E. 3rd St., Jamestown.

District 6—Oswego, Jefferson and Lewis counties. Forester, F. E. Jadwin, Box 31, Lowville.

District 7—St. Lawrence county. Forester, W. F. Pratt, 79 Main St., Canton.

District 8—Herkimer, Oneida and Montgomery counties. Forester, A. J. Woodford, 270 N. Main St., Herkimer.

District 9—Franklin, Clinton and Essex counties. Forester, W. E. Petty, Saranac Lake.

District 10—Fulton county. Forester, M. C. Fisk, Northville.

District 11—Washington, Saratoga and Warren counties. Forester, S. M. Farmer, Box 751, Lake George.

District 12—Greene, Columbia, Rensselaer and Albany counties. Forester, C. P. Fatzinger, Box 430, National Bank Bldg., Catskill.

District 13—Orange, Ulster, Sullivan and Rockland counties. Forester, S. G. Bascom, 2 South St., Middletown.

District 14—Dutchess, Westchester and Putnam counties. Forester, E. D. Brockway, 2 Cannon St., Poughkeepsie.

District 15—Nassau and Suffolk counties. Forester, C. E. Dare, Selden.

— A.A. —

About 85 per cent of the nation's corn crop never leaves the county where grown since it is used for livestock feeding. Only 15 per cent finds its way into trade channels, most of which is marketed through the principal grain exchanges at Chicago, Minneapolis, and Kansas City.

They Know Their Tractors



THE GROUP above are New York State winners in a Tractor Operators Contest. From left to right they are:

Back row: C. M. Edwards, 4-H Specialist in Agricultural Engineering; Norman Beyea, Tractor Maintenance Project Leader in Seneca County; Wayne Bertram, Contestant in Jefferson County; Roy Sauter, Contestant in Lewis County; Fred McCloskey, County 4-H Club Agent in Lewis County.

Front row: Donald Pell, Contestant in Seneca County; Ray Halsey, Tractor Maintenance Project Leader in Suffolk County; Phil Hans, Contestant in Suffolk County; Tom Barden, Contestant in Onondaga County; Director L. R. Simons.

Each of these contestants placed in the 'excellent' group in the N. Y. State Tractor Operators Contest held at the State Fair this past September. There were 60 boys representing 30 counties in the State Contest. The Tractor Operators Contest is a part of the 4-H Tractor Maintenance Program which has been carried on for 4 years in New York State. In 1949 there were over 2,000 boys who received instruction in

the daily care of their farm tractors. Following completion of that work they were eligible to enter a County Tractor Operators Contest to demonstrate their skill in the safe and proper handling of the tractor. The two best contestants in each county represented their county in the State Contest. The 'excellent' group in the State Contest received an educational tour as part of their award. While on the tour they visited Dr. Simons, Dean Myers, and the Agricultural Engineering Department at the College; also, the Spicer Farm at Apalachin where many soil conservation practices were put into effect in a single day, and H. E. Babcock's farm, Sunnysables, where they saw pen stabling of dairy cows in operation. The theme of their tour was "Mechanizing Farm Work."

After being highest contestant in the State Contest, Roy Sauter represented New York in the first Regional Contest held at Eastern States' Exposition in Springfield. He won over 7 other state contestants at that time so he holds the title of "Champion Tractor Operator in the Northeast." Roy lives on a dairy farm at Lowville where he operates it with his father and brother.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BARCOCK

IT HAS often been said that the one sure thing in life is change. Despite this fact, I am amazed by the number of people who resist change and who are made acutely unhappy when they have to make adjustments.

It has always been my philosophy that change was what made life interesting, and that the adjustments demanded by change were in themselves an educational process.

Changes in Farming

As I look ahead to the next few years—I think they are going to be most interesting—I see some changes in farm practices with which more and more of us are bound to become involved. I propose to get some fun out of these changes. I believe that making them is sure to keep me more alert, and to keep life on the farm more interesting.

Pen Stables

I have been interested in pen stabling for several years. I went into it before very much was known about how to manage this really very old but in recent years new method of housing cattle.

In the course of learning how to manage pen stabling by the cut and try method, I made some mistakes and got into some difficult situations. For example, I used more bedding than I could afford. I had trouble keeping the watering and feeding areas clean. The stable was too warm.

Then, gradually, those who were in the game learned that we could conserve bedding by paving the watering and feeding areas and scraping them daily, or at least every other day. We discovered that if unpaved areas were set aside for the cows to bed down on, and kept dry and well bedded, the cows would lie down there instead of on the paved floor. We found out that cows like fresh air and sunshine, and do not mind cold. They like to move about and go outdoors at will. So we have opened our pen doors and paved the barnyard.

Finally, as we have worked along with this method of stabling, we have made great savings in labor. For example, our cows at Sunnygables eat the silage off the trailer on which it is loaded out of the trench silo, and practically all of the paved areas are scraped with the tractor. The bedded areas are cleaned by tractor-powered fork; hay is fed only once a day, as is silage; and the loafing area is bedded only two or three times a week.

Of course I don't mean to imply that we have licked all the prob-

lems yet. But by accepting that there might be another way of housing dairy cattle, and trying out a new method, we have made progress. Also, the experience has been interesting.

Underground Silo

I am quite convinced that some silage in the future—not all by any means—will be stored in trench and pit silos. We have now had a season's experience with a trench silo. We know some of the faults of this method of making and storing silage, but next season we will eliminate part of these handicaps, and the next year more of them. Meanwhile, we are not risking any great amount of money.

Long Grass Silage

The use of a pen or trench silo makes possible trying out the making of grass silage from early cut stands of alfalfa clover and grasses without chopping them. I don't know for sure that a good grade of silage can be made in a trench silo out of long grass, but I do regard the idea as worth trying out. Here again the equipment has the advantage of calling for a very minimum of investment, instead of the large amount of money so many changes in farm practice require.

Elevated Milking Stalls

So far as I am concerned, the elevated milking stall is completely proven, and the practices connected with its use satisfactorily worked out. I rather expect that a great many barns in which cows are stanchioned will be equipped eventually with elevated milking stalls at the end nearest the milk house, and the cows released from the stanchions and passed through these stalls for milking. I've had letters from some farmers who are planning on just this sort of an installation.

Already a high percentage of milch cows in the United States are loose stabled in barns or outdoor pens, and it's a sure bet that more and more of these cows will be milked in elevated stalls.

A lot of dairymen, it appears, are getting fed up with the wear and tear of doing push-ups twice a day at the rear ends of a bunch of cows and with marathon walks on hard cement floors, carrying pails of milk to the milk house.

Fixed Box Stalls

The introduction of mechanical barn cleaning, whether by gutter cleaners or tractor-mounted power forks, seems to be challenging the fixed box stall. A lot of us have gotten so old and banged up that the



One of the greatest labor-saving changes at Sunnygables in the past two years has been in the method of serving grass silage to the cows. In 1948 Albert (Boots) Poolevoerde, above, was pleased with the "modern" cart for wheeling the silage to the cows. Today Sunnygables' cows wait on themselves by walking to the low bunk wagons used to bring the silage from the trench.

prospect of mining from one to three feet of hard-trodden litter out of a box stall by hand doesn't appeal to us. It seems much more sensible to build the stall so that a side can be removed and it can be cleaned by a power fork.

Sprinkler Irrigation

I have just finished talking with a man who is looking for a farm. He told me that he would not buy a place which did not have water for irrigation. He said he did not know when he would put in an irrigation system, but he was sure he would want one sooner or later.

Fortunately, ponds can be constructed on most farms if an adequate supply of water isn't already available from lakes or streams. One of the changes that I am confident is ahead for Northeast farming is the irrigation of vegetable crops, pastures, and stands of hay. We don't know much about irrigation in the Northeast yet, but we are due to learn.

Cotton Picker

For a decade, my son has been a cotton grower in the wonderfully fertile Pecos Valley in New Mexico. He has just sold his farm. It is probable that the buyer of it will use it for growing cotton which will be picked by great machines which now cost \$8,500 apiece. The mechanization of cotton picking is driving this crop to big level fields and, in my opinion, permanently dooming the old South as a cotton producer. This is all to the good. As cotton goes out, livestock will come in, and with it an opportunity to build the soil and improve the diet of the people who till it.

FROZEN MILK

I have just read an article suggesting that in the near future fresh milk may be concentrated and frozen. It will then be distributed in the same manner in which frozen concentrated orange juice is now

handled.

I don't know whether there is anything to this prediction or not, but I am pretty certain that in the next few years we shall see methods worked out for preserving the fresh quality of milk and of distributing it which will cut down materially on present handling costs.

Frozen Orange Juice

In Florida, where I am spending the winter, the development of a great business—concentrating and freezing orange juice—is widely credited with having saved the citrus industry of that state. Without question, this development has provided citrus growers with an important new market. The Florida citrus price has also been helped by the freezes in Texas, Arizona, and California, which have eliminated a good deal of competition.

Almost entirely unnoticed, however, is another development which in my opinion has gone far toward making concentrated frozen orange juice a success. It is the production of citrus syrup and dried citrus pulp from cull citrus fruit and from the pulp from which the orange juice has been squeezed. Citrus molasses and pulp production have become a very large business. These products also have become an important factor in the growth of the livestock industry of Florida.

All the roughage many Florida dairies get is dried citrus pulp. The citrus syrup or molasses is now fed free choice to hundreds of thousands of dairy and beef cattle in Florida.

To me, it is significant that it has really taken livestock to underwrite profitable citrus fruit production in Florida. If out of the experience of concentrating, freezing, and distributing orange juice a cheaper method for preserving the qualities of fresh milk and distributing it more cheaply is worked out, the citrus industry will only be repaying the debt it owes to livestock for putting it on its feet.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

"Good Neighbor" Policy Nets Subscriber Reward

ARMAND ROUTHIER, East Hill, Barre, Vermont, was going home at about 2:00 a.m. when he noticed a car parked along the road and saw a fellow in his neighbor's barn. He drove past, and then turned around and followed the car when it started off. He got the license number, and the incident was reported to the State Police.

It developed that two fellows were stealing chickens and eggs and trying to steal gas from the barn of Robert

Ball of Barre. Lawrence Plante of Barre was arrested and sentenced to the House of Correction in Windsor for eight months to a year by Judge Arthur N. MacLeod. The other fellow is still at large.

Both Routhier and Ball are subscribers to *American Agriculturist*. Mr. Ball wrote us about this, asking that the reward be given to Mr. Routhier. A check for \$25 has been sent Mr. Routhier.

50-262
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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA N° 3433
ITHACA, N. Y.

January 24 1950

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

Armand R. Routhier
East Hill
Barre, Vermont

\$ 25.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

L. Weatherly

GUILTY ON TWELVE COUNTS

We have just received word that William A. Sayre, who operated mail order cigarette concerns under various trade names at Wilmington, Del., entered a plea of "nolo contendere" (no defense) to 12 mail fraud counts before Chief Judge Paul Leahy in Federal Court at Wilmington on December 21, 1949. Judge Leahy accepted the plea as equivalent to one of "guilty," and Mr. Sayre was sentenced to serve a term of 18 months. This sentence is to run concurrently with the remainder of a sentence imposed on June 13, 1949, in the District of New Jersey, a year and a day in a Federal Penal Institution at Danbury, Conn., from which place he was brought to enter his plea at Wilmington, Del.

Mr. Sayre traded as Allison Tobacco Co., Atlas Sales Co., Popular Mail Service, Rapid Mail Expeditors, and Reliable Mail Order Co. His operations ceased about February 4, 1949; and the Federal District Court of Newark, N. J., appointed a Receiver in Bankruptcy on February 8. A number of *American Agriculturist* subscribers sent money to Allison Tobacco Co. and never re-

ceived the cigarettes they ordered. We advised them to file claims with the Receiver, and the Service Bureau also brought these matters to the attention of the Post Office Department.

— A. A. —

HERE WE GO AGAIN

An agent came to our home and sold us on the idea of a correspondence course. We made a down payment, the balance to be paid by the month. What can you tell us about this school? If it is not on the square, we would like to have you publish it before someone else gets hooked.

So far as our subscriber is concerned, it is a little late to ask for information after he has signed a binding agreement and made a down payment.

So far as warning other subscribers, about what should we warn them? We have already said many times that it is unwise to sign an agreement to take a correspondence course until you have checked on the reliability of the school and until you are sure you have the money, the ability and the perseverance to finish the course.

The school about which our subscriber writes is presumably willing to furnish the course, so we cannot label it a fraud.

THIEVES ADMIT GUILT — SUBSCRIBER GETS CHECK

ABOUT MAY 12 of last year, Arthur Jubert, Route 1, West Chazy, N. Y., reported to the State Police that a yearling Holstein heifer valued at \$125 had been stolen from his pasture. The State Police conducted an investigation and learned that an Essex farmer had purchased such a calf on May 12 at a suspiciously low price.

Mr. Jubert identified the calf as his. Louis Frenyea, 49, and Daniel Pettis, 39, were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Arthur Lewis of the Town of Ausable on charges of grand larceny second degree. They admitted the theft

and sale of the animal, as well as of several other calves in that vicinity earlier in the year.

At the trial, these two men were sentenced to from 2½ to 5 years in prison. Mr. Jubert has been sent an *American Agriculturist* reward check in the amount of \$25 for the part he played in bringing these thieves to justice. Both he and the State Police Bureau of Criminal Investigation are to be congratulated for the good work done on this case. And a big hand to His Honor, the Judge, for handing out a suitable sentence.

50-262
213

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA N° 3210
ITHACA, N. Y.

December 28 1949

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

Arthur Jubert
Route 1
West Chazy, N. Y.

\$ 25.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

L. Weatherly

Loses Leg in Tractor Accident



John Sliker, Conesus, N. Y., receives check for \$1,000.00 from North American Accident Ins. Co., agent Russ Weinhart

HE WAS driving his tractor along the highway when a car pulled out to pass. Just then another car shot over the crest of the hill. In a last minute attempt to avoid a head-on collision the car tried to get back in line—hooked into the rear of his tractor—tipping it over. Mr. Sliker's right foot was jammed down into the drive wheel — stalling the motor.

When help arrived they tried to get him out but the wheel bolts were rusted fast. Someone suggested an acetylene torch. In a flash Mr. Sliker said, "Nothing doing. There's too much spilled gas around. I don't want to burn alive too."

For more than an hour Mr. Sliker watched the rescue crew work with wrenches and penetrating oil on the rusty bolts. At last the wheel came loose. When they pulled him out, his right leg was so badly crushed and mangled it had to be amputated when he reached the hospital.

After receiving North American check for \$1000.00 from our agent, Russell Weinhart, Mr. Sliker wrote:

"I am a farmer 69 years old. Until last August I had never met with a serious accident. Little did I think when I took out the policy with Mr. Weinhart that I would ever need it. However in less than four months from that date, I was paid for the loss of my right leg because of the tractor accident."

"This has proven to me that one should have North American protection. I urge all farm families to take out a North American policy at their earliest opportunity. Thanks for the \$1000.00 check which Mr. Weinhart delivered to me. It will be a big help to me at this time."

Claim No. K-186589
K-186590

Check No. _____

North American Accident Insurance Company

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago

Not Valid unless Released
Back to Signed by
Claimant

November 30, 1949

Pay to the order of John Sliker \$1000.00

One Thousand and 00/100 ————— Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH
LA SALLE NATIONAL BANK
2-82 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 2-82
FORM 440-D

J. E. Rafter
Claim Examiner

Mr. Sliker carried both the \$5.00 and the \$12.00 policy drawing \$500.00 on each policy making a total of \$1000.00.

Keep Your Policies Renewed

North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, ITHACA, N. Y.



IF IT SLIPS... IF IT CHAFES... IF IT GRIPES... THEN

THROW AWAY THAT TRUSS!

PROOF!

(In our files we have over 52,000 grateful letters like these)

THANKS FROM HAPPY FATHER

"I want to thank you very much for what your wonderful belt has done for my boy. He had a bad rupture. The very day we received the Appliance I put it on and that was the end of my troubles with his pain and crying. He has not worn it for about a year now."—Otto F. Blinn, 1500 N. Church, Belleville, Ill.

SOFT BALL PLAYER A BROOKS BOOSTER

"I ordered an Appliance some time back and it really does the job. I'm 38 years old, weight 200 lbs. Play 3rd base on our Soft Ball team. I really give the belt a real test. Thought I would have to give up my ball playing but not now with your rupture belt. Most people won't believe I have a rupture."—Wilbur Moritz, General Mdsc., Jacob, Ill.

"IT'S TOPS"

"Words cannot express my feeling towards my Appliance. The minute I put it on, my first words were, 'It's Tops!' I hope another who suffers from such agony of a rupture could take my advice and get a Brooks Air Cushion Appliance."—Jack Sonnier, R1, Box 54A, Lafayette, La.

"DID EVERYTHING YOU CLAIMED"

"I am very happy to say that the truss which I purchased from you a little over a year ago did everything you claimed it would do. My rupture does not come down even though I wear the truss only part time. I shall be glad to tell anyone afflicted as I was what your Appliance did for me."—J. G. Rollinger, 242 Arlington Ave., Sarasota, Fla.

"FORGETS HE IS RUPTURED"

"I had this rupture seven years before I knew of your support, and was in the hospital at the time my son ordered the support for me. Until I started wearing your support I had not found anything to help me. Since wearing your support I can do all my work, and can forget that I am ruptured."—G. B. Russell, Box 106, Cherokee, Ala.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO.
201-G State St., Marshall, Mich.

Without obligation, please send your FREE BOOK on Rupture, PROOF of Results, and TRIAL OFFER—all in plain envelope.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

State whether for Man ☐ Woman ☐ or Child ☐

Why put up with days . . . months . . . YEARS of discomfort, worry, and fear—if we provide you with the support you want and need? Learn NOW about this perfected truss-invention for most forms of reducible rupture. Surely you keenly desire . . . you eagerly CRAVE to enjoy most of life's activities and pleasures once again. To work . . . to play . . . to live . . . to love . . . with the haunting fear of Rupture lessened in your thoughts! Literally *thousands* of Rupture sufferers have entered this *Kingdom of Paradise Regained* . . . have worn our Appliance without the slightest inconvenience. Perhaps we can do as much for you. Some wise man said, "Nothing is impossible in this world"—and it is true, for where other trusses have failed is where we have had our greatest success in many cases! Even doctors—thousands of them—have ordered for themselves and their patients. Unless your case is absolutely hopeless *do not despair*. The coupon below brings our Free Rupture Book in plain envelope. Send the coupon now.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

FLOWERS for Busy People

A FEW WEEKS ago I wrote to several flower seed and plant distributors and asked each of them two questions. First, what are the most popular flowers, judging from your records? Second, what flowers do you consider the most suitable for busy farm women to grow? This article is based on their answers as well as on my own experience and observation.

As it happened, one of the firms I approached does not deal in annual seeds or plants. They specialize in perennials, both flowers and shrubs, and I was much interested in their list of easy-to-grow flowering shrubs. Since the backbone of any garden is its shrubs and perennial flowers, I decided to give you the benefit of their recommendations. You may have some of these specimens already; if not, it is good to remember that a flowering shrub is about the most painless way of getting flowers!

Flowering Shrubs

Althea (*Rose of Sharon*)—Celestial Blue, Snow-drift and Rubis, a deep rose pink flower with deeper center.

Azalea—the Mollis hybrids are very hardy, low-growing and come in a variety of brilliant hues.

Cydonia (*Flowering Quince*)—Stanford Red is a new bright red variety.

Flowering Crabs—varieties floribunda atropur-

purea with red flowers and bronzy foliage; Hopa, with bright pink flowers followed by small red crabapples, and Pink Weeper crab, with drooping branches and crimson-purple flowers.

Mockorange—variety Atlas is a new giant with flowers about as large as dogwood; Belle Etoile, an old one, has fragrant, star-like flowers.

Magnolia Soulangiana (*Saucer Magnolia*)—makes just about the showiest possible small tree in early spring.

Flowering Plum (*Prunus Pissardi veitchi*)—makes a small tree with large double pink blossoms and bronze-colored foliage which turns green in late summer.

Pussy Willow—the French variety—is good for single specimens or for a tall screen or background planting. Branches of these with inch-long silver-pink catkins sell well during winter months in florists' shops.

Tamarix—variety Summer Glow—has lacy, blue-green foliage and wine-red flowers, is especially tolerant to salt air and wind.

Viburnum opulus xanthocarpum (Apricot-fruited cranberry bush)—is said to be hardy as an oak. Its heavily-fruited branches are very decorative, either on the bush or in arrangements.

Lilac—especially the hybrids, with their fine big flower trusses.

Weigela—particularly Bristol Ruby, a fine red,

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



Petunia, FIRE CHIEF, a dwarf red, is the first Gold Medal winner for twelve years in the All-America Selections contest. It is the only flower recommended by them for 1950 introduction.—Photo by Bodger Seeds, Ltd.

and Fairy, a new pink-flowering one.

From my own experience I would urge you to get the best variety you can afford. It may cost a little more in the beginning but it takes no more room and upkeep than the common kinds, and when it blooms it is its own reward.

Roses

I cannot leave the shrubs without mentioning the rose—so many wonderful ones are being developed. Peace, introduced a few years ago, is outstandingly (Continued on Page 27)

Tall double African Giant Marigold, SUN GIANT, is very large, some 4½ inches across. Color varies from pale primrose through yellow and orange. Grows 3 to 3½ feet tall.

SUNNY is a dwarf single French Marigold. It has 2-inch bright yellow flowers on plants that average 18 inches in height. It is valuable for low borders and for cutting.

Zinnia TANGERINE, one of the cut-and-come-again group, has flowers 1½ to 2½ inches across, bushy plants 18 to 24 inches high. Tangerine is bright, lively orange in color.

Sweet Pea CHERRY has delicately beautiful lush pink flowers. Although sweet peas are not rated in the "easy" class, many farm people are very successful with them. —Photos by W. Atlee Burpee



“Good Seed ...



... Means Cheap Feed”

Every Ton of Feed Produced on the Farm is One Less Ton to Buy.

THERE never was a year when a careful job of crop planning and production was more important than it is in 1950. Every additional bushel of grain or bale of hay produced on the farm cuts down the need for purchased feeds.

Quality Seed for Better Crops. Seed is only one of a number of requirements necessary to produce a good crop. However, it is an important factor, for to a great extent, the

quality of the seed purchased determines the crop yield. When based on results obtained, high quality seed is always the cheapest to use.

The cash outlay for good seed required to produce one ton of mixed hay is 75¢ to \$1.00 depending upon seeding rates. The seed cost for one ton of good corn silage is 10¢ to 15¢ depending upon yield and seeding rate.

G.L.F. seed is purchased in the best seed producing Northern states and only seed adapted to Northeastern farms is offered to farmers. All G.L.F. seed is processed in well-equipped plants by trained men and everything possible is done to make sure it will give the best results on your farm.

High Quality—Lower Costs. Low cost procurement is possible in G.L.F. because of the wide coverage of seed areas by G.L.F. seed buyers who know where the best crops are located and buy crops from year to year in large quantities. The economical system set up by farmers to handle feed in G.L.F. is also used to handle seed which eliminates the need for a special retail seed service.

This procurement and distribution system, coupled with thousands of farmers pooling their seed orders through G.L.F., results in the lowest price possible for quality seed.

Seed cars have been rolling toward Service Agencies all over G.L.F. territory. Check with your Agent Buyer or Store Manager about your needs today. He knows G.L.F. seed and because he makes it his business to know local farming conditions, he will be able to help you select the right G.L.F. seed for your farm.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Terrace Hill, Ithaca, N. Y.

This is the year to buy seed early.

Seed markets have been strong, supplies of certain varieties are limited and the demand is high. If you are planning to grow a large amount of your dairy feed, it will be just plain good business to get your seed supply early. You will be protecting yourself in two ways:

1. You will have on hand the amount and variety you want when you want it.
2. You will avoid any further price increases that may come later in the season.

Good Fertilizer goes hand in hand with good seed to produce bigger and better crops. G.L.F. fertilizers are manufactured from the highest quality materials and formulated in accordance with the latest scientific information available.

G.L.F. Seed... The Standard of Quality



New Vegetables Worth Trying

By Paul Work

WHEN NEW vegetable varieties appear, one cannot tell which ones will survive and thrive and which will wither and die under the critical appraisal of farmers' and gardeners' opinions. And a variety may go strong commercially and gain little popularity in home gardens. It may be good early, and not late. It may be a wonder in favorable seasons but a dud when heat and drouth strike. So new offerings must be tried out for your purposes and where you are.

Snap Beans

We have two new bush green snap beans (can you tell me the proper order for those four words?). Both are far ahead of Bountiful and Tendergreen for yield. One of them, **Topcrop**, an All-America Selection, bred by Zau-meyer of the United States Department of Agriculture, is round-podded, longer than Tendergreen, and tops for quality. The other is **Contender**, developed by the late B. L. Wade and his associates, also of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is long podded, not quite round, handsome but not as free of fibre as Topcrop. It seems to stand unfavorable conditions better than most varieties. Both of these carry a very important character—resistance to common bean mosaic and to the "greasy pod" type of virus.

Topcrop is very similar to Rival, which came out last year. All three are well worth trying, comparing these two with Tendergreen and comparing Contender with Black Valentine.

Sweet Corn

Few gardeners have much to say against the table quality of Golden Cross sweet corn, but some growers have turned to varieties such as Lincoln and Lee because they stand heat and drouth better and produce somewhat larger and more handsome ears, even though the quality is somewhat inferior. Now comes **Iochief**, all the way from E. S. Haber of Iowa State, bringing a heavy yield, few suckers, resistance to wind, heat and drouth, plus narrow deep kernels. It is of high quality, though it is hardly up to Golden Cross. These advantages come along with large 14-18 rowed ears, though tip filling was a bit imperfect with us.

Another sweet corn in the main crop group is **Normandie**, with attractive deep-kerneled ears, a little more slender than Golden Cross and of good quality. It is presumed to pass good edible stage more slowly than Golden Cross.

Golden Crown is an improved Golden

Cross which we saw but did not have in our trial.

W. H. Lachman of Massachusetts State has brought out two new sweet corns that look good. **Gold Mine** is as early as any, not very strong in plant but the quality is definitely better than most earlies. Not yet catalogued, a little seed is available for trial. The other is **Golden Jewel**, early as Mar-cross and as good as Carmel Cross. It has been bred for high seedling vigor, favoring good come-up when soil is cold and wet. Seed of this is on the market.

The **Burpeeana** pea is worth trying in the home garden. Maturing with Thomas Laxton, and with a shorter and denser vine, we thought the peas were of rather exceptional quality for fresh use and freezing. Pods are a bit small but well packed. A large percentage of doubles makes for heavy yield.

Early Wonder is a new tomato of Victor-Bounty type and maturity but with heavier foliage to protect from sun-scald.

Watermelons are coming. **New Hampshire Midget** gives us some much-needed improvement over White Mountain and it has been harvested in 70 days from seed. Don't let it get too ripe before you pick it. It is smaller than Honey Cream, red fleshed, and tender-rinded.

We did not have **Northland** in our trial but we saw it and tasted it and we want to grow it again. It looks about like Honey Cream but is red-fleshed and is a true hybrid of high quality.

Other things to try are:

Wisconsin Golden Acre and **Wisconsin Copenhagen** cabbage, especially if fusarium or yellows is troublesome.

Yorkstate Pickling cucumber, where mosaic is a problem.

Lakeland tomato, in the Stokesdale class but with better foliage to protect the fruit.

N. H. 51 lima bean for northern climate.

As always, we do not advise sudden changes in varieties. Try them out first. Your County Agricultural Agent has a list of sources if you live in New York, or you may write to *American Agriculturist*, Cornell Extension Bulletin 782, "Newer Varieties of Vegetables for 1950," is just out and gives more details.

— A. A. —

TO GROW QUALITY LETTUCE

E. J. Fleming of Andalusia, Pa., who grows about 5 acres of lettuce each year, says that his soil is always prepared in the fall. Refuse from the previous crop, which may have been celery or beets, is disked in, leaving the soil coarse. This rots down during the winter months. A topdressing of rotted manure is put on with a spreader while the ground is still frozen.

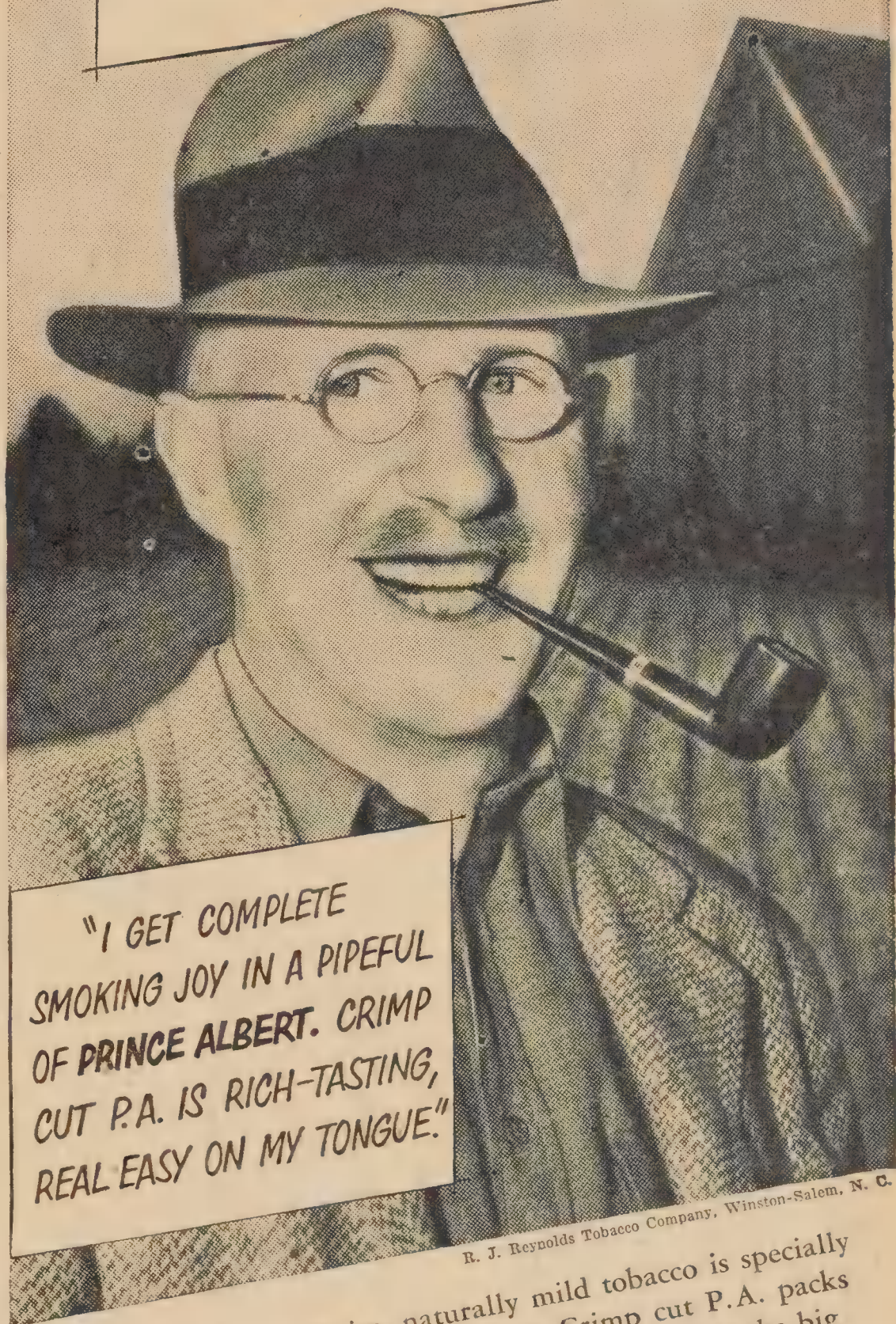
The seeds are drilled in fairly heavy (12 seeds to the foot) on dry soil February 15 to March 20 with a 4-row seeder 18 inches apart (4 rows to the bed). 800 pounds of 4-12-8 fertilizer are drilled in early on top of the manure mulch before the seeds come up. The plants are hand hoed and thinned 16 inches apart in the row. The plots are cultivated as needed with 6-inch Texas sweeps.

— A. A. —

Green lima beans, sweet potatoes, corn, and green peas are the fresh vegetables highest in calories.

Maurice Whitney, dairy farmer, says:

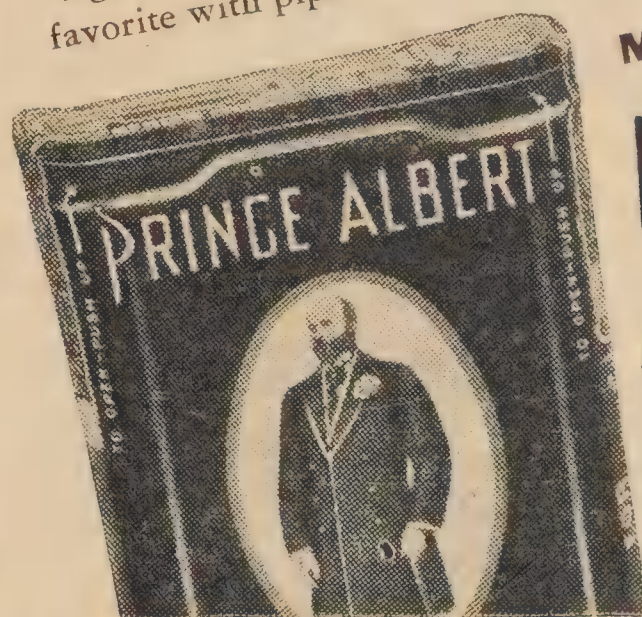
"Every pipeful of Prince Albert is real smoking joy!"



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PRINCE ALBERT
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NEW FORDSON TRACTOR PARTS High tension magneto and bracket assemblies. Prompt shipment. Write for parts list. FISK, ALDEN CO., 132 Brookline St., Cambridge 39, Mass.



"I've shot men for less than this!"

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

YOU CAN EAT THE BEST

FARMERS can be the best fed folks in America, but it takes some planning and doing, and now is the time to start.

Consider first the possibility of growing small fruits. For years I have had more of several kinds of berries than we can use, and they have required comparatively little work. If you want to go a little further, most farms will grow the small tree fruits. But there's no use planting the trees unless you are resolved to give them good care, and that includes adequate spraying.

For many years, also, we have had about every variety of vegetable that can be grown in this climate, and during the last several years we have these vegetables fresh the year round with the use of a freezer. In fact, we have two freezers: one large and one small. Not even the refrigerator has added more to our good living than have these freezers. No one can tell me that you can buy stuff out of stores just as good and save all the work! It is impossible to buy most vegetables as fresh and high in quality as they can be grown in a well cared for garden. And with a freezer it is possible to have meat better than you can get out of most markets. Only last night at home I remarked how difficult it would be if we had to go back to store meat again after living for years on our home-grown fat steers.

Last but not least, farmers can top off their home-grown fruit and vegetables with plenty of milk and poultry products, which you sell to yourself at a wholesale rate instead of paying the retail prices for them. A quart of milk a day for every member of the family is none too much to keep bones and health good.

Unfortunately, prices of farm products are down, but these products are worth just as much to eat as when they cost much more. Why not treat yourself and your family to the health and happiness that comes from the good eating possible on every farm?

USE OF GASOLINE DOUBLED

IN 1939, farmers of New York State in their cars, tractors and other gasoline engines used, in round figures, 24 million gallons of gasoline. In 1949, or only 10 years later, they used 50 million gallons, or twice as much. Thus rapidly have horses disappeared and the farms become almost completely mechanized.

Many of us have seen the power on farms change from horse power to gasoline, the change from the horse and buggy age to the automobile and tractor age. It is interesting to speculate on how many living now will live to see the equally tremendous changes in our social and economic life which will surely result when we pass from the gasoline age to some other kind of power, possibly atomic power.

GOOD WORK

THE GOOD WORK of Agricultural Missions, Inc., should be better known, appreciated, and supported. It is an independent, non-denominational organization working closely, without duplication, with mission boards of all denominations. It was organized in 1930 by a group of laymen and mission board executives, led by Dr. John R. Mott, to give greater emphasis to the work of rural missions throughout the world, and to assist the various mission boards in developing this phase of missionary effort.

Under the auspices of Agricultural Missions, schools and colleges have regular courses for the training of new missionaries and to bring furloughed missionaries up to date with the latest information. At Cornell University, for instance, two courses are given: a one-year course for missionaries preparing for the field or doing post-graduate work, and a month's course for those on furlough, given in January of each year.

To carry on the good work of Agricultural Missions a postwar program for strengthening and en-

By E. R. Eastman

larging its services was adopted in 1945, with a budget of \$250,000 to be raised during the succeeding five-year period. To date, \$215,000 of the budget has been raised, the money coming from outstanding and generous laymen, mission boards, and many churches.

Ask your pastor how you can help.

FARMERS USING MORE FERTILIZER

WHEN I WAS A BOY, a wise old farmer once said to me that the combined judgment or conclusions of many farmers are the safest guide there is. Judging by the increased use of commercial fertilizers, farmers have concluded that it pays, and pays well.

Last year farmers bought 18 million tons, or about 2½ times more than they were buying annually before the war. And not only are they buying fertilizer in larger quantities but they are using it much more efficiently. Farmers have found that wrong application of commercial fertilizer or the wrong kinds or amounts for different crops can result in huge losses. Therefore, it pays to know all the different methods of applying fertilizer and your various soil and crop needs. Then you are reasonably safe in using it in large quantities.

By the way, are your fertilizer supplies on hand? It is wintry as I look out of the window this late February morning, but the days are growing rapidly longer and before you know it you will be up to your neck in field operations. It pays to get your supplies on hand.

FUN WITH BEES

IMPORTANT as is the honey bee's production of 200,000,000 pounds of honey annually, few realize that the honey bee is even more important because of pollination of plants. Not only is the bee necessary to the apple producer, but the Department of Agriculture points out that the bee is highly important to about fifty other crops.

Want to have a little fun? Study up about bees and get two or three hives and swarms. Bulletins and instructions can be had from most colleges of agriculture and from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

WOULD SAVE \$62,500 IN ONE COUNTY ALONE

FOR several years *American Agriculturist* has been trying to find ways and means to extend the productive life of dairy cows, and among other things has secured and printed many letters from dairymen describing their long-lived cows and giving their reasons why they thought these cows lived long and produced well.

Now along comes my friend, Harry Morse, long-time county agent of Tompkins County, New York, with figures to show that if the average productive life of the cows in Tompkins County could be increased just one year, say from five to six years, it would save dairymen of this one county \$62,500 a year. If cows could live and produce well one year longer, New York farmers could relieve themselves of raising and buying 50,000 cows a year. Multiply the costs of those replacements in one state by those in every state, and you have a stupendous figure that shows one of the chief reasons for the high costs of milk production.

Now, there are ways to cut down these ruinous replacement costs which we are rapidly learning. The chief one is better disease control. We have TB under control, and we are getting more and more information about the control of Bang's and mastitis. Calfhood vaccination is now an accepted practice, and there are programs in most states for controlling mastitis.

Dairymen increase the productive life of their

stock by raising their own replacements and feeding the calves well so that they get a good start. Of course, the bulls are an important factor, not only for production but for their ability to transmit longevity characteristics. And last but by no means least is the right kind of a feeding program. You may think you are feeding your cows right—and at the same time they may be starving for lack of some necessary ingredient.

In short, your best bet for reducing your costs of milk production is to increase the length of time of highest production of your cows.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF ROADSIDE STANDS?

JIM HALL of our editorial staff says that more and more farmers are going to find different ways of getting closer to consumers, and that one way to do this is to build a good roadside market. I agree, but I want to emphasize that word "good". Too many roadside farm stands and the produce they contain are unattractive and injure the whole roadside stand business.

But if a farm is situated right and the stand and products are made attractive, I am sure that roadside marketing offers many farmers an opportunity to increase their farm income. What do you think?

For the best letter written from actual experience in operating a real farmer's roadside stand, we will pay \$3.00, with \$1 each for any other letters on this subject which we can find room to print. Address your letter to *American Agriculturist*, Department RS, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and have it in our office not later than April 15.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IHAVE just been having fun reading *The Autobiography of Will Rogers*. America lost a great humorist when Will met an untimely death some years ago in the crash of an airplane.

I was particularly tickled in reading Will's speech to the annual meeting of corset manufacturers, sometime in the 1920's, in which he said in part:

"These Corset Builders are a tremendous aid to the Eyesight . . . The same problem confronts them that does the people that run the Subways in New York City. They both have to get so many pounds of human flesh into a given radius. The subway does it by having strong men push and shove until they can just close the door with only the last man's foot out. But the Corset Carpenters arrive at the same thing by a series of strings . . .

"Now the Front Lace can be operated by judiciously holding your breath and with a conservative intake on the Diaphragm you arrange yourself inside this. Then you tie the strings to the door knob and slowly back away. When your speedometer says you have arrived at exactly 36, why, haul in your lines and tie off.

"We have also the Side Lace that is made in case you are very fleshy, and need two accomplices to help you congregate yourself. You stand in the middle and they pull from both sides. This acts something in the nature of a vise. This style has been known to operate so successfully that the victims' buttons have popped off their shoes.

"Of course, the fear of every fleshy Lady is the broken Corset String. I sat next to a catastrophe of this nature once. We didn't know it at first, the deluge seemed so gradual, till finally the Gentleman on the opposite side of her and myself were gradually pushed off our Chairs. To show you what a wonderful thing this Corseting is, that Lady had come to the Dinner before the broken string episode in a small Roadster. She was delivered home in a Bus . . .

"Men have gone down in History for shaping the destinies of Nations, but I tell you this set of Corset Architects shape the Destinies of Women and that is a lot more important than some of the shaping that has been done on a lot of Nations that I could name off hand."

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: The January uniform price of milk to dairymen delivering to the New York market was \$3.91. Last month it was \$4.26 and in January a year ago it was \$4.84. Production of milk shipped to New York was up 22.4%, due to a record-breaking production and a 10% increase in producers shipping to New York.

LIVESTOCK: January 1 showed the following increases in U. S. livestock population, compared to a year earlier: hogs, 6%; beef cows, 5%; dairy cows, 1%; chickens, 7% (pullet numbers up 12%; old hens down 2%). Sheep were down (2%)—also horses and mules.

FARM MORTGAGES: U. S. farm mortgage debt is now at \$5,450,-000,000, 7% above a year ago and 16% above the low point on January 1, 1946.

Farm assets declined during 1949 for the first time since the war began. January 1 estimate was reduction of \$5,000,000,000 from the peak of \$127,-000,000,000 on January 1, 1949. Farm real estate price is trending down. If you buy farm land now, consider the price carefully and give more attention to buying land of top fertility. Relationship of prices received by farmers to those paid by farmers is now below 100, compared to 1910-14. Condition comes because the prices farmers received have dropped faster than prices of the things farmers buy. However, farmers would be relatively happy if they could be sure this situation would get no worse.

GRAIN TOO HIGH: In a telegram to U. S. Senators and Congressmen from New York Jim McConnell, General Manager of GLF, demanded "immediate Congressional action to lower grain support prices to 75% of parity or to a point that will unlock vast supplies of stored grain." Mr. McConnell said that Northeastern farmers are receiving 20% less for milk and 33% less for eggs than a year ago, while corn, held up by 90% of parity price supports, had declined only 8%.

FARM ORGANIZATIONS: Stung by "straight-from-the-shoulder" talk of American Farm Bureau Federation President Allan Kline, Secretary of Agriculture Brannan gives indication that he is "after Kline's scalp." Gossip indicates belief by Brannan that Farm Bureau members will not back Kline's fight against the Brannan Plan, and that Grange members will not back National Master Goss. It will be too bad for agriculture if Brannan is right. Never has there been a time when unity among farm organizations was so important.

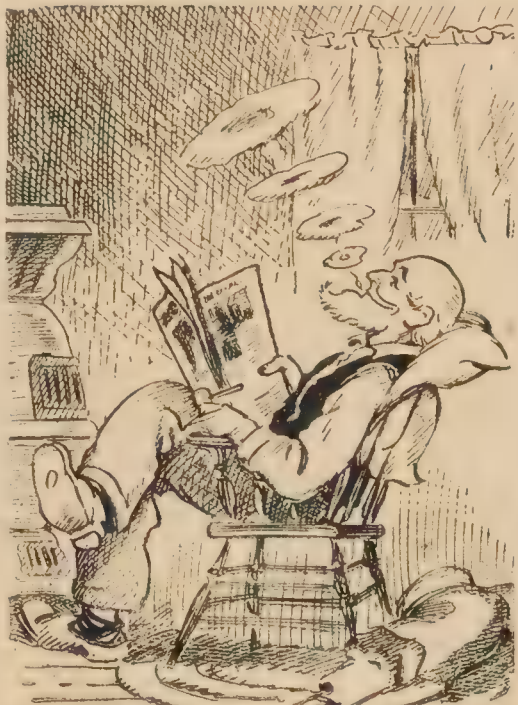
POTATOES: The potato support price for 1950 (National average) has been set at \$1.01 a bushel, which is 60% of parity. Apparent necessity of dumping potatoes now owned by the government is making headlines and will continue to do so. Speaking plainly, setting of supports in previous years at levels that encouraged production above demand has given tremendous black eye to all agriculture. Next year, spotlight will be turned on wheat. Present prediction for 1950 crop and close estimates of all types of demand indicate that carryover into the 1951 market season will be 100 million bushels bigger than carryover into the 1950 market season.

POULTRY: While present egg price situation is very discouraging to poultrymen, there are signs that there will be marked improvement next fall. This indicates wisdom of buying the normal number of baby chicks and cutting corners, if necessary, by selling old hens.—H. L. Cosline

SUPPLIES: We have mentioned before, and we do so again for emphasis, that there will be shortages and delays later in the spring if you wait to buy fertilizer and seeds, particularly grass and clover seed. Get your grass and clover seed now!

MECHANIZATION: Back in 1850 the average power to run a farm came from these sources: man's muscle, 15%; farm animals, 79%; machines, 6%. Now man contributes 4%; farm animals, 4%; machines, 92%.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



of dawn to wear out both brain and brawn. I never heard of any war that started at a kitchen door between two fellows full of pie who only want soft spots to lie.

IF YOU don't think humanity is just as queer as it can be, just read your daily paper thru and see the crazy things folks do. Seems ev'ryone is worrying for fear some new and awful thing, like atom bomb or dread disease, will kill them sooner than they please. And still, if what I read is so, them folks are rushing to and fro a-meetin' death in accidents because they do not drive with sense; or else they take a slug of pills to cure imaginary ills, then slam around the whole darn night and wonder why they don't feel right.

Why should we do things in a rush, with sweaty brow and face that's flush? It seems to me the world's berserk, the way most people like to work and stew and fret until they're sick, no wonder ulcers are so thick. There's nothin' ails the world today that can't be treated best my way, if ev'ryone would just slow down and not go runnin' off to town or get up at the crack

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Vegetable Planters and Transplanters

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assure you **BIGGER YIELDS**

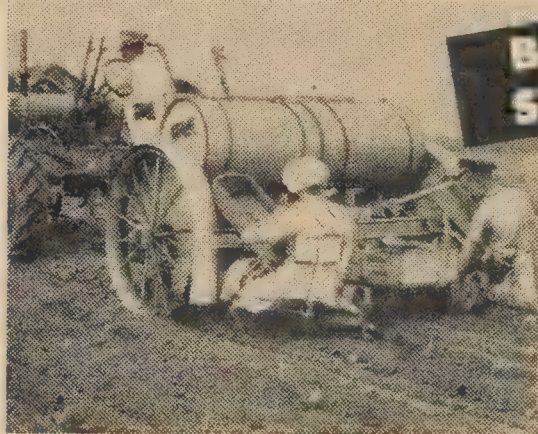


GREATER YIELDS

with **IRON AGE** Vegetable Planter

Large and small growers of beans, corn, peas, cotton and other crops all agree—Farquhar Iron Age Vegetable Planters give them better stands, bigger yields than any other planter they ever used. "I planted 325 acres of beans, cucumbers and cantaloupes with my Iron Age Vegetable Planter . . . have sturdier plants . . . get greater yields . . . with less wasted fertilizer!" says one enthusiastic grower. There's good reason for this money-making

Iron Age performance . . . it's exclusive Band-Way, the scientific method of culture that makes up the bed, places the fertilizer at the exact point where it does most good, plants and covers the seed in *one quick, accurate operation!* Band-Way planting stops fertilizer injury, leaching, fixation, burning . . . uses *less* fertilizer *more* effectively! Iron Age feed and placement mechanism assures more accurate planting, too!



BETTER STANDS

with **IRON AGE** Transplanter

Iron Age Transplanters, also with exclusive Band-Way, apply water and fertilizer *in one operation* at the time young plants are set. Plant food is scientifically placed at *exactly* the right distance and quantity to bring each plant to a healthy, productive maturity!

IRON AGE Row Crop Sprayer

Complete line of Iron Age High Pressure Sprayers for every row crop application insures complete penetration, maximum coverage, lower spraying costs. Famous Iron Age Pump maintains high pressures, gives dependable, economical service season after season without breakdowns.



COMPLETE CROP PROTECTION

Farquhar **IRON AGE** Equipment Distributed by
John Bacon Co., Gasport, N. Y.
Loegler & Ladd, 104-106 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.



POTATO AND VEGETABLE PLANTERS • TRANSPLANTERS
SPRAYERS • DUSTERS • POTATO DIGGERS • WEEDERS
MANURE SPREADERS • CONVYORS • JUNE PRESSES

MAIL COUPON TODAY FOR FREE INFORMATION

A. B. FARQUHAR COMPANY
Farm Equipment Div., 1928-M Duke St., York, Pa.
Please send me complete information on
() Iron Age Vegetable Planters,
() Iron Age Transplanters,
() Iron Age Sprayers.

Name.....
Address.....
Post Office..... State.....

PLANT AND SPRAY THE IRON AGE WAY

NEW HYDRAULIC CONTROL FOR ALL CASE TRACTORS

Saves Time in Spring Work

DISKING....

Non-stop disking is easier than ever with hydraulic control. Full speed or standing still, a touch of a little lever angles, straightens or adjusts the gangs. The new Case "RH" Soil Conservation harrow, shown with 2-plow "SC" tractor, "follows" better on contour curves.



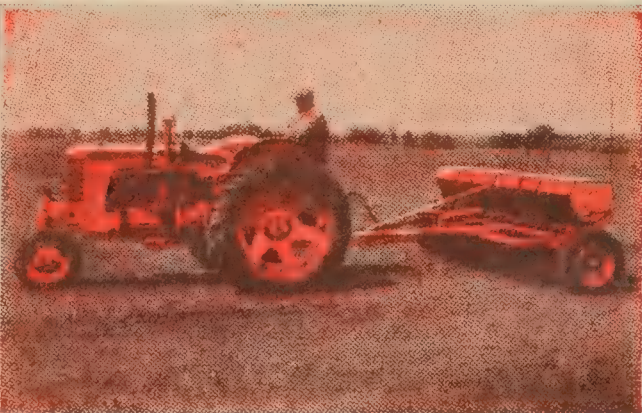
PLOWING....

New Eagle Hitch with new hydraulic control on the low-cost Case "VAC" tractor hooks up to "latch-on" mounted plow in one minute, from tractor seat. There are also two-way moldboard plows, disk plows, field tillers—all built for "latch-on" hook-up with Eagle Hitch.



DRILLING....

New Low-wheel grain drills, shown with 3-plow "DC" tractor, are easier to fill. When fitted for portable cylinder, they lift, lower and adjust working depth with a touch of the little lever on tractor. Amazingly accurate Seed-meter saves seed, brings more uniform stands.



PLANTING....

New Masterframe for "VAC" tractor is stronger, simpler — gives hydraulic lift to front-mounted planters as well as "look-ahead" cultivators. The Case line includes planters for every crop system including rear-mounted narrow-row planters for closely spaced vegetable crops.



● See for yourself how simple, how strong, how sure-acting a hydraulic control can be. Drop in at your Case dealer's — try your hand at raising, lowering and setting implements with a touch of the one little lever. See how much more hydraulic control means with the extra speed and convenience of a Case tractor. And remember—there are twenty models of Case tractors in four sizes. Among them is exactly the size and type that fits your farming. Get latest information — use the coupon, today.

CASE

Mark machines that interest you, write in margin any others you may need, mail to J. I. Case Co., Dept. C-11, Racine, Wis.

- ☐ Low-Cost "VAC" tractor
- ☐ Larger 2-plow "SC"
- ☐ 3-Plow "DC" tractor
- ☐ 4-5 Plow "LA" tractor
- ☐ Disk Harrows
- ☐ Tractor planters
- ☐ Seedmeter grain drills

Name.....

Postoffice.....

RFD.....State.....

Fifty Years Have Brought Changes in Apple Growing

By E. STUART HUBBARD

President, New York State Horticultural Society

AS I LOOK back over fifty years of pruning, it is interesting to note how our methods and plans of pruning have adjusted themselves to the varying conditions of equipment, insects, labor, type of fruit in demand, and fertility.

At the turn of the century, the sky was the limit for the height of apple trees. There was little or no spraying done. By standing on the tank on a hand pump wagon outfit and balancing a twelve foot pole on one's palm, the fine mist from two Vermont nozzles could be floated into the top of a thirty-foot tree fairly well.

Then came San Jose Scale, requiring complete covering of all the bark of all the twigs with spray drifted through the tree by opposite winds at dormant time. Ease and speed in covering demanded that trees be lowered to not over twenty-five feet. Pruning then consisted of keeping the up-growing leaders cut to the desired level and removing broken and dead branches and those that were so shaded as to have little vigor.

Nitrogen was supplied by absolutely clean tillage, burning up the humus accumulation of years of animal husbandry and of the cover crops sown in June. Branches were allowed to droop to the ground. Insects were few. Curculio and maggot were kept down by clean tillage and picking up cider apples, later by one arsenic spray; and codling moth was controlled satisfactorily by one calyx spray. Most varieties were immune to scab on good elevations and exposures.

More Problems

Then came McIntosh with its greater scab problem and a consumer demand for more perfect, better-colored eating apples. Codling moth grew resistant to arsenate of lead. With soil depletion came the use of nitrates and mass attacks of aphids, red bugs and leaf hoppers. Spraying several times during the season from inside the trees as well as outside, made possible by power rigs and the new spray guns, required removal of lowest branches and the highest tops and thinning out thick interfering branches. An unbroken umbrella of outside bearing wood in sunlight was desired, as fruit was covered with spray by both outside and inside applications.

The use of efficient miticides and dormant aphid sprays and a change to

sod, mulch and manure have simplified the control of sucking insects, while more powerful pumps or wind blown sprays have made possible driving the spray through the tree so as to cover all leaf and fruit surfaces if there are openings in the umbrella covering of the leaf surface.

Lower Trees

The pruner now seeks to limit the height of the tree to not over twenty-two feet, both to permit spray covering from the passing blast and for easy picking with shorter ladders by the novices who must pick our trees. He removes the small branches that have borne and droop from the underside of the limbs, also the drooping ends of the limbs so that the spray blast can drive horizontally and diagonally upward to the far side of the tree and up through the top.

The dominant up-growing leaders on the top of the tree or on top of the limbs are removed, leaving branches which incline outwards and can bend with fruit. Cross branches that may interfere with ladder setting or the passage of light and spray are removed. The upper shoulders of the trees that may shade the lower branches of adjacent trees are kept down. Where trees have reached full size for the ground occupied, it is realized that pruning may restrict the dimensions of the tree and its leaf surface to the available sunlight and root space.

A Job for An Expert

And so we strive to have our apples grow in sunlight on strong new wood, on branches kept short enough so that less propping is needed, with ends that do not droop so as to close the openings through which the later sprays must pass. We must keep the trees low to permit the use of short ladders, and branched to permit setting ladders between long branches which cannot be permitted to droop into grass or weeds for easy passage of two spotted mites or to prevent spray covering for red banded leaf roller.

Pruning by ideal charted systems regardless of the changing factors of type of fruit desired, available labor and equipment and the pests we must control is impractical. One must truly be a horticulturist if he is able to integrate successfully all the changing factors which affect the production of perfect fruit.



This is the old Sutton homestead near Windham, Greene County, New York. Mr. Claude Sutton represents the third generation to live on the farm which he works with the help of a daughter, a grandson and another daughter who keeps house. Recently, Mr. Sutton, on his 72nd birthday, had a picture taken with eleven of his fourteen grandchildren, all of whom live on farms.

"I am the grass... let me work"

Let me work the miracle of changing soil and water, sunlight and air into a living, growing plant. Let my roots reach into the good earth to gather calcium, phosphorus, other minerals and nutrients. Let me store these growth elements in my leaves and stalks. Thus I become the source and supply of food for livestock. When eaten by grazing animals I become bone and flesh, hide and wool. I become meat and milk, man's finest protein foods... foods that develop the body and mind of man... that contribute greatly to the energy, initiative and wealth of America. Let me work on the 779 million acres of America's grassland... much of it land that can produce little else of food value.

In the expansion of our livestock-grass economy lies a hope for an adequate meat diet for our growing population. Through meat animals you can utilize grass and roughages to create quality protein foods for human use... and 80 per cent of the growth elements in grass that is grazed is returned to the soil as manure. Grass also works to increase food production in other ways. It protects our productive topsoil from wind and water erosion... holds moisture in the soil... helps restore and maintain organic matter. Grass works to keep America fertile.

To increase the amount of grass and numbers

of livestock is a problem. But it can be done. More and more livestock producers are finding that it pays to pay attention to their grass. There are farmers and ranchers who are producing 400 to 600 pounds of beef per acre on good grass alone. Hog raisers are finding that good alfalfa or rye pasture is worth \$50 an acre, and more, in other feeds saved. The same with sheepmen. Dairy farmers find that grass can be worth up to \$169 an acre to them. It is roughly estimated that the value of the grass that goes into the production of meat and dairy products is close to \$5 billion a year. County agents, experiment stations, conservationists and colleges are doing great work in improving grasses and grass management practices. They can help you make more from your grass, no matter where you live.

Again I say—I am the grass, let me work. But give me a helping hand. Let me grow in place of worthless weeds and brush... on land that never should be cropped. Put me back on land that never should have seen the plow. Give me lime, fertilizer, water and care, and I will work hard for you. Let me work for you as your humble but mighty friend.

"The Meat Team"

Nation-wide meat packers make it possible for all kinds of meats to be available at most any point in the United States. Every housewife in almost every city, town and village in the nation can buy the kind of meat she wants whenever she wants it.

So, from the retailer who sells meat to the consumer, all the way along the line to the hands who round up the cattle, every task of the livestock and meat-packing industry is geared to move meat quickly, efficiently and continuously over its average travel of more than a thousand miles.

So long as the United States is a country of such vast distances, large meat-packing concerns will be needed to do the job of bringing producers of livestock and consumers of meat together.

So that livestock can always be marketed—so that people everywhere can get the kind of meat they want, when they want it—the men and women in the livestock-meat industry work to feed our nation well.

Martha Logan's Recipe for

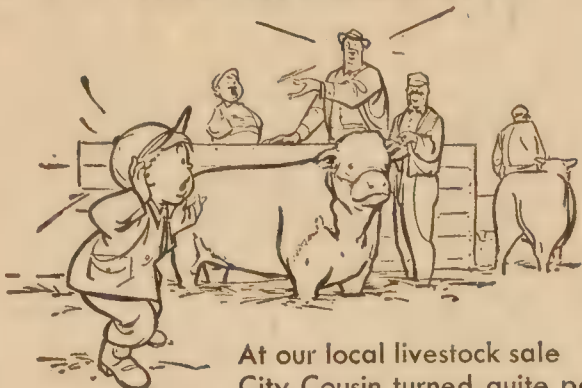
HAM SCRAPPLE

(Yield: 6 servings)

2 cups ground smoked ham	2½ cups boiling water
1 cup corn meal	½ cup milk
1 tablespoon sugar	1½ tsp. prepared mustard
½ teaspoon salt	Shortening or ham drippings

Mix together corn meal, sugar, and salt. Add slowly to boiling water and milk. Cook slowly in heavy pan, stirring occasionally, about 20 minutes. Add ham and mustard and mix well. Pack into loaf pan. Chill. When cold and firm, slice in 1-inch slices. Fry slices in quick-mix-type shortening or drippings until brown on each side.

OUR CITY COUSIN



At our local livestock sale
City Cousin turned quite pale
Because, you see, he scratched his ear
And right then—he owned a steer!



E. F. Ferrin

TREATED SEED OATS ARE POISONOUS TO HOGS

by E. F. Ferrin

University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minn.

Surplus seed grains which have been treated with a fungicide may be a dangerous feed for livestock.

Oats treated with Ceresan M. were fed to growing pigs at the Minnesota Experiment Station. Pigs were fed only treated oats and water. The grain was not palatable and the amount of oats eaten for a week or 10 days was less than that of untreated oats consumed by similar pigs. After 10 days of feeding, the pigs ate little of the treated oats, lost weight, and from 15 to 20 days after the start of feeding, became sick. The first symptom was a weak and unsteady gait followed by scouring and vomiting. Some of the pigs seemed to become dizzy and turned circles in the pens. They usually became blind and paralyzed before dying. All of the pigs fed treated oats died except two, which were kept on this feed only 10 days. The deaths from mercury poisoning occurred at from 25 to 31 days after starting to feed the treated oats.

To see if it is worth while to try to salvage treated seed oats, they were mixed with good feeds at the rate of 15% in one case and 30% in another. The pigs did not show symptoms of poisoning. But they gained weight so slowly, and required so much feed, that it was an expensive method of feeding.

RECOMMENDATION No. 1: Never force pigs to eat such grain. It is cheaper to burn it.

RECOMMENDATION No. 2: Always inform a prospective buyer of seed grain if it has been treated with a fungicide.

Quote of the Month

"A nation with a growing population and the task of selling its philosophy of free enterprise to the rest of the world cannot afford to eat at the expense of its soil. Mere soil conservation is not enough for America. We must actually increase the productivity of our land."

H. E. Babcock



Soda Bill Sez:

I'd rather make a living on my own hook,
than hook the taxpayers for my living.

BIG does not mean BAD



It takes a big ship to carry a big cargo. It takes a big locomotive to pull a heavy train. It takes a big industry like yours and mine to do the big job of feeding America and a lot of the rest of the world. It takes big companies as well as little ones to keep that industry operating efficiently.

I firmly believe that the nation needs nation-wide meat packers, such as Swift & Company. The continuous research and education, and the complete utilization of by-products, which our size makes possible, are valuable services to the nation and its people. We help to bring the advantage of a nation-wide demand to livestock producers. We help to provide consumers everywhere with the kinds of meat they want.

Our industry is highly competitive. There are 4,000 meat packers, and over 14,000 other commercial slaughterers of livestock. We must buy our animals in competition with all those other buyers. In the face of this competition, the only way we can stay in business is by efficient operation. We must keep our costs down. This efficient operation and economy of mass production lets more people eat more meat oftener.

I am sure that American agriculture, of which we are a part, can meet the needs of our growing population which wants and should have improved diets.

But we shall meet these demands only if we continue to nurture and encourage enterprise, ambition, and success. Only if we have the faith and courage to work and fight to create our own success. Let us, then, be careful not to confuse the issues. Let us condemn and eradicate evil practices wherever we find them, whether in big industries or small. But let us, and all Americans, realize the danger before we attack enterprise and success—lest we destroy not only the industry and civilization we have created, but also the hope and the heritage of our world for generations to come.

***The above message is from the speech of our President, Mr. John Holmes, before the American National Live Stock Association at Miami. I have quoted it here because I believe that it will be interesting and encouraging to the millions of livestock producers who were not able to be at the convention.

F. M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business—and yours



Sez Zeke: "With my new tractor, hard work is no strain . . .
I got it with money BLENN made on my grain."

New Process
Blenn
Swift's
Specialized Crop Maker

Sure enough, Zeke, you need high-yielding, money-making crops to buy all the equipment a modern farmer needs. And there's one sure way of growing more corn or other grains per acre, at less cost per bushel. Use New Process BLENN, Swift's specialized crop maker.

What do we mean by "New Process"? Just this: we are always looking for ways to make Swift's Plant Foods better. After years of research and testing we have perfected an exclusive method of manufacture. BLENN now gets complete mechanical mixing followed by complete chemical processing.

What does that do? It makes BLENN, like all Swift's Plant Foods, uniform in four important ways: 1) uniform blending, mixing, curing; 2) uniform freedom from caking, lumping, bridging; 3) uniform distribution through your machines; 4) uniform feeding of your crop throughout the entire growing season.

Growers report greatly increased yields of better grading corn and other grain where BLENN is used. It promotes strong root systems, stiff stalks, long, well-filled heads or ears, and uniform early ripening. These add up to bigger yields, higher cash returns per acre.

To be sure of your supply, see your Authorized Swift Agent today and order BLENN, Swift's specialized crop maker.

SWIFT & COMPANY

Plant Food Division
Chicago 9, Ill.



Buy at the sign of the RED STEER

A Good Steer

There was a story in the papers recently. It quoted an Illinois farmer as saying: "To get enough feed from the average unfertilized pasture, a cow should have an 18-inch mouth, a set of roller skates, and a grazing speed of 15 miles an hour."

Maybe that's right. But we think you'd do better to spread a little BLENN on the pasture. You'll get more and better quality grass—more milk and meat pounds, too.

BLENN is made to give growing crops the needed balance of growth elements all through the season.

* * *

Most of us like to "top" the other man's story. We wonder if you can top the results from using BLENN reported by this grain grower . . .

"In 15 years of farming I have used many plant foods. Last year I found the answer to my plant food 'wants' . . . Swift's BLENN increased my yields by 10% per acre. Such an increase is high, as I have always followed good cultural practices. It's proof to me that BLENN is a superior plant food for grain."

Leon Hill, Sandy Lake, Pa.

* * *

FREE! We have a 16-page booklet about BLENN. It is interesting reading and profitable. We will be glad to send your copy along anytime you ask for it. Just write to Plant Food Division, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.



Fertilizing Pastures and Hayfields

By George Serviss

COWS FEED every day—in fact, must be fed every day to maintain a decent level of milk production. Plants also feed every day when they are in the growing stage, and when their food supply runs out they quit producing the same as cows quit milking.

The cow must be fed a diet of water, carbohydrates, protein, minerals and certain vitamins. Plants need water, nitrogen, minerals and carbon dioxide. Plants manufacture their own carbohydrate requirements from carbon dioxide and water if the other things needed are also present. Plants also synthesize their own protein from the carbohydrates present in the plant and nitrogen absorbed from the soil. Although plants do not absorb nitrogen directly from the air, many leguminous plants do obtain a large part of their nitrogen indirectly from the air through the nitrogen-fixing bacteria that live in the nodules on their roots.

Feeding plants is not a great deal different from feeding livestock, if we think of the soil as the roughage supply and fertilizer plus manure as the grain ration. Certain crops will require a somewhat different ration (fertilizer) than others, and the same is true for different kinds of livestock. The basic feed for cows is roughage (hay, silage, pasture). Good roughage may contain almost all of everything that an average cow needs, though it is seldom wise to feed a very high-producing cow on roughage alone for any length of time. Poor roughage, on the other hand, is deficient in most of the essential nutritive factors and, in fact, may be deficient in everything.

How Soils Vary

Soils vary in the same manner as roughage: On some of our best Northeastern soils a light fertilizer and lime diet is all that is needed to produce good average yields of hay and pasture, but for top yields heavier feeding is required. Many soils, however, as suppliers of the essential elements for plant growth, are not much better than oat straw is as a roughage for dairy cows. When you feed poor roughage to cows, you must feed a good dairy ration very liberally to maintain production. The same is true with many of our soils; you must fertilize them heavily to obtain good yields of high quality roughage. They just do not have the inherent ability to supply adequate

quantities of the essential plant nutrients. Most of these soils do respond well to applications of lime and fertilizer, providing they are reasonably well drained and have sufficient depth to provide an adequate reservoir for water and plant nutrients.

The major deficiencies of Northeastern soils in the order of importance may be ranked as follows: nitrogen, lime, phosphorus and potash. But if we rank them in the order of their need in an economical fertilization program for hay and pasture crops, we arrive at the following order: lime, phosphorus, potash and nitrogen. These rankings are general and do not fit every field. For instance, we have some soils that do not need lime; also, there are soils today where potash is a more limiting factor than phosphorus. There are situations, too, where some of the minor elements—particularly boron—should be included.

Some will question listing nitrogen first as a soil deficiency and listing it last in a fertilization program for hay and pasture. It is not listed last to convey the idea that it should usually be dispensed with, but to emphasize the well-established fact that if the lime, phosphorus and potash needs are taken care of so that the more desirable hay and pasture legumes may be grown and the manure returned to the land, a large part of the nitrogen needs are automatically taken care of. There are plenty of places on the average dairy farm where nitrogen can be used with profit, however.

Know Your Soil and Crops

In planning a fertilization program for hay and pasture land on a dairy farm, there are two requirements: first, know your soil; second, know your crops.

Does your soil need lime? This and the amount that might be needed can be determined quite accurately and cheaply by a soil test. County agricultural agents generally are glad to provide this service. Next, what about potash? Soils differ quite markedly in their ability to supply this element. The appearance of last year's clover or alfalfa crop is a good guide. A potash shortage of any magnitude leaves definite clues. These clues are numerous small white dots around the margins of the leaves. Whenever afflicted plants can be easily spotted, it is a safe bet

(Continued on Page 13)

FERTILIZER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HAY AND PASTURE

	New Jersey	New York	Penna.	Vermont
New hay and pasture seedings with small grain	300 lbs. of 0-20-20 in addition to usual small grain fertilizer	350 lbs. of 6-12-6 or 300 lbs. of 0-20-20	250 lbs. of 0-20-0 or 250 lbs. of 0-20-20 or 300 lbs. of 4-12-8	600 lbs. of 0-20-20 or 500 lbs. of 5-15-15
New hay and pasture seedings clear	500 lbs. to 1000 lbs. of 5-10-10	300 lbs. of 0-20-20	400 lbs. of 0-20-20 or 500 lbs. of 4-12-8	600 lbs. of 0-20-20 or 500 lbs. of 5-15-15
Top dressing established alfalfa, ladino clover, etc., over 50% legumes	400 lbs. to 500 lbs. of 0-19-19 plus borax*	Superphosphated manure or 150 lbs. of 0-20-20	400 lbs. of 0-20-20 or 0-19-19 plus borax* or Superphosphated manure	600 lbs. of 0-20-20
Top dressing established alfalfa, ladino clover, etc., less than 50% legumes	500 lbs. to 800 lbs. of 5-10-10	Superphosphated manure or 200 lbs. to 300 lbs. of 10-10-10		600 lbs. of 5-10-10
Permanent Blue-grass pasture improvement and maintenance	500 lbs. to 800 lbs. of 5-10-10	Superphosphated manure or 150 lbs. of 0-20-20	Superphosphated manure or 440 lbs. of 0-20-20	600 lbs. of 5-10-10
Permanent Blue-grass pasture stimulation of early growth and for top dressing timothy	500 lbs. of 7-7-7	300 lbs. of 10-10-10 or 100 lbs. of ammonium nitrate	300 lbs. to 400 lbs. of 10-10-10 or 100 lbs. of ammonium nitrate	400 lbs. of 10-10-10

* Use 0-19-19 plus borax or another analysis of the same ratio where boron is suspected to be deficient.

FASTEST GROWTH EVER



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IN ONLY 5 WEEKS ▶



proved by 101 million chicks on PURINA STARTENA CHECKER-ETTS

Last year poultrymen raising 101 million chicks placed a tremendous stamp of approval on a sensational new starting feed — PURINA STARTENA CHECKER-ETTS. Thousands of reports quote these *improved results* — even over Startena mash of former years:

...“by far the fastest growth I ever had”

...“unusually high livability”

...“chicks liked them better”
...“less waste from feeders”

Yes, results were so good that one out of every 10 production chicks in all U. S. and Canada were fed on Checker-Etts. Your chicks, too, can benefit from the extra-fast start Checker-Etts give. Be sure to order some — only 2 pounds per chick. And, remember, your Purina Dealer can also supply you with *top-quality* chicks.

RALSTON PURINA COMPANY • Buffalo, N. Y. • St. Johnsbury, Vt. • Wilmington, Del.



“In 4 weeks I lost only 42 chicks of 1,552 started — 97.2% livability. Average weight was over 1 lb.”
— HAROLD LEONARD, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

“Last year my 2,000 chicks on Checker-Etts ate better, grew faster and wasted less feed than formerly on mash.”
— GEO. W. DAVIS, CHESTNUT HILL, CONN.

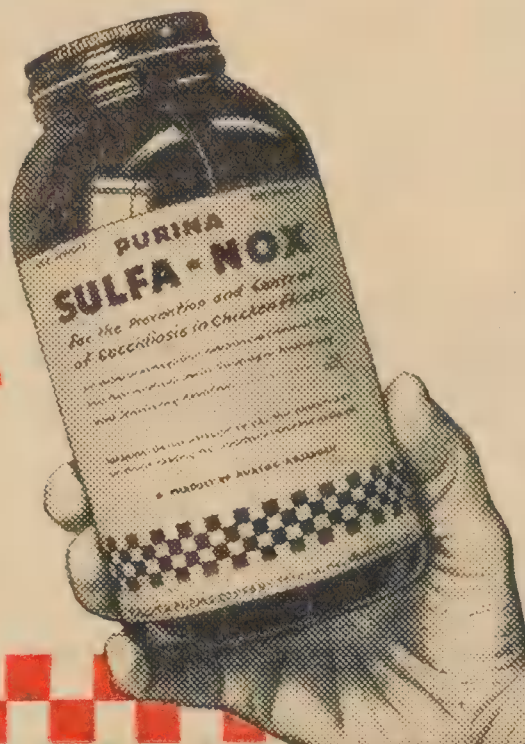
“Never had finer, sturdier chicks. At 5 weeks they were 2-3 ounces heavier than any I have grown on mash.”
— HALL BROTHERS, ALPINE, N. Y.

“The chicks I started on Checker-Etts last year were most economical ever. Wasted less feed — grew faster.”
— BILL SCHULTZ, KUTZTOWN, PA.



Don't let "Cocci" lower your profits RALSTON PURINA COMPANY announces COMPLETE COCCIDIOSIS PREVENTION and CONTROL SERVICE

See your Purina Dealer on how to use it



I DARE YOU!

Ladder of Success

I wish I could illustrate in this column the ladder of success. But let's imagine together that we have a ladder and on each step of the ladder is a percentage of achievement.

100 per cent—I did
90 per cent—I will
80 per cent—I can

70 per cent—I think I can
60 per cent—I might
50 per cent—I think I might
40 per cent—I could
30 per cent—I wish I could
20 per cent—I don't know how
10 per cent—I can't

A banker friend of mine, H. L. Dunham of Phoenix, Arizona, says it takes 80% plus people to operate successfully an organization of size and importance.

I'd like to suggest that each one of us draw a line on the above, indicating how many steps we think we have taken on the ladder. Let's not fool ourselves. The important thing is to know where we stand today, and what we are going to do about it tomorrow.

This ladder of success doesn't necessarily mean material success. It could mean the ladder of successful health-building. It could be the ladder of successful education. Or a savings plan for our children. Or a program for improving our land, or building our herds of cattle.

It could mean a successful program for getting along better within our family circle; and with our neighbors. Or helping our country get along with its neighbors. It could mean success in overcoming prejudices in little things and in big things, and never teaching them to young people.

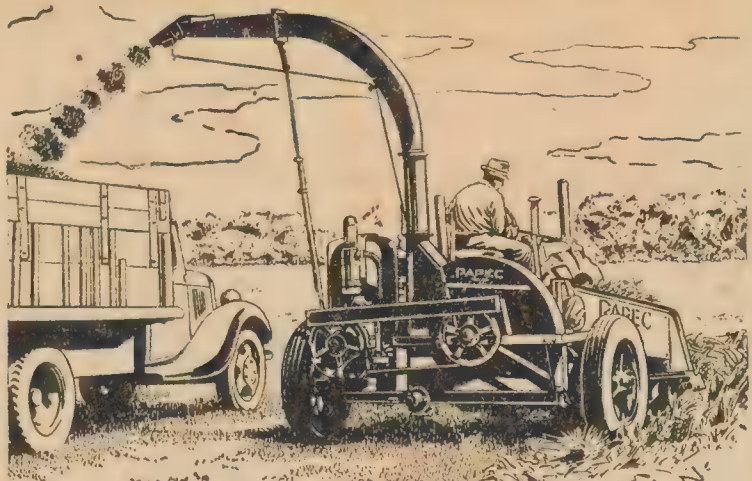
The real ladder of success is measuring up to our own capacity, whatever that capacity may be. My old camping friend, John L. Alexander, always said that if you are a pint measure, be a full pint measure with a little running over. But if you are a quart measure or a big gallon measure, then reach that capacity of your God-given talents and responsibilities.

My abiding interest is that we boost ourselves up another 10—20—30 per cent; especially boosting ourselves up past that 80 per cent mark. That's where things begin to happen!

Daringly,

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri

*Best
Way
to
Handle
Hay...*



Handles both hay and row crops... Quickly and easily changed over from one crop to another... Eliminates all the heavy work... Only clean, twine-free feed goes into silo... Savings on twine alone frequently offset the extra investment... Model 151D (with engine or power take-off) for the average farm... Model 181 for farms where maximum capacity is needed.

See your Papec dealer or send us your name for free booklet describing all models of Papec Forage Harvesters.

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393 North Main Street, Shortsville, N. Y.

PAPEC

FORAGE HARVESTERS

PAPEC Feed Machinery also includes Hay Chopper-Silo Fillers... Crop Blowers... Ensilage Cutters... Hammer Mills... Feed Mixers.

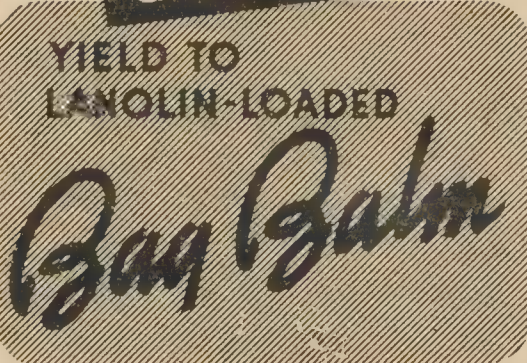


**FOR CUTS
FOR CHAPS
FOR SNAGS**

They're always occurring... and quick healing is a MUST if steady yield is to be maintained. Lanolin-loaded BAG BALM is antiseptic-on-contact, spreads right, stays on. Just right for beneficial massage of CAKED BAG. Fine for Sunburn, Windburn. All dealers.

FREE COW BOOK—Write today for "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle", prepared by a leading dairy nutritionist.

Dairy Association Company, Inc., Lyndonville 50, Vermont



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Lowest Cost
MARTIN
METAL
SILOS**

Produce most nutritious grass or corn silage... withstand highest pressures of grass silage. Tight walls, impervious to moisture, retain juices, prevent drying out and spoilage, reduce feed costs. Low first cost and minimum upkeep. Last a lifetime.



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Please send me **FREE** literature on Martin Silos.

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**Does the
RECORD**

For months, conceptions on first services in members' herds have been the highest in history. Last available 60-90 day non-returns showed 76% -- on the average, more than 7 of ten cows are conceiving on first breeding.

NYABC Members, who own and control their dairy cattle breeding organizations cooperating with their inseminators, local directors, headquarters employees, extension men plus their support of research efforts, have helped make this record.

The superior offspring from these conceptions are a matter of record. For details -- in Western Vermont and New York State, call your local unit that is affiliated with NYABC, or write directly to:

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Western New York Farmers Work for Better Markets

By **L. B. SKEFFINGTON**

A NEW organization to represent the special interests of Western New York apple growers is to be set up. Following tabulation of questionnaires distributed at the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, the Western New York Apple Industry Committee started the ball rolling.

The questionnaires reportedly reflected the views of about 20 per cent of the industry. The committee interpreted them as indicating that growers wanted one organization to handle the problems of fresh and processed fruit. These problems include promoting use of apples, fresh and processed; obtaining better marketing and price information at harvest time; presenting growers' views to government agencies. There was some sentiment for bargaining on price.

Carl Wooster, Union Hill, is chairman of the industry committee, Mark Buckman, Sodus, vice-chairman, C. K. Bullock, Ithaca, acting secretary.

Committees are to draft plans for an organization with county units, to study possibilities of a state apple advertising tax and to explore possibilities of a cooperative processing plant. The Production and Marketing Administration is to be asked to encourage removal of uneconomic trees.

New Market Authority?

After years of discussion, a bill has been introduced in the Legislature to establish the Western New York Regional Marketing Authority. Monroe County would have 3 representatives on the board, Livingston, 2, and Genesee, Wyoming, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca and Wayne, one each. It is intimated that Steuben might be included later.

The proposed market would be located south of Rochester. The area now is served by the Rochester Public Market, operated by the city. The latter is reported planning to spend \$400,000 in the next few years on capital outlays. Objections to the Rochester market are that it is crowded, difficult of access, and does not provide room for expansion of facilities. Various proposals to expand or relocate the market have evoked divided sentiment. The current bill setting up the authority reflects the ideas of the growers' committee.

Would Curb Onion Trading

The Genesee-Orleans Vegetable Growers' Cooperative Association does not believe that trading in northern-grown onions on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange is healthy for growers. It has adopted resolutions saying that recent speculative moves are "an evil and a menace to the industry."

Canner Contracts!

In view of controversies over canner-grower contracts, remarks of M. P. Verhulst, secretary of the Wisconsin Canners' Association, at the annual canner-growers meeting at the Geneva station were listened to attentively. He said principal criticism of contracts in his state for sweet corn and peas was their "lack of mutuality. The contract sets forth the canner's rights and the grower's duties, but does not properly set forth the grower's rights and the canner's duties."

Need for Promotion

The farmer who doubts that advertising and promotion of his products can be effective has another guess coming. Some 200 nutrition workers assembled at Rochester to hear Dr. Betty Lockwood of the Harvard School of Public Health and Nutrition. She told of a three-year survey of families with school children at Newton, Mass.

One of her points was that children of lower income families often have better diets than families with more money, presumably because the latter have the temptation to eat fancier foods. She said studies indicated only a third of the children were receiving adequate amounts of leafy green and yellow vegetables; only slightly more than half were receiving citrus fruits; and a third lacked amounts of milk and eggs essential to good diets.

She said results of the survey to date indicated there was plenty of opportunity for nutritional education to influence families to include more of the essential foods in their purchases.

Milk Agency Decade Old

The Rochester Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency marked its 10th anniversary at a dinner with Wendell P. Davis, president of the New England Milk Producers' Cooperative Association, as the principal speaker. Oscar G. Smith, Livonia, agency president, was chairman of the event. Toastmaster was Don J. Wickham, Hector, vice-president of the State Farm Bureau Federation.

Heads Cherry Week

H. Blaine Pearson of Alton, chairman of National Cherry Week, presided over the national cherry pie-baking contest in Chicago. Twenty-one states were entered in the contest. Pearson also headed the state contest committee, which produced 15-year-old Dorothy Busby of Canandaigua as state champion.

—A.A.—

STEBEN POTATO CONVENTION ATTRACTS RECORD ATTENDANCE

FAVORED by fair weather and an unusually good program, the Steuben County, N. Y., Potato Growers Convention established an all-time record of attendance at its 23rd annual session held at Cohocton, February 9 and 10.

The two-day program presented by thirteen different speakers from four states, began with an illustrated talk on potato growing in Colombia, native habitat of the crop, and was concluded by the address of Dr. Allen Stockdale of the National Association of Manufacturers.

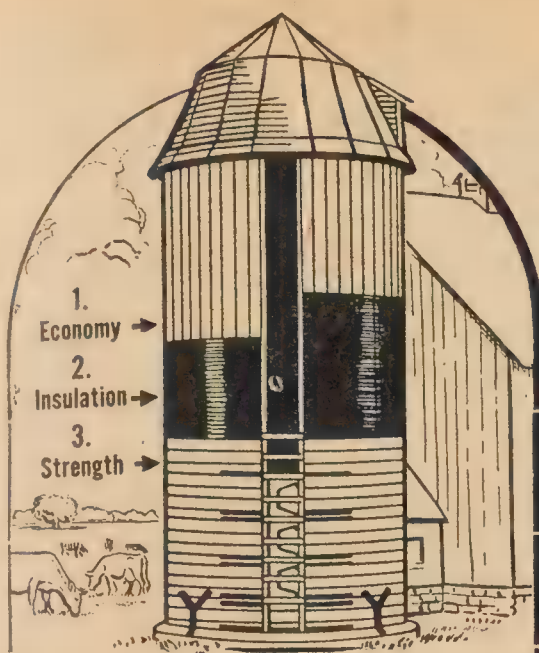
"The manufacturing industry is keenly interested in the problems of farmers and realizes these problems must be solved if America is to enjoy a prosperous, stable economy," Dr. Stockdale said. "It is clear that no group can prosper for long apart from all other groups. The farmers must be prosperous in order to provide a market for industry and business, and the latter groups must be reasonably stable to buy the produce of farmers."

Dr. Stockdale emphasized that any solution of the farm problem should enable farmers to function as "free individuals in a free society" and not subject them to controls which "deprive them of the fruits of initiative."

Food Policy Unsound

Herbert Voorhees, president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau and director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, recommended that "we quit copying failure" in our national food policy.

"The methods now proposed to solve farm problems of the United States have been tried in other places and earlier times in the world's history and found to be ineffective," he said. "Farm programs should be more concerned with the problems of the industry than political expediency."



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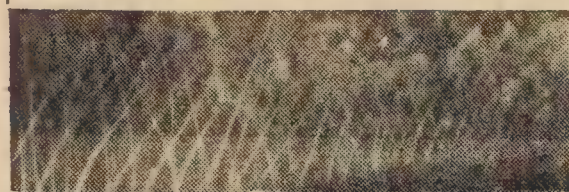
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AT ONE TIME production credit associations in Farm Credit District No. 1, comprising the northeastern states of New York, New England and New Jersey, operated on 5½ million dollars of borrowed government capital. Today there is less than 1 million dollars—\$900,000 to be exact. The rest of the government capital has been paid back.

In other words, farmers of the Northeast have invested 4¾ million dollars in the stock of production credit associations, and collectively they have 3¾ million dollars of accumulated earnings, or a total of 8 million dollars of farmer-owned net worth, while the government has less than 1 million dollars invested in the associations.

The farmers have nearly a 90% equity in the business, and the government has only about a 10% mortgage. That is progress!

During the past year there were five associations—namely, Riverhead, New York; Hartford, Connecticut; White River Junction, Vermont; Providence, Rhode Island; and Worcester, Massachusetts—that were completely free of government capital. On December 31, four others—St. Johnsbury, Vermont; Taunton, Massachusetts; North Jersey at Morristown; and Canandaigua, New York—completed repayment of all government capital. This makes 9 of 35 associations in the district that are completely owned by farmer members.

Six other associations have reduced government investment to \$5,000, which probably means that these, and possibly a few others, will make their final payment at the close of 1950. It is certain that at the end of 1951 a large majority of the associations all over the District will be completely farmer-owned, and it is probable that two years from now every dollar of government capital in production credit associations will have been repaid.

One of the chief reasons for the fine results that have been achieved by the production credit associations, not only in paying off government capital but in the services that they have rendered to farmers, is their leadership. When the systems were organized, farmers were particularly fortunate in their choice of local officers and directors elected then and since—the most capable men in the communities.

This same type of competent, effective leadership has prevailed with the officers of the Production Credit Corporation and the Farm Credit Board at Springfield, and with the central office at Washington. Both Washington and Springfield have been cooperative and helpful in working with the local associations without interfering with the excellent local direction and management.



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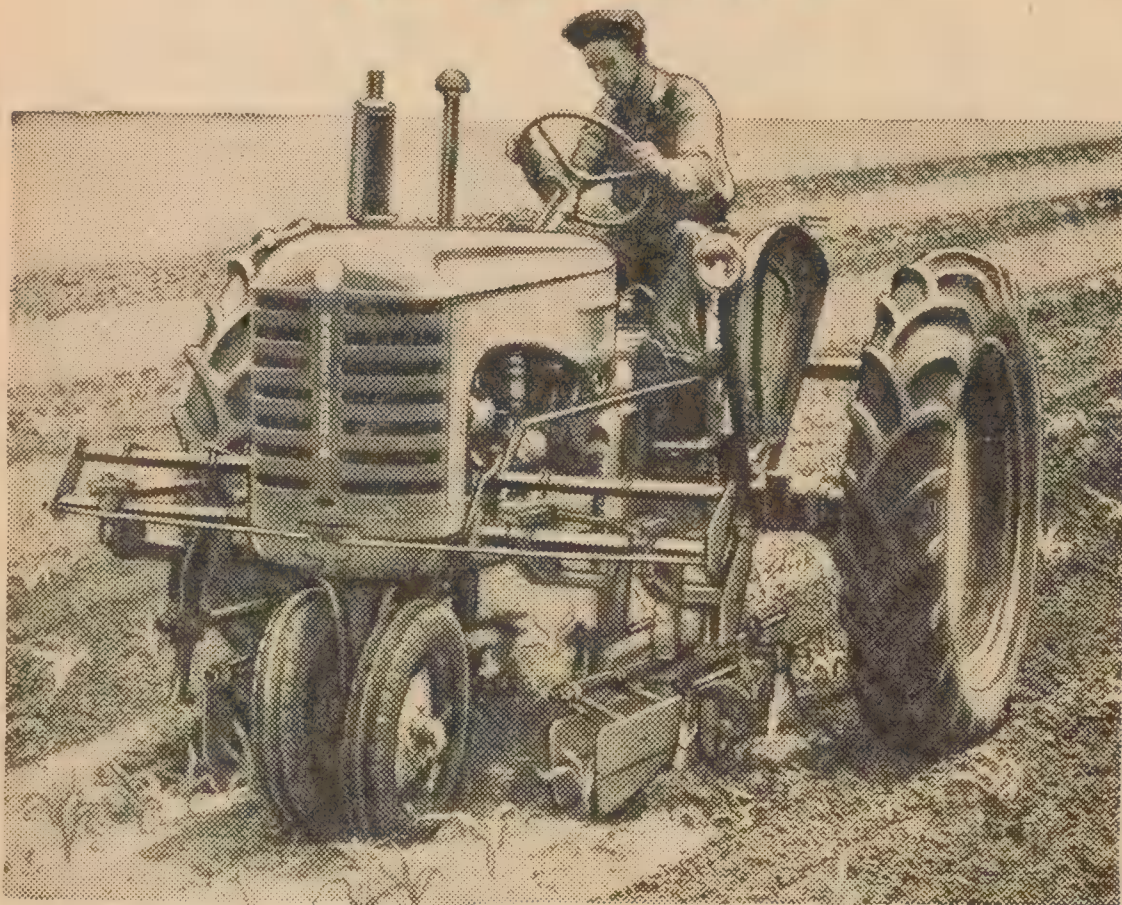
And the more the ample capacity of these special steel highways is used to carry the commerce of the nation, the less the wear and damage on the public highways, the lower the cost of their repair and rebuilding—and the greater the safety and convenience with which you and your car can use them.

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TEAT DILATORS

Paper Towels for Cleaning Cows' Udders and Teats

By DR. H. G. HODGES,

Supervising Veterinarian, New York State Mastitis Program, New York State Veterinary College

FOR 15 years or more some dairy-men have been trying to use ordinary paper hand towels for washing cows' udders and teats. They haven't been satisfactory. They are too thin and when immersed in water or an antiseptic solution they do not hold together.

Now, after two years of experiments and trials with paper towels designed especially for use on cows, an Eastern manufacturer has produced a satisfactory one that has been placed on the market.

Cooperating with the manufacturer were a large number of dairy farmers and veterinarians in New York who put the various experimental towels to work under actual dairy barn practices. Many of these tests were conducted under the observation of veterinarians associated with the New York Mastitis Control Program. Observations and suggestions of all these people were used in designing the towel.

Long-Time Problem

One of the biggest problems in producing high quality milk is keeping dirt out of the milk. The very location of the cow's udder on her body causes the udder and teats to become soiled with dirt from the stable cow bed and mud and dust in cow yards, lanes and pastures. If the manure and other filth are not removed before milking, they may get into the milk.

Sediment in milk is highly undesirable in itself but is often made even worse by the presence of objectionable odors and high bacteria counts made by the dirt. Many authorities consider that infection is transmitted to the udder through the teats during the act of milking, by infected hands, teat cups and udder cloths. When infection is present, streptococci and other kinds of mastitis bacteria can be detected in the cloth and water and even on the outside of teats which were negative before being washed.

The best way to prevent sediment in milk is to remove dirt from the udder, teats and flank by thorough cleaning before milking. This is easier said than done because it requires a clean, sterile towel for each cow.

On the average farm, washing and sterilizing a towel is not easy. A satisfactory job requires a washing machine and adequate amounts of hot water and cleaning powders. Then, after washing, it is imperative that the cloth towels be sterilized and properly stored until the next milking. Here hot water sterilization would seem advisable, but is rarely, if ever, practical.

A frequently used method of attempting sterilization after washing is to soak cloths in some antiseptic solution such as chlorine or a quaternary ammonium solution. These preparations are not effective in killing bacteria unless they come in contact with

materials or surfaces free of organic matter. And it is doubtful that under ordinary washing procedures, udder cleaning cloths are free of organic matter. Towels that are dried after cleaning and sanitizing probably will be in the most satisfactory condition for use at the next milking, but this also isn't practical on most farms.

Altogether, this creates a difficult situation. Cows' udders and teats get dirty and must be cleaned or dirt gets into the milk, bringing low quality and frequent rejection at the milk plant. The use of one cloth on several cows is not satisfactory because the towel and the antiseptic solution soon become filthy and contaminated with many kinds of bacteria, some of which are mastitis producing. If individual towels are used, their care is costly from the point of labor, equipment and time consumption, and even then the towels are often not fit to use. It was this difficult problem that prompted dairy-men to try paper hand towels and then spur manufacturers to produce a satisfactory disposable towel for dairy barn use.

Paper Does the Job

The paper towels tested have the size and quality needed; are thick enough to pick up a fair amount of cleaning solution, and strong enough to withstand rubbing and massaging of the udder without tearing. After cleaning and massaging the udder, it is very important to remove as much moisture as possible. This makes it necessary to wring out the towels, and this can be done with the new paper towel without it tearing or breaking apart.

Many dairymen use a hot towel as an aid in stimulating the letdown of milk. A few who have tried paper towels report that they do not retain heat as long as cloths. This may be true but it is doubtful that the majority of dairymen use towels that apply a very high degree of heat anyway. However, if water heated to 130 degrees is used and kept at that temperature, little difficulty should be experienced in applying the desired heat to the udder with paper towels. Fast milking is probably accomplished more as a result of a good milking system that creates good milking habits of the cow than it is through the use of hot towels.

Use of a clean, single-service udder-cleaning paper towel free of mastitis bacteria is not the complete answer to control of bovine mastitis and production of clean milk, but it will help.

(Note: The towels tested were furnished by the Brown Co., Berlin, N. H., under the trade name, Nibroc Kowtowl.)



Two members of the New York State Mastitis Control Program, Dr. H. G. Hodges, supervising veterinarian, left, and Dr. M. G. Fincher, director, right, watch student dairyman Henry D. Bither wash udder and teats with the new single-service disposable paper towel.

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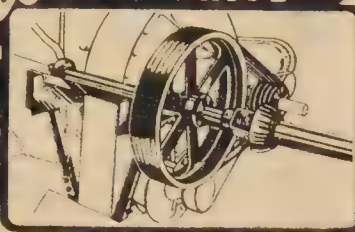
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Hormones for Tomatoes

Tomato growers are showing interest in the use of hormone sprays to increase the set of early fruit. Experiments show definitely that hormone-sprayed plants produced earlier and larger fruits at first picking, and this first picking, of course, is the one from which highest returns are secured. It is possible, however, that the total yield of tomatoes may be decreased.

Many fruits that set as a result of spraying with hormones lack seeds, but this is no particular disadvantage. The color and flavor are normal, but there are indications that some tomatoes from hormone-treated plants may soften more rapidly than normally after being picked. It also seems in some cases that there is an increase in blossom-end rot.

Any one of several commercial products is used according to manufacturer's directions. The cost of treatment for one acre is around \$5 or less. The first spray is applied when 2 or 3 flowers are open on the first cluster, and a second spray may be applied 6 or 7 days later when additional flowers are open, if you think that these flowers may be exposed to cool weather. It takes from 3 to 5 gallons of the spray material per acre and an attempt is always made to confine the spray to the flowers; the sprayer nozzle is held fairly close to the cluster of flowers. With proper hand equipment a man can spray 2 or 3 acres a day.

—A.A.—

FERTILIZING PASTURES AND HAYFIELDS

(Continued from Page 8)

that not enough potash is being used. Most Northeastern agricultural colleges now offer a soil testing service which is very helpful in evaluating the need for potash on a particular soil. When it comes to phosphorus, it is a safe bet that it is generally needed and that the amounts needed on a particular soil are not so apt to vary from the general recommendations as in the case of lime and potash.

Nitrogen for Grass

When we come to the crops, so far as hay and pasture goes, it is largely a matter of proportion of legume to grass. If legumes predominate, potash becomes considerably more important than if grass predominates. On the other hand, if grass predominates, nitrogen becomes much more important than where legumes predominate. Much of the grassland in the Northeast contains relatively few legumes and the use of nitrogen on the grass will greatly increase yields. There is no object, however, in increasing yields unless the grass is going to be fed; but there are comparatively few dairy farms on which more grass could not be fed as hay, silage or pasture to the benefit of the cows and the dairymen's pocket-book.

A basic and sound dairy farm practice is the reinforcing of manure with superphosphate. The best way to use superphosphate is in the gutter of the dairy barn and on the floor in back of the cows. One and one-half pounds per cow per day is about right. Superphosphated manure is an excellent fertilizer for top dressing grasslands from now until spring, except those that will be grazed early. It is also an excellent basic fertilizer for corn.

In the table on page 8 we have attempted to compile and condense the fertilizer recommendations for hay and pasture lands of some typical Northeastern states. In such a table it is not possible to include every variation for every possible condition. The differences between states are due to differences in the predominate kinds of soils, economic conditions and to some extent, differences of opinion.

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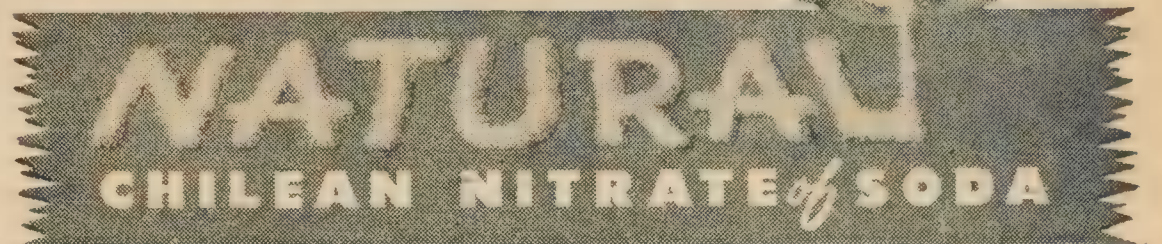
7. **Quick Acting.** Chilean Nitrate is immediately and completely available.

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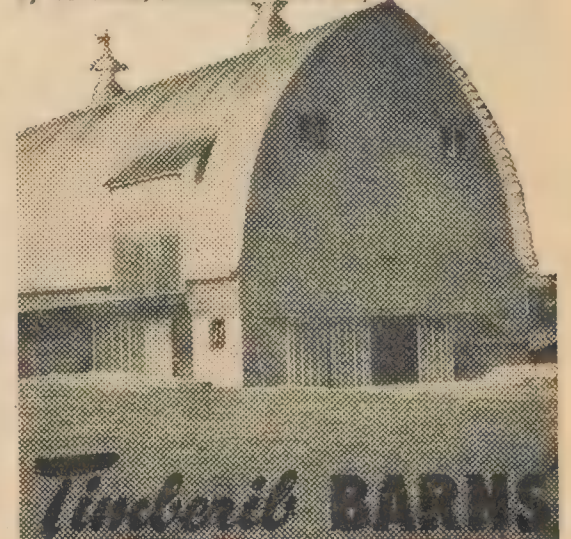
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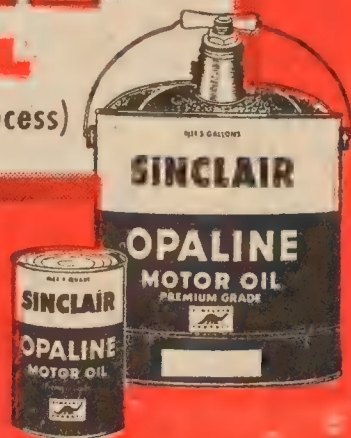
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Poor Seed is Too Expensive!

ALTHOUGH we agree wholeheartedly that the present economic situation calls for economy on the farm, there is one way where attempts to cut costs may result in "saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung hole". That way is to try to save money on seed.

Much has been said about good seed. It is a term which covers a lot of territory and when we consider the many kinds and varieties of seed that the farmer buys, perhaps there is no definition that will cover everything. However, let's see if we can't at least agree on some requirements of good seed:

1. VARIETY. Unquestionably some varieties are better than others, and plant breeders are always developing new varieties, many of which are better than the old. At any rate, it is up to the buyer to give some thought to varieties and to choose those which carry the characteristics he wants. He may choose one variety of sweet corn for the home garden and another for market. He may want one variety of field corn for ears and another for silage; or if he uses one variety for both, he will certainly want a variety that is likely to mature in his area.

2. HARDINESS. This characteristic is particularly important in legumes for hay and pasture. If you are buying alfalfa seed, you are wasting your money if you get seed grown in an area where the winters are so mild that the alfalfa will not stand the winters where you live.

3. DISEASE RESISTANCE. This characteristic will not apply to all crops or all varieties, but there is an increasing number of varieties which have immunity to some diseases or which are resistant to them. Where seed carries this disease resistant characteristic, and where the other characteristics of the variety are favorable, this is one of the best ways in which to control disease.

4. FREEDOM FROM WEEDS. Many of the smaller seeds such as grass seeds which are offered to the public at bargain prices are "lousy" with weed seed. The buyer loses in two ways. If the seed he buys has 5 per cent of weed seeds, he gets 5 per cent less of the seed he wants, and in addition he gets a dose of weeds, one or more of which may be new ones on his farm.

5. VIABILITY. This is a ten-dollar word meaning the ability to grow. It is important not only that seeds sprout but that they have vigorous sprouts which will develop into healthy, vigorous plants.

There are certain State and Federal laws which protect the seed buyer. But they protect you only if you read the tags and use the information thereon. In general, you will find the percentage of germination and date of test, but there is no law which prevents sale of seed with poor germination. Likewise, you will find the percentage of weed seed on the tag. Although the percentage may be high, the seed still can be sold if properly labeled. It is up to you to read the tag and to be governed by what it says.

Many seeds carry a tag which reads: "Certified." By and large, seed carrying such a tag is much better than the "run of the mill" stuff. "Certified" seed is likely to be of varieties that are adapted to your area, of strains that have been bred for high yield, and disease free so far as certain specified diseases are concerned. Such seed will cost a little more than that not certified, but most farmers believe it is worth the difference.

Although it is mighty poor business to save money by buying cheap seed, there is one way in which economy can

be practiced—namely, in deciding on the rate of seeding. This method of saving applies particularly to the smaller seeds such as grass and clover. If a seed bed is fitted perfectly and if growing conditions are favorable, you can get an excellent seeding at half the rates usually recommended. At any rate, it is very certain that you will waste your money if you put grass or clover seed on land that has a very poorly fitted seed bed.

You can also waste plenty of grass and clover seed by getting it covered too deep. More and more farmers are dropping the grass seed behind the grain drill rather than in front of it. This results in having a far greater proportion of seed at the right depth than it does when seed is dropped in front of the drill.

Another safeguard is to treat your seed or to buy treated seed. For example, corn that has been treated is much less likely to rot and require replanting if we have a cold, wet spring. Potatoes that have been treated will usually give a much better stand. Many kinds of seed are now treated before they are sold to farmers. Others can be treated on the farm at small cost in money and labor.

Sometimes a farmer wonders if he can cut costs by growing seed on his own farm. In some cases it may be practicable, but, more and more, seed growing is becoming a specialized business in which a farmer cannot afford to engage. Almost always the answer is to buy seed, and to buy the best.

— A. A. —

CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES

A. E. Wilkinson, vegetable specialist of the University of Connecticut, writing on fertilizer requirements of cucumbers for pickles says that the fertilizer requirements of this crop differ somewhat from cucumbers grown for slicing, due to the fact that cucumbers grown for pickles are produced in a short season. Also, they require much available plant food. The amount of fertilizer to apply varies with the condition of the farm soil.

In the Brooklyn area, where poultry manure is available, 5 tons per acre plus 500 pounds of 0-14-14 or its equivalent are suggested. Where stable manure is used, 15 to 20 tons per acre plus 1,000 pounds of 5-10-5 fertilizer can be used. In addition, one or more sidedressings of nitrogen may be needed.

The first application should be made when the cucumber plants start growth and are 6 to 9 inches tall. The second application should be made about the time the plants begin to run. The amount of nitrogen to apply at each sidedressing should be the equivalent of about 300 pounds of nitrate of soda.



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Cross Pollination

MORE OFTEN than is commonly realized, the lack of cross-pollination is the cause of poor fruit crops, especially in home gardens. Years ago most orchards contained several varieties. Then as fruit production moved from home consumption to commercial, and as some varieties proved more profitable, solid blocks of a single variety were set out.

While some varieties of apples and other fruits are self fertile, many are not and others give better results if cross-pollinated. Now, most nursery catalogues give this necessary information on this subject.

The necessity for cross-pollination is understood by most commercial fruit growers. It is just as important for the backyard gardener. Do not set fruit trees before investigating the need for cross-pollination and be sure that the varieties you set are suitable for cross-pollination.

— A.A. —

LAWNS NEED PLANT FOOD

When building a new lawn, keep in mind that the lawn is meant to last for many years. Soil preparation, therefore, should be as thorough as possible. Good physical condition, drainage, aeration, and proper grading are often as important as fertility.

On the fertilization of a lawn, Richard Hopp, Vermont Horticulturist, says, "It is difficult to make over-all recommendations as to the amounts of lime and fertilizer needed when preparing the seedbed. Considering that most of our soils need lime, an application of 75 lbs. of ground limestone per 1,000 sq. ft. should meet most needs, together with 25 to 50 lbs. of a complete fertilizer, such as a 5-8-7, depending upon how much manure has been used in preparing the soil."

— A.A. —

NITROGEN ON MUCK

There is some evidence that vegetable growers on muck soil need to pay more attention to nitrogen in their fertilizers. During a wet, cold spring it appears that nitrogen is often leached from the soil to the extent that early crops lack nitrogen and may respond to a side dressing.

During hot summer days, nitrogen is made available fairly rapidly in well-drained muck that is not too acid, but even so, rapid growing crops like lettuce or spinach may need nitrogen, and crops like celery that use large quantities may respond to additional applications.

— A.A. —

SIDE DRESSING WITH NITROGEN

Side dressing vegetables with readily available nitrogen is standard practice of many growers. Usually it is not wise to use more than 200 pounds of a nitrogen carrier to the acre at any one time. For long season crops and where the soil is sandy, you are likely to get good results from two or even more applications during the summer. If the fertilizer is put on with a cultivator distributor, you can use sulfate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, or ammonium nitrate.

— A.A. —

BLOCKING OUT PLANTS

A week or ten days before you transplant cabbages or other plants from flats to garden, cut the soil between the plants with a knife. This will cut some of the roots but will tend to thicken the roots within the block and there will be less setback to the plant when set in the garden.

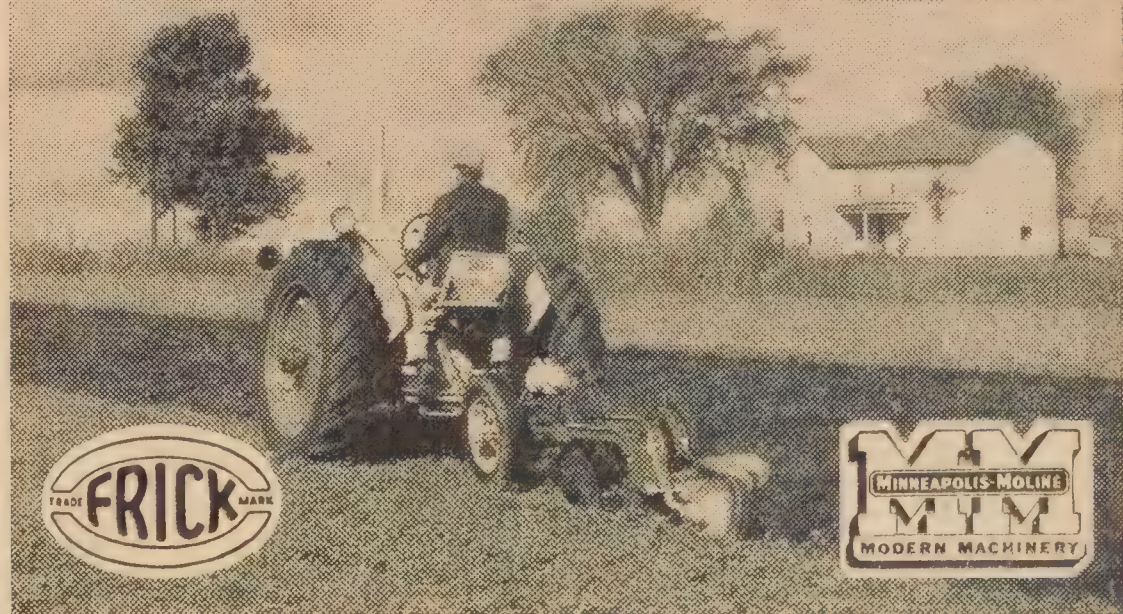
Also, water the flats thoroughly before transplanting. The block of soil will hold together better and less root damage will result.

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THE LEAGUE***Never Quits Trying*****AND THE \$3,000,000 FLOOR****Under Milk Prices from March Through July
PROVES THAT IT PAYS OFF!**

Milk prices falling faster than production costs have worried dairy farmers in the milkshed during the last several months. Many feared that the new fluid milk formula which the Department of Agriculture was preparing for referendum vote would only add to their troubles . . . at least until August. But while thousands of farmers argued, protested and became more discouraged, the League determinedly tried again and again for favorable action.

We Got the Brush - Off Many Times

All during the fall, our attempts to get a hearing to consider raising fluid prices met with failure. Reports and rumors filtering back from Washington hinted that so long as the milk supply was adequate, the Agriculture Department would take no action. But we, as the oldest and largest producer cooperative, refused to cry "quits" until we'd turned every stone.

**Our President Went to Washington
And Came Back With a \$3,000,000 Increase**

When it seemed that all had been lost, our League president, Leon Chapin, and Secretary Hakes of the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency, went to Washington. They took all the facts and figures that two big producers' cooperatives could marshal. And they got in to see the top men. Men who proved to be of "open and fair mind" once the dangers of too-low producer returns were properly explained.

The result is a price floor of \$4.80 for March, \$4.58 for April, \$4.36 for May, \$4.14 for June and \$4.58 for July—a total increase of about \$3,225,000.00 for dairy-men supplying the New York City market, over what they would have received under the formula proposed in the New York milkshed price committee.

No, We Didn't Get All We Wanted

The League doesn't pretend that it is entirely satisfied with the outcome. But as a producer cooperative, we members of the Dairymen's League are always ready to support every effort that promises a fairer price for milk.

It's true that we always insist on two things: One, that the cost of production should be importantly considered in any formula which hopes to provide economic solvency and justice for the producer. Two, that no price or other remedy be adopted which threatens producers with loss of a year-round market for all of their milk.

But in the long run, the League doesn't fight just for its own ideas. We accept the basic truth that a prosperous dairy industry throughout the entire milkshed is the only foundation on which we can build our own prosperity. And we constantly work with all constructive agencies and movements to insure stable markets and fair prices for every dairy farmer in the milkshed.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE***Cooperative*****ASSOCIATION, INC.*****It's Handy*****CUTTING STOVEPIPE**

"When I wish to cut a downspout, stovepipe, tin can, or other thin metal cylinder, I slip it over a post or pole held in a vise and mark around it with a string or rubber band dipped in flour, lime, or other white material and snapped at two or three places. Then I cut it with an old chisel, sharp cold chisel, or even an old butcher knife, struck on the back of the blade with a hammer.—I. W. Dickerson

— A. A. —

DRESSING DUCKS

If you will sprinkle powdered rosin on the feathers of the duck before you scald it, the down comes off much quicker and easier.

When butchering, if you will add

\$2 FOR YOU

THE handy farm ideas on this page are contributed by our readers. Send us an idea that has saved you time, and if we use it on this page we will send you two dollars. Household time-savers not accepted in this department.

Contributions not used will not be returned unless a definite request is made.

powdered rosin to the scalding water the bristles will scrape off much easier.

—Mr. William Emo, R.D. 2, Arkport, New York.

— A. A. —

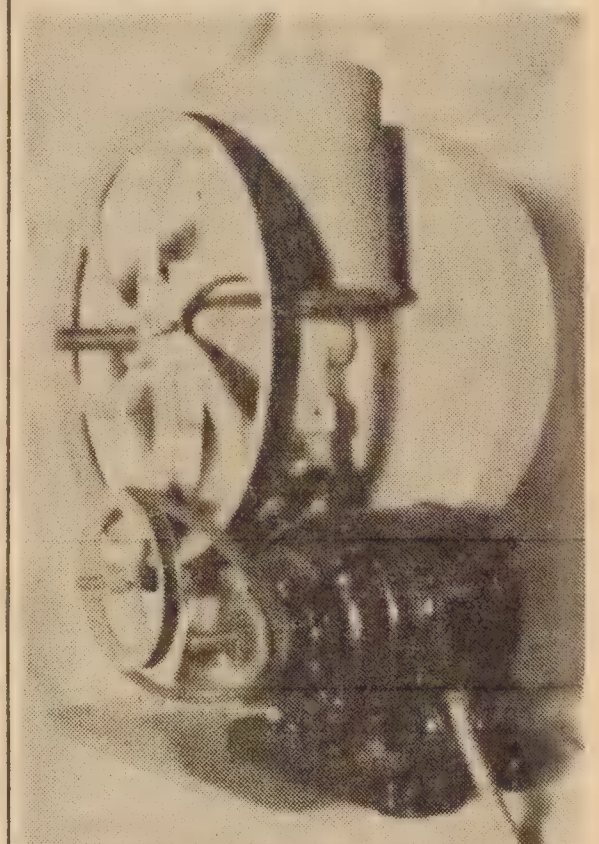
INVALID'S CHAIR

An inexpensive chair for an invalid may be made by removing the rockers from a strong rocking chair. Fasten straight pieces of wood in their place. Place a good sized ball-bearing castor on each leg. The chair can be moved easily from place to place.—Mrs. Louie Smith, R.D. 2, Cincinnati, N. Y.

— A. A. —

MIRROR ON TRACTOR

If a rear view mirror is welded to the fender of your tractor, you can watch the implement behind you without constantly turning your head.—Ray Harrison, Dajoe, Sask.

**POWER DRIVEN GRINDSTONE
FROM DISCARDED PARTS**

This useful and efficient slow-speed sandstone grinder was made mostly from salvaged parts by mounting a discarded 16 inch grindstone upon a cream separator standard. A discarded 1/6 H. P. motor was mounted upon adjustable rails as illustrated.

Operation Empire!

By Raymond V. Hemming

IF THE affable and able editor of the "American Agriculturist" invited you to write a two-column piece on your outfit's doings, would you stick to the facts, or would you try to kid the public? If you respected Ed Eastman as I do, and I'm sure you do, you'd do your level best to tell the truth.

Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, a farmers' organization, owned by farmers through their cooperatives, operates six livestock auction markets in New York State. Organized in 1946, its first market was opened at Argyle on New Year's Day, 1947. On March 29th of that year the second market was opened at Bath. In quick succession, Gouverneur, on July 1st, and Greene, on August 24, 1947, became markets three and four.

At the end of 1947, a total of \$3,496,019.40 of livestock had passed through the auction rings of these four markets. All of this livestock had been consigned by farmers and dealers and bought by reputable buyers at current market prices. All but 4.17% of this total had been paid promptly to the consignors. The 4.17% was Empire's commission for service rendered, and was sufficient to permit Empire to meet all operating costs in its first year of operations, including a 4% dividend to its sponsors on capital stock which they had bought to furnish Empire with the necessary capital to open and operate these four markets.

These sponsors are New York State Grange, New York State Farm Bureau Federation, Producers Cooperative Commission Association, Dairy-men's League, and G.L.F. In addition to this payment for use of capital, Empire paid a Federal income tax, and had a small amount left over for the directors to allocate to a Bad Debt Reserve to protect the business. In other words, in its first year, Empire wound up in the black.

During 1948, another market was added, and commissions were reduced to a sliding scale at all markets. Oneonta became market number five on September 23rd. At the end of 1948, dollar volume was \$6,856,869.88. Empire's share was 3.71%. Like 1947, all expenses were met, interest on capital

was paid, also Federal income taxes, and a small addition to surplus was ordered by the directors.

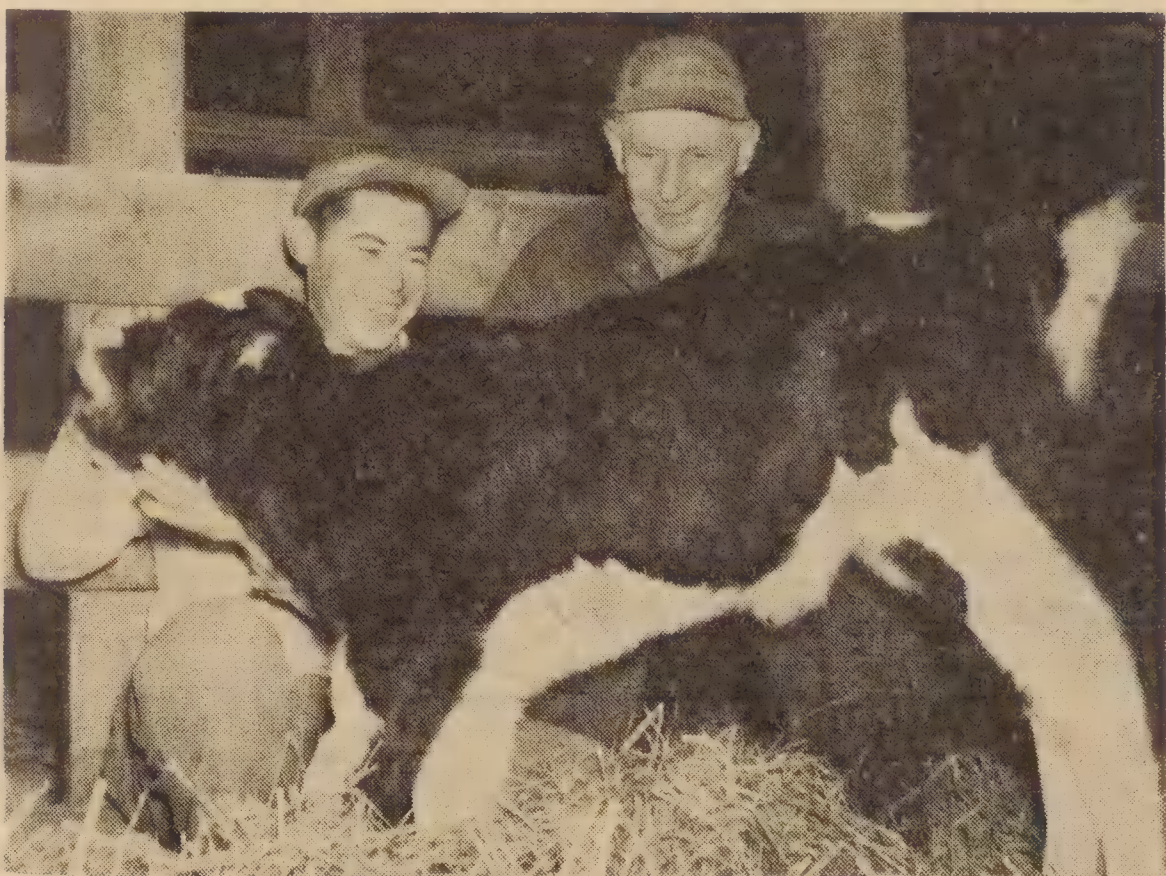
Late in 1948, construction was begun on a modern livestock market at Caledonia. This was Empire's first attempt at building a market "from scratch". When this, the sixth of Empire's markets, was formally opened at Caledonia on March 29, 1949, a milestone was reached: \$80,000 was paid by buyers for livestock that went through the ring that day—all of it consigned. It was not a "flash in the pan"—as attested by the fact that \$1,895,174.58 was handled during the nine months it functioned in 1949.

Empire's six markets closed the 1949 books on December 31 showing \$8,676,495.92 of volume handled. Empire's commission was 3.80% of this amount. All obligations have been met, including Federal income taxes and various statutory reserves, plus another small addition to surplus. This \$8,676,495.92 came from the sale of 26,087 cows, 3,666 bulls, 13,036 dairy replacements, 69,067 calves, 11,483 hogs, 3,931 pigs, 5,097 sheep, 17,518 lambs, 1,055 horses, 13,500 miscellaneous livestock, 7,972 other articles, for a total of 172,412 units.

Empire, as previously mentioned, does not buy livestock. It acts as agent for the owners of livestock. Empire believes that its main function is that of a balance wheel between those that produce livestock and those that process it. Each is entitled to a square deal, and gets it at an Empire market. Empire's job is to attract enough good buyers to pay fair prices for livestock, and to see that such buyers get honest weights and fair treatment, the same as consignors. Empire firmly believes that the livestock industry benefits from an atmosphere of mutual understanding of each other's problems. We in management are extremely proud of the fact that many buyers tell us that they like to do business the Empire way.

Empire has some broad policies which were promulgated under the wise guidance of our president, Eugene P. Forrestal, and other directors, Palmer C. Flannery, Harold M. Stanley,

(Continued on Page 19)

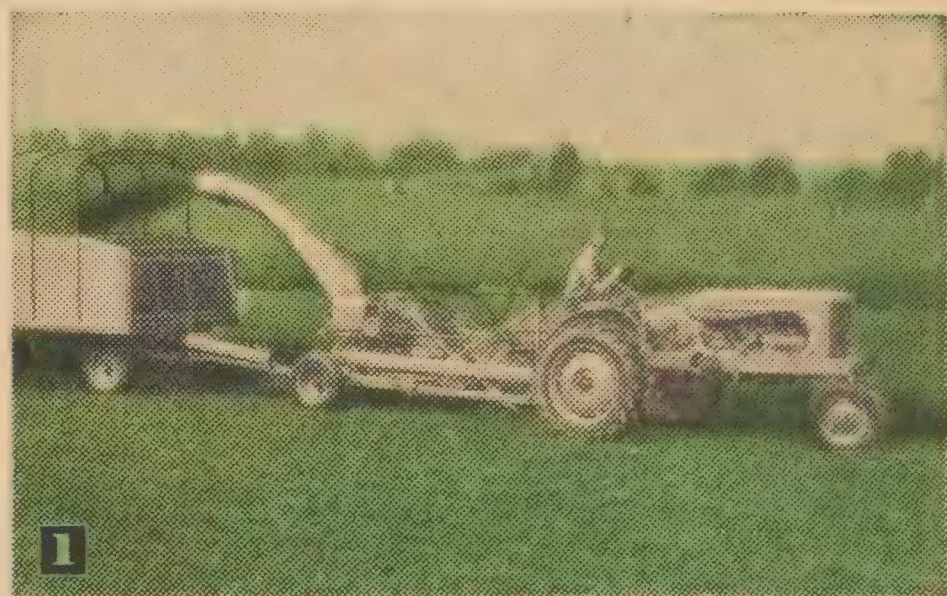


—Photo by E. Gilman

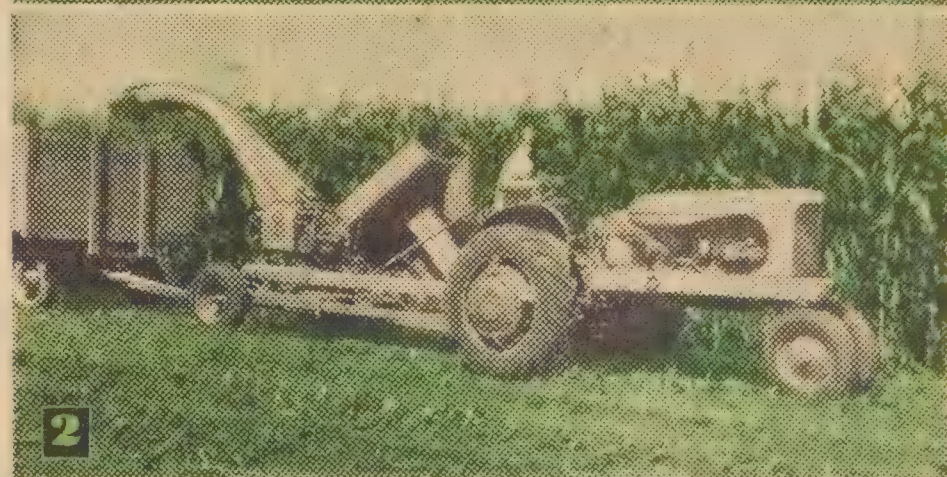
A LEADING DAIRYMAN of Washington County, N. Y., is Joe Wilbur, shown above with his son, Joseph, Jr. With another son, Sprague, they have built up a herd of over 100 registered Holsteins, including up to 51 milkers, on 552 acres near Bald Mountain. Wilbur sold his last grade cow two years ago. The present herd was started 14 years ago with some foundation stock and a series of high-performance bulls have been used since then.

GREEN HARVEST

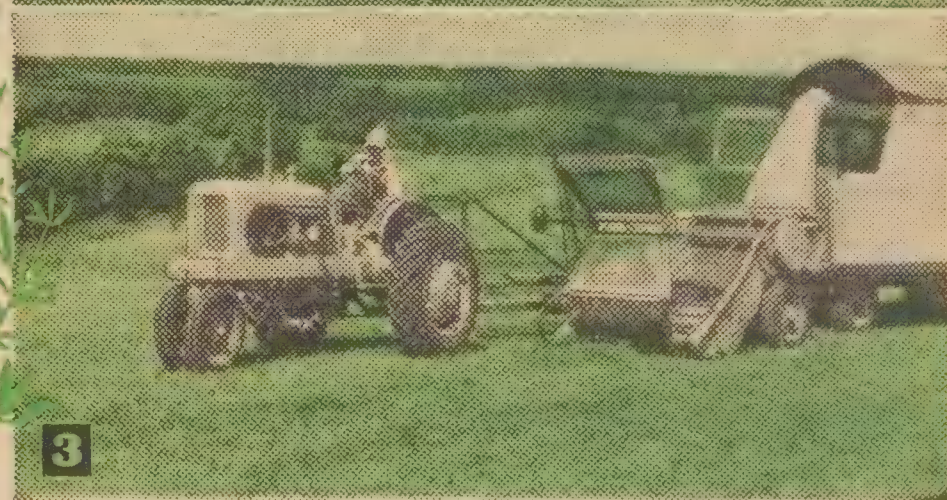
gives you year 'round "pasture"



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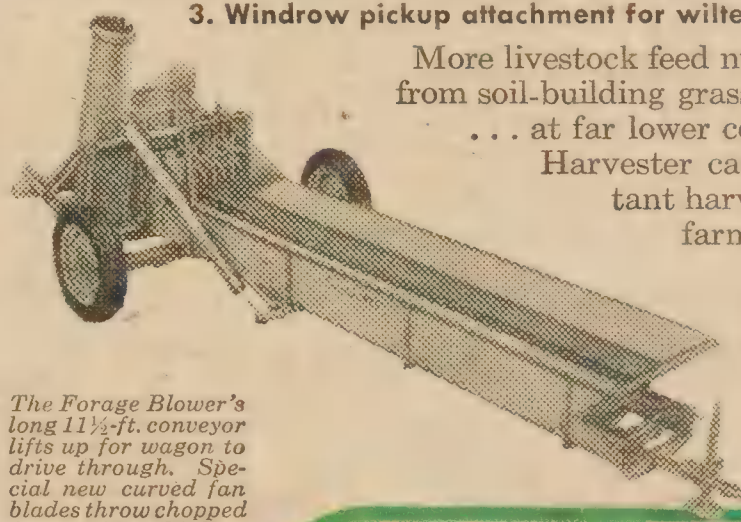
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Why Hens Become Feather Pullers

By L. E. Weaver

WHY do my pullets pull out and eat each other's feathers? If a feather falls to the floor, a half-dozen pullets make a rush to get it. Do they lack something in their feed? How can I stop it before they are all bare?"

I have never seen a satisfactory answer to that question. I am quite sure that it is not a "lack of something in the feed." At least that is not all there is to it. One flock will be feather pullers while many other flocks on the same brand of mash will be free of the vice. On the other hand, however, some experimental stations have run careful tests and reported:

(1) That feather picking among

chicks was decidedly less where oats made up to a quarter of the ration; (2) That there was most picking on a high corn diet. Many poultrymen regularly feed whole oats to their laying flock because they are convinced that oat feeding helps to prevent feather pulling. Apparently it does help. It is doubtful if it is very effective if started after the habit has become well established in a flock.

Another established fact is that flocks of either chicks or laying pullets that get all the pellets they want are very likely to become feather pullers.

In thinking of these things, I have been wondering if they might not be

clues to the real trouble. For theory's sake, suppose we assume that it is a fact that the less time it takes a chick or pullet to eat all the feed it needs to satisfy its hunger, the more time she will have to just stand around and be idle, and the more bored she will become, and therefore the more likely she is to do something for a little excitement—pull feathers, for instance. If we assume that to be true we can also conclude that the more concentrated a given feed is, the more quickly the pullet will get her fill of nutrients.

Well, corn and wheat are much more concentrated feeds than oats. It takes about 130 pounds of oats to supply as much real nutriment as 100 pounds of corn. And pellets are concentrated mash, or grain and mash.

It ought to be easy to find out if this idea is just another theory or not. If making it easy for chickens to eat their fill in a hurry does lead to feather pulling, then there should be more barebacked flocks where:

- (a) Grain as well as mash is fed free choice.
- (b) Where grain is fed on packed-down litter rather than in deep, dry loose litter. It stays on top where it can be gobbled up in a hurry.
- (c) A couple of handfuls of chick-sized grain scattered in loose litter three or four times a day would give hens something to dig for and keep them too busy to get into mischief.

Perhaps someone will make a survey of feather-pulling flocks sometime. If so, I predict that he will find more than one management factor implicated. In the meantime, no one has to let his flock become barebacked because of the feather pullers in the lot. A good job of "debeaking" every pullet in the flock will stop the trouble at once.

I hope nothing I have said here will lead anyone to go to the other extreme, and make it so hard for his layers to get their feed that they don't get enough. That would mean a drop in egg production very soon. You might better let them pull feathers.

How To Order Chicks

Here is a hot tip just as it came to me on a postal card. "Hi Lee, how about putting a note in your column on how to order chicks? We get so many inquiries asking for prices and catalogue. If these folks would tell us what breed, sex, number and approximate date they want, we could answer inquiries more intelligently and save delays in correspondence, etc. Ordinarily, we write them what we have available."—Bob.

The Poultryman's Question Box

How can one get a hen to eat enough oyster shell and grit to prevent soft shelled eggs? I think this is one of the causes of hens eating eggs and keeping at it.

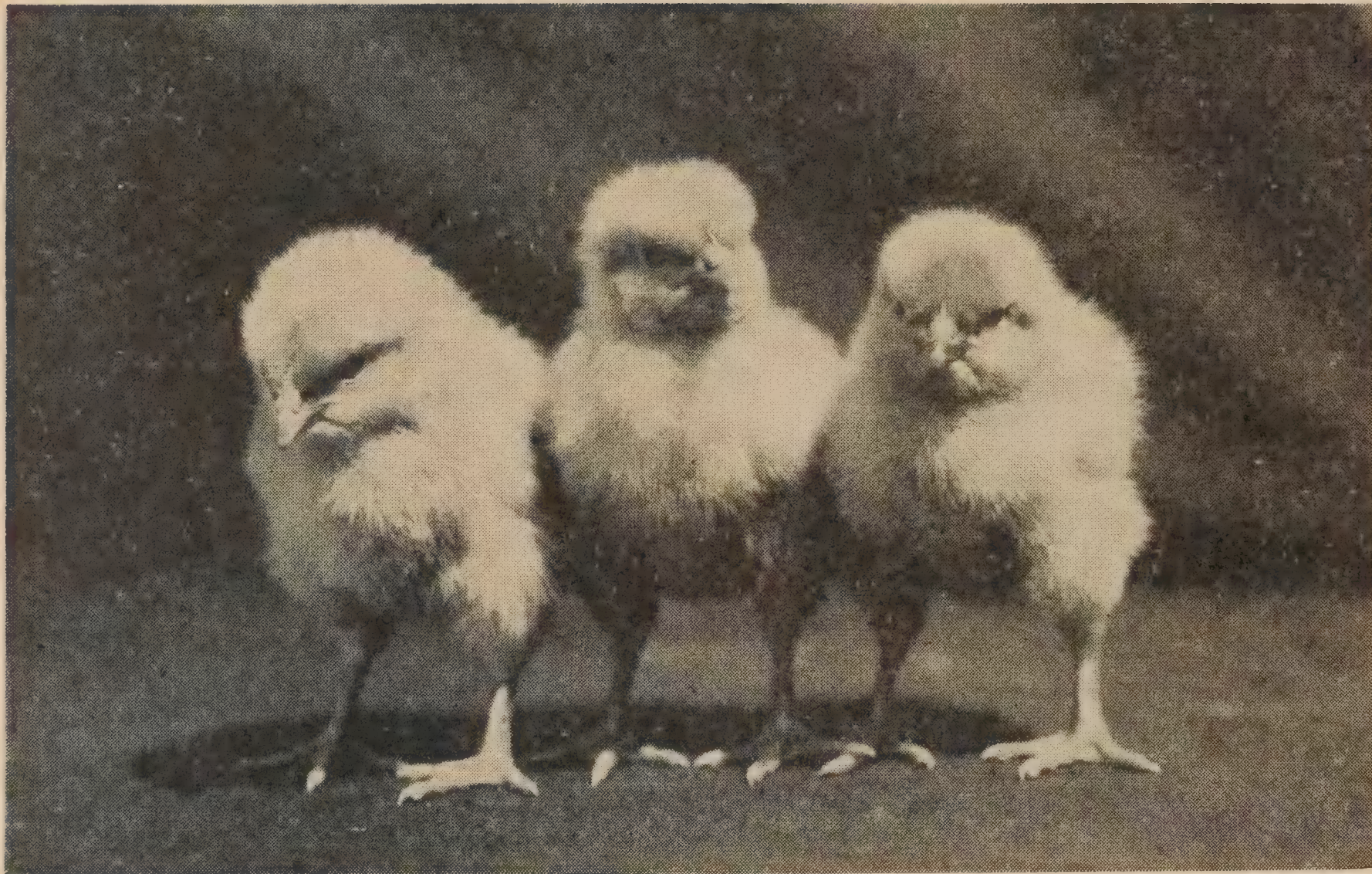
If your hens will not eat oyster shell and grit, it is probably because they do not need any more than they are already consuming. We know that there are quite a number of other reasons besides lack of oyster shell that may be the cause of weak shells in eggs. I think you are right that it is the fact that the eggs are easily broken that causes hens to eat them, and I think you are also right in assuming that if you can get the shells solid and harder, egg-eating may not be such a serious problem.

However, I would suggest that instead of wasting effort trying to get the hens to eat more oyster shell, you do something else in the way of pre-

(Continued on Page 20)

SUNNYBROOK

Once you try them — You'll always buy them!



IF YOU SHOULD ASK OWNERS OF SUNNYBROOK CHICKS WHY THEY BUY THEM YEAR IN AND YEAR OUT, THEY WOULD TELL YOU THEY HAVE LEARNED THE HARD WAY, THAT THERE ARE NO BABY CHICKS ON THE MARKET THAT CAN EQUAL SUNNYBROOK CHICKS, FOR THEY ARE, BEYOND ALL DOUBT, THE MOST OUTSTANDING BABY CHICKS EVER PRODUCED.

WON'T YOU TRY SUNNYBROOK CHICKS THIS YEAR? WE HAVE THEM IN ALL THE POPULAR BREEDS. OUR INCUBATORS, FILLED WITH NEARLY 400,000 EGGS ARE RUNNING TO FULL CAPACITY—SOME WEEKS ARE BOOKED SOLID. SO THEY MUST BE GOOD. WE WILL GLADLY SEND YOU OUR NEW 1950 PICTURE STORY OF SUNNYBROOK. BUT WRITE TO US TODAY. DON'T PUT IT OFF.

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Last year ('48-49) our White Leghorns won as follows at the official egg laying tests: 1. High White Leghorn Pen All Tests. 2. High Pen all breeds in profit class at California. 3. High Leghorn Pen at Western New York and Georgia. 4. High Four Pens all breeds at Pennsylvania. 5. Poultry Tribune Trophy (273.50 eggs and 287.9 points per bird) for high average production all breeders in U. S. competing. This is highest average ever made. 6. We still hold All-Time World Record for one pen.

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We hatch White Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, Rhode Island Reds, and Barred Rocks all year... own two hatcheries, with 530,000 egg capacity—three poultry farms and 15,000 breeders. We also carry on a complete pedigree-progeny testing program.

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You can market Arbor Acres poultry at better prices and at earlier ages. Highest weights all breeds and crosses, live and dressed, 1949 Chicken of Tomorrow Test.

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Everything you want in chicks... high livability, fast growth and feathering, good meat quality, and steady production of large eggs... all yours in Chapman chicks. All chicks from our own breeders on our two farms.

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White Leghorns New Hampshires
Red-Rock (Sex-Linked) Crosses
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The most thoroughly proven strain of production New Hampshires in existence. 25th year of pedigreeing—both eggs and meat. New 24 page catalog FREE. Write today.

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EASTERN MILK PRODUCERS OPPOSE NEW CLASS I FORMULA

DELEGATES of the Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, meeting at Syracuse on February 21 voted AGAINST the new formula for pricing Class I-A milk as proposed by the U.S.D.A.

The new formula follows the recommendations of a committee headed by Dr. F. F. Hill of the N.Y.S. College of Agriculture and appointed by Administrator Blanford. The formula is based on three factors: (1) the general price level; (2) the supply and demand for fluid milk as indicated by the per cent of total milk used as fluid, and (3) a factor to encourage more uniform production throughout the year.

Before you read this, the voting on the formula, which is an amendment to the Order, will be completed. It will become effective if two-thirds of the milk producers in the New York Milk Shed approve it. If it is approved, floor prices for fluid milk will be set for March through July to ease the transition to the new Order. The Class I-A floor prices would be: March, \$4.80; April, \$4.58; May, \$4.36; June, \$4.14; July, \$4.58. Thereafter the new formula would determine the Class I-A price.

—A.A.—

OPERATION EMPIRE!

(Continued from page 17)

Clarence E. Johncox, Ernest O. Strobeck, George W. Slocum, Newell S. Hutchinson, J. Stanley Earl, Clayton G. White, and James A. McConnell, ably assisted by our operating committee of S. R. Farley, E. S. Foster, and C. L. Dickinson. A few of these policies are:

1. All slaughter stock is sold by weight on regularly tested scales.
2. Clean and sanitary facilities are maintained.
3. Prompt payment is made.
4. Everyone is charged the same rate of commission at same market.
5. Empire does not buy livestock, therefore does not speculate.
6. Rapid dissemination of market prices is provided.
7. A high standard for the industry is set.
8. An advisory committee of farmers is active at each market.

How can farmers use Empire? They can use Empire as a place to dispose of slaughter animals at fair prices, to buy dairy replacements, feeder pigs, or feeder lambs, or stocker and feeder cattle that are honestly represented. A farmer can call or write to an Empire market for advice on when to sell or buy, or for trucking, if needed. Empire doesn't own trucks, but works with local truckers to provide adequate transportation at fair rates.

Farmers have up-to-the-minute market information provided by Empire daily over Rural Radio Network, other radio stations, newspapers, and weeklies. Farmers can consult Empire Advisory Committee members in the area of the market, who are kept informed of Empire's policies and activities.

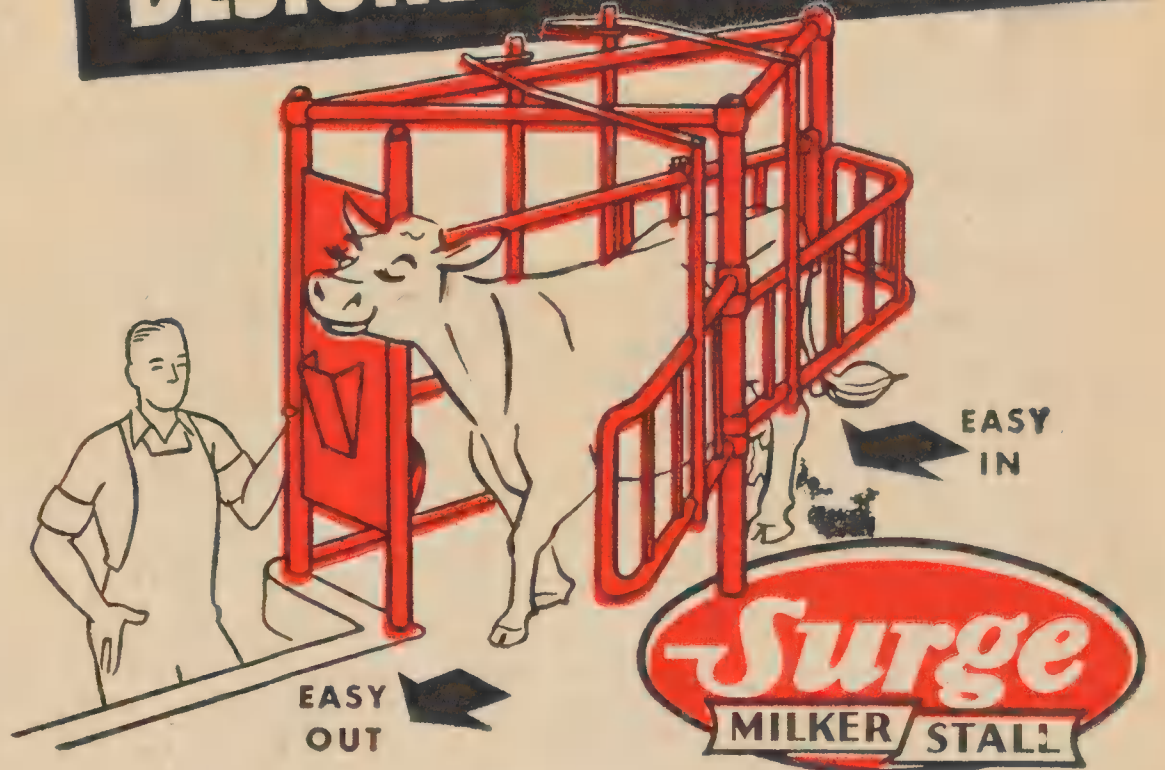
Above all, farmers who use Empire will be doing themselves, Empire, and others a real service if any mistakes or dissatisfaction are reported immediately to Empire's market managers. In any business, mistakes are bound to happen, and need to be rectified promptly.

Empire is a service agency—your service agency.

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Forty years ago when the first cow testing association was organized, cows under test produced an average of 215 pounds of butterfat per year. Today, one million cows in DHIA are producing an average of 330 pounds of fat per cow a year.

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No T-Clamps to slip—all welded or directly bolted—23/8" support posts are high carbon steel, not just ordinary pipe—rigid, triangular-brace construction—centrally supported non-sagging gates... Built for Endurance!

MILK... Without ALL that STOOPING and SQUATTING! Your cows come to you within easy, arm-high reach of your milking machine. And you never have to step over a gutter with the Surge system of milking cows.

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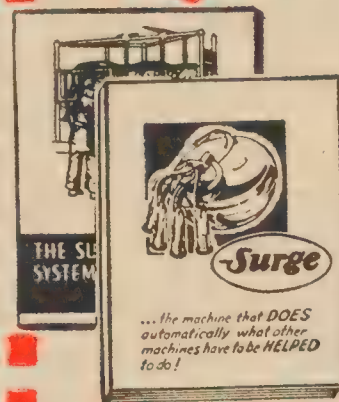
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Approved—Blood Tested—New Hampshires
The Finest Commercial Breed.
Year around service
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IT PAYS . . .
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Special W. Leg. from our own Pens, Str. run \$13., Pts. \$25., Ckls. \$3. Eng. Leg. Str. run \$11., Pts. \$22., Ckls. \$3. R. Rocks, W. Rocks, N. H. Reds, R. I. Reds, R. R. X., Str. run \$12., Pts. \$18., Ckls. \$10.—100. Post pd. B.W.D. Tested Antigen meth. Ch. Free.

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Shipments Mon. — Thurs. —	Unsexed Pts. Ckls.
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Large English White Leghorns	\$12.00 \$24.00 \$3.00
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Pullorum Tested. Write for low prices.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

The Poultryman's Question Box

(Continued from Page 18)

vention. For one thing you might add some cod liver oil to your daily ration, because the lack of Vitamin D in the ration is much more apt to be a cause of poor shell quality than is the lack of sufficient calcium or lime.

Sometimes it is not the feed at all that is at fault when egg-eating takes place. Some hens get smart as they get older and learn how to break eggs. They climb in the nest and dig around until they knock the egg against the side and crack it. Perhaps if you stay in the poultry house for several hours at a time, you can locate the hens that are doing this, if it is happening. Then by simply taking the hens out, you will end the trouble.

Some people have been quite successful in putting an end to the trouble by darkening the nests, and others have told me that by clipping the end of the sharp beak so that it is blunted, there is less trouble. I certainly hope that among these various suggestions, you find one that works.—L. E. W.

The litter in my laying house is altogether too damp. I tried more ventilation but haven't been able to solve the problem.

There are a number of angles to this problem. The moisture comes mainly from the hen's bodies, and the more of it you can remove from the house by ventilation the better it will be. However, experience has shown that a house with built-up litter is much drier than one that has very little litter. For one thing, cold, bare floors cause the condensation of moisture from the air. There is a theory that the bacteria working in dry litter produce heat which helps to evaporate moisture.

Try built-up litter next year. In the meantime, there isn't much you can do except to change litter frequently, and of course try to manage your ventilation system to get the best possible results from it.

How large a house would I need to have for 12 hens?

A 6x8 house will give them sufficient floor space. It isn't even essential that you build such a house large enough to stand in. It is possible to make a small house so that hens can be cared for from the outside. There are some excellent suggestions about small poultry houses in "A Basic Chicken Guide" by Roy Jones of the Connecticut College, published by William Morrow & Co., 425—4th Avenue, New York 16, N. Y. The price is \$2.50.

Is it true that chicks will not have pullorum if they are bought from hatcheries that blood test breeders?

Let's put it this way. Your chances of getting chicks free from pullorum are much greater. In fact, if you buy from a hatchery that advertises "no reactors found," you are practically certain that the chicks will not have



"Please don't scare the chickens, Junior!"

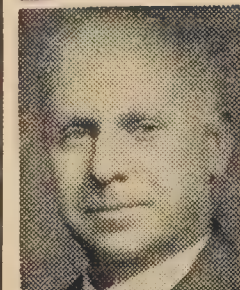
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Wh. Leghorns — Red Rock Crosses
Bred for high egg production
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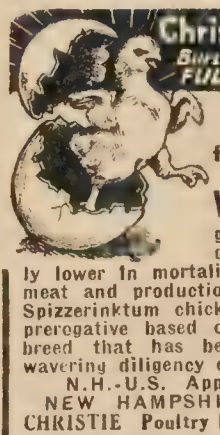
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Same quality that makes us profits. Leghorns are large, lay big eggs very soon, do well in contests too. New Hampshire that keep pace with Leghorns on production and have great meat qualities.

Our Rock-New Hampshire crosses, according to our customers, are everything one wants—exceptional layers and grow fast into large meat birds. Try some.

Breeders vaccinated for New Castle—satisfaction assured with every order—Write for catalog, new prices.

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Christie's NEW HAMPSHIREs
Bred for high egg production
FULL OF SPIZZERINKTUM

POULTRY FRONTIERS UNLIMITED

from Christie's Spizzerink-tum New Hampshires

WHERE Christie's Spizzerink-tum strain is the foundation stock. generation after generation of dual-purpose chicks are uniformly lower in mortality, greater in vigor, superior in meat and production of premium brown eggs. Yes, Spizzerink-tum chicks lay claim to fame, but it's a prerogative based on the performance record of a breed that has been developed through the unwavering diligence of proven selectivity.

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FAIRPORT Quality Chicks

Big husky chicks from pullorum tested breeders (no reactors.) Bred for meat and egg production. White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, Rock-Red and Red-Rock Crosses. Straight run or sexed. Write today for price list and delivery dates.

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Get REAL JERSEY GIANT Chicks from the neighborhood where they were originally developed and have been kept true to their great size and beauty.

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Mottled Ancona Chicks

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Hampshires, White Rocks, Large type
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HI-GRADE
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Safe arrival guar. Order from ad or write for free list.
4 wk Old Wh. Leg. Pkts. \$45.-100. Ship Exp. Col.
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WHITE LEGHORNS

BIG
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Steady, heavy producers of large white eggs. Hens mated
with males from R.O.P. hens. Our 24th year breeding
Leghorns. Hatches Mon. & Wed. of each week. Straight
run Chicks, Pullets & Ckls. Started Chicks, 3 to 6
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Spec. Mating Wh. Leghorn Pullets \$26. per 100
St. Run \$13. per 100. All Breeders Bloodtested.
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HATCHING EVERY WEEK— Pullorum Clean Eben-
wood Farm Hamp. Nothing better for eggs, meat and
profits. Free Catalog. Ebenwood Farm, Box B-50, West
Bridgewater, Mass.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

pullorum. Where breeders are merely blood tested and reactors removed, there is always the possibility that some reactors were missed and that some chicks will carry the disease.

* * *

Is it feasible to make a homemade brooder?

Yes, if you have electricity available. For a few chicks a 100 watt lamp will give sufficient heat, if you have a home-made, insulated hover for them to run under. For larger numbers you can use one or more electric heat lamps as a source of warmth.

— A. A. —

**PASTURES FOR
POULTRY PRODUCTION**

Good grass and legume ranges save on mash, supply available nutrients, keep the birds out of the mud and reduce disease hazards, according to Professors Dickey and Leuschner, agronomy and poultry specialists, respectively, of the Pennsylvania Extension Service.

They say that an acre of good range will carry 500 to 600 pullets up to 22 weeks of age and from 100 to 200 turkey poult on a like area. Ladino, a giant form of white clover, in their opinion is the basis and backbone of most productive and palatable poultry ranges.

Since some grasses are desirable in a range mixture, they recommend the following: Six pounds Kentucky bluegrass, 6 lbs. perennial ryegrass, 2 lbs. redtop, 2 lbs. Ladino clover, and 1 lb. of white clover per acre. On dry slopes they suggest addition of 4 lbs. of Canada bluegrass. On turkey ranges they advise substituting in this mixture six pounds each of alfalfa and orchard grass instead of the bluegrass and white clover to give greater productivity and wearing qualities.

In their opinion August is the best time for seeding. When the seed is sown, it should be covered with a cultipacker or very light harrowing. For fertilization they recommend a liberal application of 400 lbs. of a 3-12-6 or 4-12-4 before seeding.

— A. A. —

HEN HOTEL

IN a recent issue of Featherfax, a mimeographed publication of the University of Massachusetts, John Vondell comments as follows on a poultry house which he recently visited.

"The other day we motored up the river a few miles and visited a couple of new hen houses. One place had 3,000 layers in a pen and the other farm had 5,000 layers in one room. There were no roosts. Automatic waterers took care of the watering problem, and one huge automatic feeder ran continuously 14 hours a day. This feeder ran around the four sides of the house. The attendant had to open a few bags of feed now and then and dump them into the chute that led into the automatic feeder. The big chore was picking up the eggs and packing them.

"One man took care of the 5,000-6,000 birds and packed the eggs. The house allowed 2½ square feet of floor space per bird and cost about \$1 per square foot, all equipped."

Such houses make tough competition for poultrymen who continue to keep hens in houses which require a large amount of hand labor.

— A. A. —

WHITE GUINEAS

IN YOUR issue of January 21 on page 17 you state that Idle Wild Farm at Pomfret Center, Conn., is the only farm in the East raising African White Guinea hens.

I have been raising them successfully for the past five or six years. Also, my birds are sent dressed for the oven to practically every state in the union where I have customers—even to British Columbia.—Mrs. L. R. Kimball, Williamstown, Mass.

**LET
FREE
SUNSHINE
IN!**

Warp's

**TOP QUALITY
WINDOW
MATERIALS**

Keep Out Cold, Rain, Snow, Sleet

**LET IN THE SUN'S
HEALTHFUL VITAMIN "D" RAYS**

Results of 12 Weeks Test
Under "Warp's"
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WARP'S FLEX-O-GLASS—Trans-
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DREAM BULLS—Jerseys. Bred to make your dreams come true. Higher production—Finer type—Show ring winners. The kind of Jerseys that keep your name in headlines. Write us for a bull list today—Don't delay. Heaven Hill Farm, Lake Placid, New York.

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W.N.Y. second annual Hampshire Bred Gilt Show and Sale Saturday, March 11th at Empire Markets heated Sales Pavilion, Caledonia, N. Y. Show at 10:30 A.M., Sale 1:00 P.M. This sale offers much of the breed most popular blood lines. A few open gilts and fall boars are also offered. Entire offering is immunized and blood tested. Auctioneer, Harris Wilcox, Bergen, N. Y. For catalogs write George Acomb, Sec'y., Dansville, New York.

REGISTERED Hampshire Fall Boars from excellent breeding stock. Right type, production. Write for prices. Look up my consignment at the Western New York Hampshire Breeders Show and Sale March 11, 1950. A. G. Sincebaugh, Ithaca, New York.

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BODINE White Leghorns are backed by 28 years breeding experience. Bred especially for Livability, Large Egg Size, and Steady Egg Production. Bodine Leghorns are N.Y.-U.S. Certified. All hatching eggs produced on our farm by N.Y.-U.S. Pullorum Clean breeders. Newcastle vaccinated. Sex-Links (Red-Rocks) also available. Order yours soon. Write today for free catalog. Bodine's Pedigreed Leghorn Farm, Box 20, Chemung, New York.

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FINE HONEY. 5 lbs. delivered within third zone, \$1.55. Carton 6 five lb. pails \$8.10; buckwheat or Fall flower \$1.25, and \$5.95. Write for special sale offers. Ray Wilcox, Odessa, New York.

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GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia 482M3.

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STRAWBERRY Plants. Now booking orders for our strong well-rooted Catskill variety. 100-\$2.40, 1000-\$12. Delivered. Sunnymeade Farms, Germantown, N. Y. Telephone Germantown 33F4. New York City MU. 9-6565.

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QUICK BEARING Fruit and Nut Trees, Shade Trees, Grape Vines, Berry Plants, Everblooming Rose Bushes, and Flowering Shrubs at Money-Saving prices. State and Federal Inspected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for Free Colored Catalogue East's Nursery, Amity, Arkansas.

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IF YOU Can't come to Florida this year, let us send you some of the famous sunshine enclosed for your family's health in our best quality, juicy, tree-ripened oranges and grapefruit. You haven't tasted top quality until you try tree-ripened fruit shipped directly to you the day it's picked. All shipments guaranteed. Try a half bushel of oranges, grapefruit or mixed for \$3.50 express prepaid. J. E. Shofner, Tavares, Florida.

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SITUATION wanted as farm manager of large dairy or beef cattle enterprise, with a minimum of 500 acres under cultivation and 250 head of cattle. Profit sharing arrangement desired, but if extensive rehabilitation is necessary other arrangements can be made. Qualifications: Age 37, married, excellent health, agricultural school graduate, Graham school graduate, attended factory farm machinery schools for mechanics, thoroughly familiar with the operation, maintenance and repair of farm machinery. Have made outstanding crop records. New York State corn growing champion with a yield of 144 bushels per acre for 1949. Herd of 85, farm raised cows, averaged over 10,000 lbs. for past seven years. Manager of Dover Dale farm for past seven years, have operated profitably and rehabilitated farm during this time. Exceptional references from present employer. Only reason for leaving is to operate larger farm. Interviews can be arranged after correspondence. Harold Metzner, Dover Plains, New York.

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YOUNG married man desires work on dairy farm in upper New York. Excellent character references. Richard Perkins, So. Newbury, N. H.

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On Opposite Page**

ADDITIONAL ADS From Opposite Page

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CERTIFIED Red Clover, Alsike, Ladino and all kinds of grasses and legumes at attractive prices. Ask for price list. Stoller's Seed House, Paulding, Ohio.

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WANTED: Dairy farm, 100 tillable acres, Eastern New York, Western New England. Give full details. Richard Rice, Lake Rd. RFD 2, Bergen, N. Y.

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ATTRACTIVE fruit and poultry farm on shore of Lake Ontario, 65 acres consisting of 35 acres leading varieties of apples; 5 acres grapes, 13 acres sour cherries, 8 acres woods. Approximately 1/4 mile lake shore, ideal bathing beach, good fishing; two attractive cottages with fireplaces, electricity, running water. Black top lane to shore from Lake Road. Farm buildings include large main barn, poultry and fruit house, 3 car garage; Main house and tenant house with bath, furnace, electricity, running water. Modern farm equipment included. Located in Ontario, New York, 20 miles east of Rochester. Owner Glenn W. Rugg, Ontario, New York.

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550 ACRES, Virginia river front. Classy residence. 7000 apple 1000 peach trees full bearing. Stock and dairy farms. Reginald Wright, Driver, Virginia.

MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES DRESSES \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women, children's. Wool Sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots, Men's work clothing. Shoes, shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.69 bedspreads \$1.99, towels 35c. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalogue. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street Dept. AA, West New York, New Jersey.

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging and pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. B-1, 955 Willard Ct., Chicago 22, Illinois.

PAINTERS' Drop Cloths protect furniture, floor covering, etc. assorted sizes in stock. Milvo Awning & Tent Works, 134 Front Street, Rome, New York.

CREAMED maple butternut candy \$1.50 pound postpaid insured. Gift wrapper if desired. Woolley's, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

CAPON Profits from Extra Cockerels. Save low-cost cockerel chicks now! Implant STIL-CAPO Chemical Caponizer later to stop fighting and crowing, make birds fat, tender, top market quality. Gives all poultry a better finish, makes you more money! Trial order of 35 Stil-Capo with Implanter—\$2.75. (100—\$3. 1,000—\$26. Implanter—\$1.) ASL, Box 232—CP, Madison 1, Wis.

DELICIOUS Italian spaghetti sauce seasoning, lb. package \$1.00. Em-Bee Farm, Glen Gardner, New Jersey.

A LAND BANK Mortgage gives extra safety and extra service. Long time to pay. Low interest. Other advantages all geared to meet farmers' credit needs. Without obligation write for further details to Federal Land Bank, 310 S. State St., Springfield 2, Mass. Serving New England, New York, New Jersey.

ATTENTION Tourist—Direct from Factory — Trailer Awnings—write for prices. Milvo Awning & Tent works, 134 West Front Street, Rome, New York.

FOR SALE: Infants crocheted sets in various colors. Mrs. Clarence Noble, Bath, N. Y.

COLORFUL hand loomed stair, hall, kitchen rag carpet, rugs. Price list free. John Roman, 531 West First St., Hazelton, Pa.

GIRLS CAMP: Applications now for summer session. Located in Finger Lake Region of New York State. Ages 7-18, modern equipment, new buildings, 150 acres, Special Staff, complete program. Write for literature. Egypt Valley Camp, Hemlock, N. Y.

PREVENT horns painlessly. Rub D-Horn-R direct from tube onto horn buttons. No grease. No mess. Won't rub off. Safe, easy, painless. 15 treatment tube \$1. ASL, Box 232-CP, Madison 1, Wis.

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FULL fashioned nylons; Three pairs No. 2 sub-standard \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Economy Sales, Rock Springs 1, Georgia.

FARMERS—Sportsman. Navy Surplus Foul Weather Overalls. Sizes 40-46. \$1.70 Prepaid. H. Gustin, Lowman Rd., Elmira, New York.

Question Box

I would like to know what kind of grass seed to use in seeding a pear orchard down with alfalfa. Also, what is the best kind of alfalfa to use?

Probably the best grass to seed with it is timothy, and 6 to 8 pounds to the acre of timothy plus 10 pounds of alfalfa is a good rate. But if the soil in this pear orchard is not good alfalfa land, cutting the alfalfa down to about 5 pounds and adding some red and alsike clover would be better than using alfalfa as the only legume. Standard alfalfa varieties for New York for years have been Grimm and Northern Variegated. Either one of these would be satisfactory.

However, on Wilt infested soil (and this includes a large part of the alfalfa

land in the State that has grown alfalfa for any period of years) the new variety, Ranger, is superior, since it is resistant to Wilt and will survive for a longer period than the other two mentioned.—G. H. Serviss.

My 4-months old pigs have developed a lameness which resembles rheumatism. Can you tell me what causes it?

There are a number of conditions that may cause pigs to become lame, but since you say you are feeding these pigs wheat middlings, I am inclined to believe your difficulty is due to a ration that is being fed. Your ration, no doubt, is low in calcium as well as inadequate in other respects. A ration for growing and fattening pigs that is deficient in calcium and phosphorus and also low in vitamin D content may cause a condition called "rickets." A discussion of this disease is found on pages 44 and 58 of Bulletin 727, which I am sending to you under separate cover. In this bulletin you also will find a number of suggested rations and helpful suggestions.—John P. Willman.

Last year many of my asparagus stalks grew very crooked before they were ready to harvest. What caused it?

Asparagus beetles feeding on the tender shoots caused them to grow unevenly. You can dust with rotenone during the growing season or with lead arsenate after the harvest is completed.

How long should it take to get a high-producing cow on full feed after calving?

Three or four weeks. The problem of bringing her back to full feed is one that requires individual attention. A cow has very little judgment about eating and will eat too much if you give it to her. No two cows are exactly alike and the expert feeder, by watching a cow, can avoid overfeeding.

During the war we were advised that it was unnecessary to feed ~~cows~~ a ration high in protein. Now most of my neighbors ~~are~~ again feeding a ration that contains plenty of protein. Were the experts kidding in wartime or are dairymen feeding too much protein now?

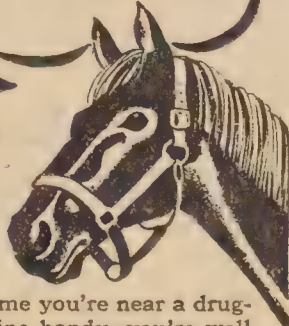
The answer to this is a matter of opinion, but we believe that the experts were right and that many dairymen are now feeding more protein than necessary.

FEEDING VALUE OF POTATOES

Feeding potatoes at 35 cents per hundred pounds today is the most economical buy in dairy feeds on the basis of total digestible nutrients. The cost of 100 pounds of nutrients is \$1.96. Next in line is molasses at \$30.00 per ton with a cost of \$2.78 for 100 pounds of total digestible nutrients.

These two feeds may help you in stretching your hay supply if it's short. You can feed 15 to 20 pounds of potatoes per cow per day. Molasses can be fed up to 3 or 4 pounds per cow per day. Timothy hay at \$30.00 per ton costs \$3.07 per 100 pounds of total digestible nutrients. — Lucien Paquette, Addison County Agent, Vermont.

It's Horse-sensible to BE PREPARED



Don't risk being out of Absorbine when sudden trouble strikes! Put it on your shopping list now and pick up a long-lasting \$2.50 bottle next time you're near a drug-store. With Absorbine handy, you're well prepared to help relieve bruises, strains, puffiness, lameness, etc. . . . in a hurry! Absorbine does not blister or remove hair.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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COLOR FILM: 116, 616, 620, 120, 127, 35mm. Free literature. Sample Roll—25c. More Film, Hemlock, N.Y.

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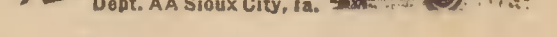
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"Your folks need a good baby sitter, Baby?"

Painting Pointers

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

THE OLD SAYING that "paint covers a multitude of sins" is very apt. Odd pieces of furniture that have no relation to each other in appearance often become a most useful and attractive unit for some room, if painted an attractive color and perhaps trimmed with a contrasting one. Here are some suggestions in connection with that fascinating home task that many homemakers dabble in when trying to make things "do" instead of buying new pieces.

Avoid painting on a windy day, for even though there may seem to be no dust in the air, there usually is, and when it's windy your finished surface will fail to be smooth. It is wise to buy paint a few days before you plan to use it, then turn the can upside down so that it will mix well, since the pigment of paint settles to the bottom. Inverting it will tend to loosen this pigment because of the weight being at the top.

Dress for the job by wearing old clothes that aren't useful for anything else. Before you start a paint job, put

soap or nail-white under your nails, then rub your hands with vaseline. With these precautions, paint will wash off much easier and your nails will be protected surprisingly well.

If the odor of paint is objectionable, place a large can of cold water and a cut onion in the room; both will absorb odors. If interrupted in the midst of a painting job, always put brush in turpentine, and cover paint can, to prevent both paint and brush from drying. If the paint is to be left for some time, it is wise to pour a small amount of linseed oil in the can; this rises to the top and prevents scum. When scum does occur, strain paint through an old silk stocking, or you are likely to have a poor paint job.

Be sure all surfaces to be painted are clean and smooth. Glossy surfaces should be rubbed lightly with steel wool to remove sheen; paint doesn't adhere well to smooth areas. Instead of carrying a large pail of paint about, pour a small amount into a clean tin can, or a cardboard carton such as cottage cheese is sold in. These cartons are excellent for paint containers since the

Housewives welcome a new product that allows them to use the same brush in many colors of paint. No more tedious cleaning!

waxed surface resists turpentine and very little paint is lost when pouring the remainder back into large container. Remember that two coats of paint mean longer wear than one. If the first coat is slightly off color (easily made so by adding a few drops of another color to that used for initial coat) you will be sure not to miss any spots when applying the second and final coat.

Brushes need care, or they will become hard, dry and useless. Turpentine has long been considered the best cleaner, and it still is efficient for the purpose. But because brush-cleaning has always been a tedious process, many brushes haven't had the care they need, and have been ruined. That



is why housewives, in particular, are sure to enjoy a new product that is on the market. With this liquid, the home painter can use her brush in dark green paint, then white, back to green and then to yellow if she wishes. All that is necessary is to dip the brush into the can of liquid a few times and it is ready for re-use. It takes only thirty seconds instead of endlessly working the first color out before the second can be used, and then again before using another. The cleaner is not only harmless to the brush bristles, but preserves them.

If, however, you still use the turpentine method, keep your brushes in the turpentine when not in use, while a paint job is being done. When the task is completed, wash brushes thoroughly with turpentine, then in soap and water; dry them and hang on a hook until another paint job comes up. A properly cared-for brush will look like new when it has been cleaned correctly; bristles will be dry, soft, and free from any stickiness.

There are many little painting tips that make the home job easier. For instance:

Window shades that have become soiled may be painted with a water base, the same shade as the walls of the room, if you can match the color. If not, white is most attractive and makes a nice background for freshly laundered curtains.

When painting around a window, or when painting a narrow edge where you have to be careful not to get paint on the adjoining surface, hold a piece of tin, or stiff cardboard close to the painting surface. Any paint daubs will be on tin or cardboard, and not on the surface you are trying to protect.

When painting screens for windows or doors, thin the paint to avoid filling the holes. Paint helps to preserve screening, so watch it for any signs of rust; and when you see signs, get out the screen paint!

Turn chairs upside down and paint the legs and rounds first; there'll be no overlooked spots if you use this method.

Paint dark cellar stairs with a white strip at the front of the tread to prevent accidents; luminous paint is even better. And instead of painting one side of stairs and then the other so they can be used all of the time, paint every other step; let dry, then paint the others. This will prevent the inevitable line-down-the-middle which results from the half-step method.

If you paint a line on the can the same height as the remaining contents, at any time you will know exactly how much paint each container holds as well as the color.

Remember: No paint job is completed until brushes are thoroughly cleaned and paint cans are tightly covered for storage and later use!

Housecleaning, Here I Come!

By FLORENCE J. JOHNSON

I REMEMBER when I used to wait until the very day I was to start housecleaning before I checked over my supplies — and invariably I'd find that I had to make a trip to town to buy several absolutely necessary items. Now, when that season of the year arrives, I'm all set. Long before, I check my supplies and go from one room to another, checking what is to be done.

I go over my brushes. If it is necessary to buy new ones, they go down on my shopping list. I make out a list of soaps, powders, cleansers, wall paper cleaner, floor and furniture polish, floor wax, moth balls, insect sprays, and the like.

I give my vacuum a good overhauling, put new brushes in my carpet sweeper, see that my scrub bucket hasn't sprung a leak, and I check the stepladder for security.

I lay in a supply of cheesecloth for cleaning cloths, some lintless cloths for polishing. I give my husband the old chamamois for polishing the car, and I buy a new one for the house. A couple of new sponges are purchased also.

I save old newspapers that are fresh and clean. Moths have a decided antipathy for newsprint.

Now I go through the house. I begin with the attic. A couple of tight wooden boxes will be needed for extra storage. I'll see what the furniture store can do to help me. That chest of drawers that has been standing in the upper hall will be brought up to the attic, and I'll use it for my sewing remnants, for the rag rug balls that I am slowly accumulating. And, yes, new curtains for the windows.

In the hall where the chest of drawers had been standing, I will put that extra cedar chest, and fit the top with a padded cover. It will make an attractive seat under the hall window. There's a couple of remnants that will make attractive cushions.

I go through the bedrooms. A new shade for the bedside table lamp in my room; a spot on the rug to be removed. A new garment bag for the closet, and the shoe rack needs painting.

In Sue's bedroom, the dressing-table top needs refinishing. She spilled a bottle of cologne on it. It looks doubtful that the dressing-table skirt will stand another tubbing. I open the closet door and am appalled at the disorder. There is a decided need here for a set of closet boxes of all sizes. I had hoped to see my way clear for a cedar chest for Sue's very own. But now it looks like it will have to be a Christmas gift instead of for her birthday which is coming soon.

Jack's room is to be painted this year, and I note that there are a couple of wall cracks that have to be filled first. Seeing the pile of books on the floor, I make a note also for extra bookshelves.

In the living room, the andirons need extra polishing, some of the pictures on the wall are to be relegated to the attic for a rest period. The lace panels at the windows need a deeper tinting.

In the dining room, the chairs need new covers, and the table top refinishing. Some glass shelves in the sunny window wouldn't be a bad idea either. As for the rug, I look at it dubiously. Would the budget stand the shock of a new rug? If not, maybe the old one could be turned.

In the kitchen, the window sills need a new paint job. I am thinking of painting them in colors to match my decals. Some of my plants need larger sized pots. And I definitely need new curtains. The linoleum on the floor was new the year before. It needs only a good waxing and polishing.

The bathroom needs a new hamper and a new shower curtain, and there are a couple of loose tiles by the tub that will have to be repaired.

For the basement, a good thorough cleaning, a new rubber mat to stand on by the tubs. I look at the rollers on the wringer, and shake my head. Something will have to be done about them.

As I go through the house, I put down notes in a little notebook, and I keep on making additions to my shopping list. My tour over, I sit down and

check and recheck my list.

This year's list was quite long, but I wasn't overwhelmed. I knew there was a fair amount of odd coins put away in the old sugar bowl. I had been adding to its contents since last housecleaning time.

A week ago, my husband came in just as I was putting away some of my most recent purchases.

"Guess spring isn't so far off," he commented. "Saw a robin today."

"Hope there'll be a whole flock soon," I said. "I'm all set. Housecleaning, here I come!"



HOME

By Alma Robison Higbee

Can wealth be measured in dollars and cents

Or on a ledger's meagre face
When a small white square of picket fence
Can encompass a friendly place?

Here the open door lets sunshine in
Or closes against the storm,
Here springtime curtains are crisp and thin
And winter hearths are warm.

Life weaves its pattern the whole day through
With a robin's song for woo, and
And when evening shadows are long and blue
My love seeks this tranquil roof.



Fish Loaf with tomato curry sauce is a flavorful, appealing dish for the Lenten season.

New Fish Recipes for LENT

By FRANCES SMITH

FISH is an excellent all-year-round food, and more and more women are serving it several times a week. Traditionally, however, Lent is the season especially reserved for seafood, and during these weeks all of us are looking for new recipes to add to our files. For there's no doubt about it, fish is easy to find these days even far from fishing ports. Seafood dealers have fish and shellfish in fresh or frozen forms; grocers are well stocked with consumer-size packages of fish fillets in their frozen food lockers. Their shelves are lined with cans of fish—just about the handiest things you can have on your pantry shelf.

More and more, the trend is toward filleting fish and freezing it immediately. There's no waste to a package of fish fillets, and quick freezing seals in the freshness. Freezing, by the way, destroys none of the seafood's goodness—neither flavor nor nutrients. And properly prepared fish has lots of both. Each kind of fish and shellfish has its own distinctive flavor, which adds welcome variety to menu planning. All varieties of fish and shellfish are high in vitamins and protein—an easily digested protein, at that. Seafood is noted for its high mineral content, iodine especially; and some shellfish like clams and oysters are good sources of calcium and iron.

Here are two recipes which use the forms most readily available and easily stored—canned fish and frozen fillets:

PAN-BAKED OCEAN PERCH

Place two 1-pound packages of ocean perch fillets in a glass baking dish. Add salt and pepper to taste. Melt $\frac{1}{4}$ pound butter ($\frac{1}{2}$ cup) and mix $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups cracker meal (one 10-ounce package). Cover the fillets with the butter-crumbs mixture. Sprinkle with chopped parsley if desired. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven (350° F.) or until fish is tender and crumbs browned. Serve with pickled onions and beets (if desired). Serves 6. Haddock or flounder fillets may be used instead of perch.

FISH LOAF

1 lb. cooked fish or 2 cups canned fish	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper
1 egg	1 tablespoon lemon juice
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk	3 tablespoons parsley, minced
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup soft bread crumbs	3 tablespoons green pep- per, chopped
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	

Drain and flake fish. Combine remaining ingredients, then add fish. Place mixture in greased loaf pan and

bake in a hot oven, 400° F., for 30 minutes. Serve hot with tomato curry sauce.

TOMATO CURRY SAUCE

1 (8 oz.) can tomato sauce	1-2 tablespoons curry powder
1 can water	1 bay leaf, crushed
1 medium-sized onion, finely chopped	2 tablespoons butter
1 tart cooking apple, finely chopped	1 clove garlic, minced
	2 teaspoons salt
	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ginger

Turn tomato sauce into saucepan. Fill can with water and add to sauce. Add onion, apple, bay leaf, butter and ginger. Add salt to minced garlic (right on cutting board). Rub together with flat side of spatula until garlic is rubbed to a paste with the salt. Add to sauce. Add 1 tablespoon curry powder, saving additional to add at end if heavier seasoning is desired. Simmer gently 20 to 25 minutes; strain. Serves 4 to 6.

The National Fisheries Institute suggests these tasty fish recipes:

PAN-FRIED FISH

2 pounds fillets or steaks, or 6 small pan-dressed fish	1 egg, slightly beaten
1 teaspoon salt	1 cup dry bread crumbs, cracker crumbs, corn meal or flour
$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper	Butter, bacon fat or salad oil—enough to be $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in frying pan
1 tablespoon milk (or water)	

Cut fish in serving size portions; sprinkle both sides with salt and pepper. Dip fish in mixture of milk and egg; roll in crumbs. Heat fat in heavy frying pan; when hot but not smoking, fry fish at moderate heat. When brown on one side turn carefully and brown other side. Total cooking time about 10 minutes, depending on thickness of fish. Remove from pan, drain on absorbent paper. Serve immediately on hot platter, with lemon wedges and Tartare sauce.

FISH FLAKE OMELET

2 cups flaked fish	1 tablespoon minced parsley
2 tablespoons lemon juice	$\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt
4 eggs, separated	$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk	2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons minced onion	

Add lemon juice to fish. Beat egg yolks thoroughly; stir in milk, onion, parsley, salt and pepper. Add fish, mix well. Fold stiffly beaten egg whites into mixture. Melt butter in smooth heavy frying pan and when hot, pour in egg mixture. Cook over low heat until delicate brown on bottom (about 10 minutes). Place in slow oven 300° F. about 10 minutes, or until top is firm and dry to the touch. Cut part way through omelet at center, fold in half and slip onto heated platter with pancake turner or spatula. 6 servings.

DANBURY COOK WINS COUNTY FAIR PRIZE



Walter Crookes proudly helps his mother, Mrs. Chester B. Crookes, add another blue ribbon to her growing collection. Mrs. Crookes is getting to be one of Connecticut's most consistent prize-winning cooks, having carried off a prize 2 years in succession at the Danbury Fair. "Of course, it takes practice to be a good cook," says Mrs. Crookes, "but it also takes the best ingredients. You just have to use the best to make the best and that's especially important when it comes to yeast. When I bake at home, I never use any yeast but Fleischmann's. It's so fast and lively all the time. I know from experience I can count on Fleischmann's to give me grand results."

It's true! Prize-winning cooks prefer Fleischmann's Yeast to all others.

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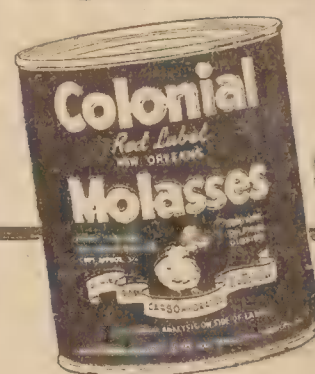


SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain caffeine—a drug—a nerve stimulant. So, while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect—others suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleepless nights . . . POSTUM contains no caffeine or other drug—nothing that can possibly cause nervousness, indigestion, or sleeplessness.

MAKE THIS TEST: Drink POSTUM exclusively for 30 days—judge by results! . . . INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran.

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SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain *caffein*—a drug—a nerve stimulant! So while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect, others suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleepless nights. But POSTUM contains no *caffein* or other drug—nothing that can possibly cause nervousness, indigestion, sleeplessness!

MAKE THIS TEST: Buy INSTANT POSTUM today—drink POSTUM exclusively for 30 days. See if POSTUM doesn't help you, too, to sleep better, feel better, enjoy life more!... INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran. A Product of General Foods.

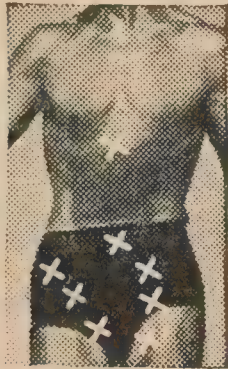
Personal To Women With Nagging Backache

As we get older, stress and strain, over-exertion, excessive smoking or exposure to cold sometimes slows down kidney function. This may lead many folks to complain of nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness. Getting up nights or frequent passages may result from minor bladder irritations due to cold, dampness or dietary indiscretions.

If your discomforts are due to these causes, don't wait, try Doan's Pills, a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. While these symptoms may often otherwise occur, it's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

LOOK for Rupture Help

Try a Brooks Patented Air Cushion appliance. This marvelous invention for most forms of reducible rupture is GUARANTEED to bring YOU heavenly comfort and security—day and night—at work and at play—or it costs you NOTHING! Thousands happy. Light, neat-fitting. No hard pads or springs. For men, women, and children. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Not sold in stores. Beware of imitations. Write for Free Book on Rupture, no-risk trial order plan, and Proof of Results. Ready for you NOW!



Brooks Appliance Co., 201-F State St., Marshall, Mich.

1950	BANNERMAN	1950
Watering bridge, bit & reins.....		\$.90 each
Hobbles, used.....		.50 pair
Rope lariats, new, 25'.....		.75 each
Double row cartridge belt.....		.60 each
Black Watch Badge.....		2.00

Prices do NOT include postage. Articles shown in 1950 circular for 10 cents. 1949 catalog, 308 pages, over 2000 illustrations of cannons, guns, swords, badges, buttons etc., mailed in U. S. for \$1.50.

Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 Bway 12, N. Y.

In the Market for ? BABY CHICKS ?

SEE PAGES 18, 19, 20 and 21

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO
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Fashions for All



No. 2038. Casual, cuffed shirtwaister styled just right for smartness! The slimmer skirt is pleated for graceful movement. Sizes 12-20; 36-44. Size 18, 3 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2094. Pocket-edition of the pinafore duet—easy-entrance buttons from armhole to hem, sweetheart of a neckline, and gathered skirt. Sizes 6-14. Size 8, 3 1/4 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2093. The grown-up half of mother-daughter pinafore fashions. Delightfully easy to make, wash, iron—and wear! Two jumbo size pockets. Sizes 12-20; 36-42. Size 18, 5 3/4 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 3502. Behold the young lady's bowed and beribboned dress! It has a basque bodice that buttons right down

to its dirndl-type skirt. Sizes 4-10. Size 8, 2 3/4 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2113. Current fashion points to the bodice—as does this dress, via the cleverly pointed collar, the front trickle of buttons! Sizes 10-20. Size 16, 3 3/4 yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2007. The scalloped calot and its matching bag will make a clever contrast with your ensemble. Cut in one size, adaptable to any head. Both, 3/4 yard 35-inch fabric.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern number and size clearly. Enclose twenty cents for each pattern wanted. Add 20 cents for our new Spring Fashion Book which has pattern designs for all ages, all sizes, all occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

NEW CUFFS FOR SWEATERS

Children have a way of wearing out the cuffs on their sweaters first. When a thread breaks, the cuff often starts to ravel, even when the rest of the garment is good. Cut off the cuffs of a pair of canvas work gloves and attach them in the place of the worn sweater cuffs. In most cases the sweater can be matched perfectly in color, making it neat and like new again.

—A.A.—

NEAT DARN

Even the best of husbands may come home with a three-cornered tear in his best wool trousers. It is easy to catch them on a nail, fence or rough chair. But if the material in them is still good, they may be mended neatly with a careful hand darn that will be practically invisible.

Work carefully and with little stitches. Darn each side as though it were a straight tear. When you do it this way the two straight darns will overlap at the corner and give extra strength there where it is most needed.

If it is at all possible, reproduce the original weave in the garment. You can best do this by taking matching

threads from the seams.

For best results work this darn over net or a piece of cloth laid on the under side for extra strength. Be sure you work with special care at the corners so the mend will not be bulky or show.

—B. C.

—A.A.—

TRAINING FOR NURSING

ANY girl who is planning or hoping to attend a school of nursing will be interested in the exceptionally good courses offered by three New York State Colleges—Keuka College at Keuka Park; Alfred University at Alfred; and Hartwick College at Oneonta. These courses will appeal particularly to girls who want to prepare themselves to serve rural areas in small communities.

The courses include fine educational background with nursing experience under skilled teaching and guidance. The National Committee for the Improvement of Nursing Service has just issued a statement classing these three colleges in the upper 25% of nursing schools in the United States for programs in basic nursing training.

For further information write to any of the colleges or to Mr. C. M. Plaisted, Director of Public Relations at Keuka College, Keuka Park, New York.



PLANT FOOD: Yours for the asking from the Plant Food Division, SWIFT & COMPANY, Chicago 9, Illinois, is a 16-page booklet giving complete facts about "Blenn," one of the fertilizers put out by SWIFT.

MOVIES: If you are interested in getting movies for your farm meeting in your neighborhood, drop a postcard to J. I. CASE COMPANY, Racine, Wisconsin and ask for a copy of their booklet "Case Visual Education Materials" or ask your CASE dealer for the address of the nearest branch office where they are available.

WASHDAY: The SPEED QUEEN CORPORATION, 48 Doty Street, Ripon, Wisconsin, will be very glad to send you a free booklet written by one of the firm's customers entitled "How I Washed 7 Loads Per Hour."

SELF FEEDERS: One of the newer developments in feeding livestock is self-feeding barns, silos and cribs. Free literature on this new development is available from MARTIN STEEL CORPORATION, 435 Longview Avenue, Mansfield, Ohio.

ALMANAC: A 68-page Farmer's Handbook and Almanac has been published by The E. F. GOODRICH COMPANY in a 1950 edition and is available without cost upon request to principal headquarters in Akron, Ohio.

COUPONS: Advertisers in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are glad to send information to any subscriber. To make it easy to ask for this information, many of them use coupons which you can fill out in a moment and drop in the mail. Get the coupon habit! Manufacturers of farm equipment supplies are continually developing new things, and the booklets which they put out are one of the best means of learning about them.

GUIDE: The MASSEY-HARRIS Buyers' Guide now ready for distribution, has 36 pages, is printed in 4 colors and includes photos and descriptions of nearly all the company's farm machinery and implements. To get a copy of the Buyers' Guide, write to MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, Dept. B, Racine, Wisconsin.



A "Combination" Range—one that will cook and bake either with oil and electricity or coal and electricity. It is now available from KNOX STOVE WORKS, 2011 Ailor Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn. It also gives forced warm air for room heat. You can get a folder which gives a complete description of this MEALMASTER COMBINATION RANGE by dropping a postcard to the above address.

FLOWERS for Busy People

(Continued from Page 1)

popular and now a climbing Peace is listed in the catalogs. Four have been chosen by the All-America Rose Selections for 1950; they are:

Fashion—a floribunda rose of glowing coral-pink color suffused with golden light.

Sutter's Gold — hybrid tea of golden nugget color, tea scent, long stems and good foliage.

Capistrano — hybrid tea with huge, rich rose-pink flowers.

Mission Bells — hybrid tea which mingles gold with its glowing salmon-pink, richly perfumed, high-centered blooms.

The fact that a rose is new does not mean that we should discard the good old ones . . . for instance, Frau Karl Druschki, that wonderful white rose of such perfect form. Perhaps the easiest rose for busy people to grow is the floribunda or cluster-flowering group; they are hardy and are available in single or double forms, large or small flowers.

I like to have enough new things in my garden each year to keep me wondering how they will look; on the other hand, a tree or shrub takes a long time to come into its full beauty and should be planted with that in mind. Furthermore, it should be given plenty of room for sunlight and free circulation of air all around.

Perennials and Annuals

The favorite easy-to-grow perennial flowers listed—without going too much into variety names—were hardy asters, anchusa, achillea, lilies (Henryi, regal, speciosum, madonna and centifolium), chrysanthemums, hardy phlox, Oriental poppies, iris, daylilies (hemerocallis), veronica, statice, peonies and sweet

violets. An established garden would have many of these already, but new ones add to the thrill of gardening.

Most perennials bloom early in the season, so we have to depend chiefly upon annuals for summer and fall color. When I heard from the firms who deal in annual seeds, they placed zinnias at the top of the list of best sellers, petunias next; then marigolds, snapdragons, asters, annual phlox, pansies, nasturtiums, morning glory, portulaca, alyssum, strawflower, cosmos and geranium (from seed for indoor and outdoor plants).

It is no wonder that zinnias top the list. They come in such a variety of forms and color and are useful indoors and out. A new one, Floradale Scarlet, besides being a fine red giant, is less stiff and formal than the usual zinnia—this makes it nice in arrangements. The tiny lilliput zinnias have their place too, on small tables and the like, but the cut-and-come-again varieties which grow about 2 to 2½ feet high and come in a great variety of colors, available in mixture or in separate colors, probably fill the most uses.

Petunias are next—and no longer is there any excuse for a motley array of magentas and poor whites—there are so many fine colors available and reasonably priced.

Fire Chief Petunia, this year's Gold Medal Winner in the All-America Selections, is the first to win a gold medal in twelve years. Yet a packet of its seed is listed at 25 cents in the catalogs. It is dwarf and compact, and easy to grow. When you try the fancy double ruffled giants, that takes more skill and care; seed for these doubles requires hand pollinating, making them

more expensive, but they are worth the money and the trouble!

Balcony or large-flowered bedding petunias are easily-grown favorites. They are particularly good to cover bulb beds, since their roots are shallow. Their long stems make them valuable for cutting. It is best to start petunia seeds indoors 6 to 8 weeks before transplanting outdoors. Otherwise, they get started too late to bloom when needed the most. If time is no object, they can be planted outdoors as soon as the ground warms up.

Marigolds, from the tallest African to the smallest pygmy forms, offer variety in height, form, and color and are very easy to grow. The heavy-headed, chrysanthemum-flowered ones and large doubles will need to be staked. The French ones are smaller and not so likely to have stalks broken or split in storms. The very dwarf forms are fine for rock-garden fillers after bulbs and early perennials have finished; also for edgings.

Those annuals that can be planted where they are to grow and then thinned have great appeal for me. Alyssum (Carpet of Snow) is one; it often seeds itself and just needs replacing in the thin spots. Portulaca is another that will do this, but I get earlier results by starting seeds indoors. Bachelor's button and larkspur yield satisfactory results by the thinning out method. Nasturtiums, if spaced carefully, will not even have to be thinned. They, too, are good for planting between bulbs.

I know many farm women whose only cut flowers are planted in the vegetable garden, thinned to a stand, and there you are! Start with well-prepared soil, fertilize occasionally, give water in dry spells, and you'll have flowers for your bowls all summer. The vegetable garden has to be cultivated any way!

I have not mentioned gladioli—and

LIFE'S SUM

By F. H. EHLING

Count your garden by the flowers,
Never by the leaves that fall;
Count your days by golden hours,
Don't remember clouds at all.
Count your nights by stars, not shadows;
Count your days by smiles, not tears,
And with joy through all your lifetime,
Count your age by friends, not years.

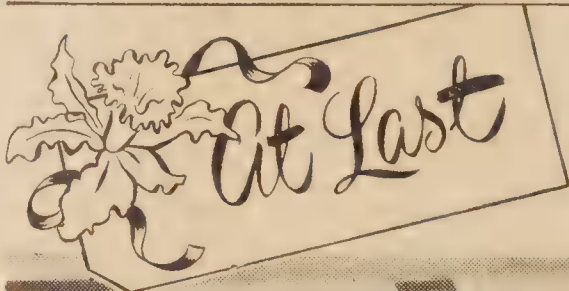
(Editor's Note: The writer of this poem, with its fine philosophy, is 94 years old. His friend, Mr. George S. Jephson of Cazenovia, N. Y., sent the poem to us.)

some of them are so exquisite that they stop me in my tracks! Nor have I mentioned dahlias; they have to be set out in spring and dug in the fall. If your vegetable gardener can find time to help with the job, by all means have him. And if he still feels helpful, cannas have moved up into the top class. I saw a row of bright red ones in front of a forsythia hedge planted to screen a big bare barn wall. The yellow forsythia was lovely against the white barn and later formed a green wall behind the red cannas.

Famous hotels up in New Hampshire get stunning results by broadcasting a mixture of annual seeds in borders—that's an idea for those with a yen for color and little time for gardening.

Lovers of morning-glories will like the little dwarf ones, about a foot high, useful for borders, rock-gardens and edgings. They come in mixed colors or in deep blue.

Sweet peas, though I do not rate them in the "easy" class, are a favorite farm flower and many people are very successful with them.



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DUAL OVEN COMPLETELY INSULATED!

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KNOX STOVE WORKS, Inc., Knoxville, Tennessee

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

The Hole in the Vault

By CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS

FOREWORD

In this hair-raising adventure story, taken from the YOUTH'S COMPANION of September 1892, three young men determine to solve the mystery of a subterranean tunnel, deep in the heart of a bleak mountain.

THROUGH North Mountain, from Melvern Square in the Annapolis Valley to the village of Margaretville on the Bay of Fundy coast, runs a deep pass known as "The Vault." On the bleak summit of the mountain, a little to the right of this pass, is the opening which goes by the name of "The Hole in the Vault."

The mountain pass in question bears no resemblance to a vault of any kind. Deep and secluded it is, indeed, but its depths are lovely with rich foliage, and into them the sunlight streams cheerily. The mountain top, about four hundred feet above the sea, is for the most part naked rock. In the hollows of the rock once grew pines and firs, but the fire went over the height, and all that remains is a desolate fringe of winter-bleached and ghostly trunks on whose tops the fish-eagle finds a perch, and screams across the valley and the Bay.

The mouth of the cave is a round hole about six feet in diameter, cut smoothly, as if by the hand of man, out of the solid rock. Tradition, of course, ascribes it to the omnipresent pirate, Captain Kidd, who is held responsible for many freaks of nature on the North Atlantic coast.

At first sight, the Hole resembles nothing so much as a well. It descends perpendicularly for about twenty feet. Then it runs in a sort of gallery, almost on a level, for a distance of perhaps twelve feet farther.

At the end of this tunnel there is another abrupt descent, and the passage plunges into the bowels of the mountain. As to its depth there are conflicting conjectures—nothing really definite.

Standing at the inner end of the lateral tunnel, which we may call, for convenience, the gallery, one may throw stones down the shaft and hear them rebounding from side to side till the last faint echo dies away. Certain keen listeners have believed that they caught, ultimately, the sound of the stone falling into water, and have assumed that the shaft ends either in a subterranean pool, or in a chamber to which the tides of the bay find access.

There is a tradition that an experimenter once took several blocks of dry wood, painted them in bright colors, marked them with the date and place, and dropped them down the shaft; and it is said that one of these blocks was picked up, a few days later, floating in the Bay near Margaretville.

But the evidence on this head seems to me inconclusive.

A few years ago, two students of King's College, at Windsor, who were spending the summer vacation in the Annapolis Valley, resolved to attempt a solution of whatever mysteries the "Hole in the Vault" might contain. The farmers of the neighborhood endeavored to dissuade them, saying that the Hole was full of bad gasses that would stifle them, but their imaginations were aflame and they would not be turned

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1892

from their purpose.

They found a young fellow in Melvern Square who knew the place and could enter into the spirit of their enterprise.

Their preparations were made with the utmost forethought. They took several miner's lamps, an abundance of rope and cord, an axe, a light pick, and other apparatus. The leader of the expedition, a young man now in business at Halifax, has described the whole adventure to me minutely, and I cannot do better than repeat his words as accurately as I can recall them:

"Joe Gillespie was the name of the young fellow we got to go with us. He was a good man, and full of the scheme. He came for us with his team about six o'clock in the morning and would hardly give us time to eat our breakfast.

"We drove to the 'Vault,' and then off into a desperately rough wood road which took us nearly half-way up the mountain. When the road became impassable, we unhitched the horses and tethered them, shouldered the ropes and the rest of the stuff, and set out for a climb.

"It was about half past nine o'clock when we got to the top, and looked down in the 'Hole.'

"Close to the edge of the cavity stood an old pine trunk, hard and solid as a rock. To this we fastened one end of the rope, and also one end of a light-cord which we had with us. We dropped the ropes, pick, and so forth to the bottom of the first part of the 'Hole,' stuck the lamps in our hats, and climb-

ed down hand over hand.

"I forgot to say that we also dropped in a stout spruce pole, the use for which you will see presently.

"We found the gallery dry and smooth. We tossed a few stones down the shaft, and listened until they vanished out of hearing.

"'Guess they must have gone clean under the Square!' remarked Gillespie, while Dick, who favored the tradition of a passageway to the Bay, declared that the reason we heard no splash was that the tide was out. I maintained a judicial silence.

"Across the mouth of the inner shaft we set a length of the spruce pole, wedging the ends firmly in the rock. In the middle of this bit of timber we cut a shallow groove, smoothing it nicely; and round it we took a half-turn of the rope.

"To the loose end of the slender cord we attached a lighted lamp. This we lowered away for some distance, and finding that it burned clearly, we knew that the air in the shaft was pure.

"I told you so," said Dick. 'Fundy air is always pure!'

"Now came the question as to who should venture down the 'Hole.' Gillespie was anxious to go, but Dick said he had a prior claim. Finally I announced that, as I had planned and worked up the whole thing, I was going to do the exploring myself.

"This was just what the boys expected, so there was no more discussion, and I don't believe they were desperately anxious anyway to take my place, for the shaft was a discour-

aging thing to look at.

"I knotted the rope securely and comfortably about my body, took the cord in one hand and the pick in the other, and told the boys to lower away, very gently.

"The cord served a double purpose. At the end of it, some six or seven feet below me, hung a lamp, as a safeguard against descending into 'choke damp.' As long as the lamp was burning clearly I could tell that there was no bad gas immediately beneath me.

"The cord also served as a means of communication with the surface. It was agreed that one sharp jerk on the cord should mean 'stop'; that two jerks should mean 'lower away'; and three jerks 'pull up.' Four jerks were to mean 'pull up in a hurry,' and five jerks 'not so fast.'

"This was the code, and each carried a written copy to avoid possibility of mistakes.

"In another minute I was slowly descending the shaft, using the pick against the walls to steady myself and to stop the rotary motion of the rope, which threatened to make me dizzy. The pick was a light, handy affair, half way between an ordinary pickaxe and a geologist's hammer. It was attached to my belt by a piece of cord, in case I should wish to have both hands free.

"For thirty or forty feet the descent was practically perpendicular, and the sides of the shaft, smooth and dry, presented no points calling for comment. Then the passage began to slope a little, away from the mouth of the pit, and the walls changed their character. Here and there a tiny thread of water oozed from a crevice and spread over the rock, glistening in the light of my lamp.

"Sometimes I found the rock so soft that I could break off specimens with my fingers. These I put into the leather bag which I carried. Sometimes I passed thin veins of a milky stone which I recognized as quartz. At these I would give the signal to stop, while I hammered off lumps in which I thought might perhaps be found traces of gold.

"Once or twice I was startled by the drip of water upon me from above, or by the fall of some little scraps of rock, loosened by my pick or by the friction of the rope. Of such occurrences, however, I took but little heed, for the quartz veins looked very promising, and I had procured several nice amethysts, such as used to be found occasionally at Blomidon.

"Moreover, the passage remained easy and the air pure.

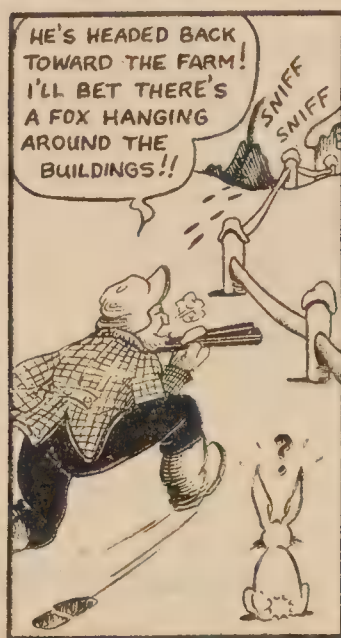
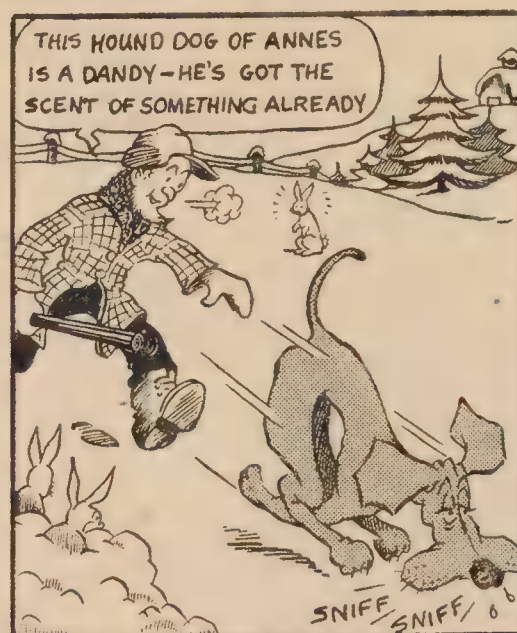
"When I must have been at least ninety feet from the surface, I came to a steep incline where I might almost have dispensed with the support of the rope. I kept my weight upon it steadily, however, so as not to confuse my assistants.

"At this spot the sides of the shaft were much broken. The rock seemed loose and shelvy, and numerous tiny springs forced their way through its crevices. The slope of the shaft brought the rope hard against this treacherous surface, and presently a shower of fragments rattling down on my head and shoulders awoke me to a possible peril.

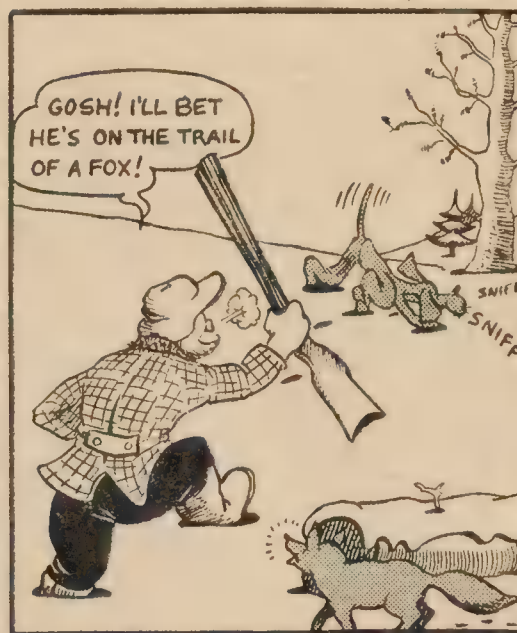
"I glanced up with sudden dread; and just as I did so a slice of rock, weighing many pounds, pitched downward not a foot from my right shoulder,

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM & SPUD



Big Game Hunting



(Continued from Opposite Page)

flashed its wet side noiselessly in the lamplight, struck and carried away the lamp that was swaying beneath me at the end of the cord, and thundered heavily into the unknown depths.

"The sudden jerk on the cord was taken as a signal by Dick and Gillespie, and my descent came to a stop.

"For a moment my heart almost ceased to beat. I can never describe the horrible nightmare of that noiseless fall through the dim light. The sound of the crashing far below, startling as it was, came as a positive relief.

"For a moment I was undecided. Then I considered that what had just happened would probably be repeated. The sides of the cavern were rotten. I could not tell what movement my pick might have started; and there was the rope, continually aggravating the mischief by pressing hard against the treacherous wall. There was but one thing to do. I gave three sharp tugs at the cord—the signal to pull up.

"It seemed as if the answer would never come. Then I began slowly to ascend. A small stone dropped on my hat brim, and my impatience increased. The gulf below became suddenly horrible, hideous, loathsome to me, and I would not look downwards.

"I gave four jerks at the cord, and began ascending with a speed that threatened to knock my brains out on the walls of the shaft. The rope spun round, and hands and feet were kept busy in the effort to steady myself.

"Some more bits of rock pattered down, and convinced me that such a speed was too dangerous. Very reluctantly I signalled, 'Not so fast.'

"The pace slackened just as I was on the edge of a slope. Right over my head the roof of the shaft, seamed and dripping and ragged, hung ominously. There was the weak spot. If only I could get safely past this ragged projection, I should have a clear way back to the upper air.

"I watched the perilous masses breathlessly, as foot by foot I mounted, using my feet to relieve the friction of the rope.

"Then I thought I saw a trembling in the rock! There was a hideous grinding noise, and the passage above me seemed to contract and close up. A shower of fragments fell thickly about me, bruising my head and hands and shoulders, and putting out the lamp in my hat.

"The rope stopped rising. I hung, swaying gently, in a darkness that seemed to choke me.

"I knew well enough what had happened, but for some minutes was, perhaps, semi-stupefied. Dully I said to myself, over and over again, 'This is my tomb; this is my living grave!'

"But presently my energies reasserted themselves. I felt my limbs. I was unhurt and strong. Surely I could do something—and Dick and Gillespie would find a means to bring help.

"This last thought sent a wave of fresh terror through my heart. I knew just what Dick and Gillespie would do. They would bring men and ropes and picks, and some one would descend the shaft and try to dig through to where I was, and then the mass which had closed in above me would give way under the pressure and the blows, and I should go with it—down, down, to the heart of the hills; and perhaps, some day, my dead body would be washed out, through strange sinks and arteries of that under-world, to the open tides of the Bay.

"I realized that I must help myself before my comrades should have time to attempt a rescue.

"Both rope and cord were fixed immovably. With some assistance from the rope, but mainly relying upon my feet and one hand, I worked my way up the incline till I came in contact with the mass that had imprisoned me.

Here I shortened up the rope so that it would support me and leave both hands free.

"I tried to relight the lamp, but it was too thoroughly shattered. However, I lit match after match, and took a careful survey of the task that confronted me.

"I saw that a broad shelf of slaty rock had dropped from the roof of the slope and shut down across the shaft like a portcullis.

"The main thickness of this mass, however, proved to be somewhat narrower than the shaft. At the left side there seemed to be almost a passageway. The weight of the mass was evidently supported at the top and bottom, and on the right hand side.

"I attacked the thin spot with my pick, and soon made myself a clear space to work in. It was stifling work, but the stone was brittle, and I was in desperate haste.

"After perhaps a half hour's labor I found that I had made my way a good three feet past the lowermost edge of the obstruction. Descending and leaning my weight entirely on the rope, I lay on my back a few minutes and rested.

"As I lay I was tormented with the thought that perhaps that mass above my head was forty feet in thickness. It might as easily be forty feet as four, I mused. Well, if so, all the more need to make haste, I said to myself.

"I rose and went back to my work in a fever of impatience. I lit a match in order to get a clear idea of what I wished to do. As the match went out, and while it still glimmered, a red coal on the rock before me, I struck a vigorous blow above my head,— and the pick went through!

"The revulsion of feeling was so strong that I leaned for a moment against the rock, and strange lights chased each other before my dilated eyes.

"In a few minutes I had cleared myself a path to the other side of the barrier. This accomplished, I felt safe.

"The rope, of course, was still jammed immovably under the rock. I cut it and fastened the freed end about my waist. Then I gave the signal to pull up. It was responded to instantly.

"But presently I perceived the speed slacken. I reflected that probably there was now only one man hauling on it. No doubt when the boys discovered that the rope was fast, they would have inferred that the walls had caved in, even if they did not hear the crash, and Gillespie would have gone for help and left Dick to watch the rope and cord.

"I gave the signal to stop, and commenced ascending hand over hand. I made about forty feet in this way, then took up the loose rope, made it fast, and once more gave the signal to pull up.

"In a few seconds I saw a glimmer of light, and then I was dragged over the brink, into the gallery, and Dick was almost hugging the life out of me in his delight at my safe return.

"We were not long, I can tell you, in making our way to the upper air. What an indescribable relief it was when we found ourselves clear of that deadly shaft!

"When the rescue party, gathered by Gillespie, arrived upon the scene, Dick and I were eating our lunch comfortably on a stump. When my story was told, certain of the farmers, after remarking, 'I told you so,' in every possible key, took their axes and cut down a large number of dead trees, which they dumped into the 'Hole.'

"On top of these they rolled such loose rocks as they could find; and now it will cost a lot of labor and some money to any one who may wish to follow my example, and risk a repetition of my experience in 'The Hole in the Vault.'"

Rural Radio Network

FM PROGRAM SCHEDULE FOR MARCH, 1950

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6:30 Jack Deal 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Morning Roundup	6:30 Jack Deal 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Morning Roundup	6:30 Jack Deal 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Morning Roundup
8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 State Road Conditions 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 State Road Conditions 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 State Road Conditions 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Treasure Chest 10:30 Of One Blood
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer
1:00 Country Home 1:15 Lean Back and Listen 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Let's Read a Book 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Know Your Birds 1:30 FM School of the Air
2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 The Old Vic Shop 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 UN Today	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 Mailbox Tunes 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 UN Today	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 Mailbox Tunes 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 UN Today
5:00 Clumpy the Bear 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports	5:00 Let's Listen 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports	5:00 Tick Tock Tales 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home
7:00 Dwight Marvin 7:15 Music to Enjoy 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Land of the Free 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Dwight Marvin 7:15 Music to Enjoy 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn
THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6:30 Jack Deal 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Morning Roundup	6:30 Jack Deal 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Morning Roundup	6:30 Jack Deal 7:00 News, Markets 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Morning Roundup
8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 State Road Conditions 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 State Road Conditions 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 UN Story 8:45 Tabernacle Choir 9:00 News 9:30 Musical Roundup 9:45 Showers of Blessings 10:00 State Road Conditions 10:05 Let's Tell a Story 10:30 Doorway in Fairyland
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 Adventures in Research 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:20 Tune Time 11:30 Excursions in Science 11:45 Naval Reserve
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 News 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Trends 12:30 Youth RFD 12:45 Forestry Journal
1:00 Country Home 1:15 This Week in Nature 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Special Programs 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 U. S. Navy Band 1:15 Business Reporter 1:30 At the Opera
2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 Mailbox Tunes 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 UN Today	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 Mailbox Tunes 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 UN Today	2:00 Proudly We Hail 2:30 Music for America 3:00 Ave Maria Hour 3:30 Modern Concert Hall 4:00 Here's to Veterans 4:15 Treasury Guest Star 4:30 Orderly in White
5:00 Let's Listen 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports	5:00 Land of Make Believe 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports	5:00 Masterworks of Music
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:30 Radio Weekly Press
7:00 For the Living 7:15 Concert Master 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Dwight Marvin 7:15 Music to Enjoy 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Woodhull Boys 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn

Rural Radio Network programs are on the following FM stations:

WFNF Wethersfield 107.7 mc	WFLY Troy 92.3 mc
WVBT Bristol Center 101.9 mc	WWNY-FM 100.5 mc
WVCN DeRuyter 105.1 mc	WRUN-FM Rome-Utica 105.7 mc
WVCV Cherry Valley 101.9 mc	WHLD-FM Niagara Falls 98.5 mc
WSLB-FM Ogdensburg 106.1 mc	WWHG-FM Hornell 105.3 mc
WHCU-FM Ithaca 97.3 mc (local programs 9-11 a.m.)	

SPECIAL CORNELL FARM and HOME WEEK Broadcasts—March 20-24

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BARCOCK

LAST night, with Professor and Mrs. Clarence Lee of Beacon Mills, Mrs. Babcock and I sat in on a most thrilling and unusual telephone conversation. The scene was the Miami apartment of the greatest man the poultry industry ever produced. No, that's wrong. It was the apartment of the man who made the poultry industry of America what it is today—beloved Jimmy Rice, one of the most inspiring teachers and leaders of men this country has produced in any field of activity.

Well along in his eighties, and handicapped only by failing sight, Jimmy was as dapper and alert as ever when he answered two short rings on the telephone and found himself connected with far-off Kansas City where Cliff Carpenter, president of the Institute of American Poultry Industries, was speaking to him in behalf of some 1,200 diners. They had gathered to pay Jimmy tribute and celebrate the raising of more than \$25,000 to establish at Cornell the James E. Rice Memorial Library.

After Cliff talked with Jimmy for a couple of minutes, four or five other leading poultrymen in the United States came on the wire in succession to exchange pleasantries and to salute the man whom poultrymen everywhere recognize as the fellow who put foresight, science and spizzerinktum into their business.

As these outstanding national figures came onto the wire, Jimmy recognized them instantly and in the exchange of repartee kept them off balance and in a respectful mood by his rapid recital of incidents from their early days which, I am sure, he remembered better than they did.

Last to talk to Jimmy was his own son, John, one of the three Rice brothers (Paul, deceased, Jimmy and John) who have carried on their father's work and made the Rice Egg and Apple Farm at Trumansburg, N. Y., one of the country's leading Leghorn breeding and hatching establishments.

While obviously bursting with pride, Jimmy immediately cut John down to size by reminding him of the various lickings he had given him in his youth. Then they visited about the family—the present Mrs. Rice was called to the 'phone to say "Hello"—the three Rice girls, Ruth McMillan, Alice Paddock, and Betsy Rice were mentioned.

As the conversation progressed, it was obvious that proud as Jimmy is of his lifelong work and of the acclaim accorded him by the leaders of the poultry industry, and of the new memorial library in his honor, the real core of his life's satisfaction lies in the character and accomplishments of his splendid family of boys and girls.

A fortunate man, Jimmy! He has lived long enough to see his enthusiasms and his ideas come to a crest here in the United States and spread throughout the world. He has seen his sons make good on their own, on the farm and in the industry he founded. He has abundant evidence of the affection and respect in which poultrymen everywhere hold him. And now, through the efforts of these friends, he is witnessing the establishment of a great memorial library in his honor at his beloved Cornell.

GRASS SILAGE REPORT

WHEN I undertook last summer at Sunnygables to store grass silage in a trench silo — really a road dug up through a steep bank with a steam shovel—I promised to report here on the quality of the silage when the silo was filled and as it was fed out.

In order that my report might be entirely objective and reliable, I arranged with the Cornell School of Nutrition to do the sampling and the analyses of the samples.

Under date of February 11, 1950, I have a report from the School on five samples of silage taken from the trench on the dates shown. Note that the first sampling was in August 1949, shortly after we completed filling the trench, and that subsequent samples were drawn in September, November, and December 1949, and January 1950, while we were feeding the silage.

as the critical point beyond which the quality of the silage goes down quite rapidly. You will note from the table that the pH of the silage in the trench was pretty good.

WATER CONTENT

The dry matter content of the best grass silage should be right around 30 per cent. You will note that our water content is from three to eight per cent higher than ideal. In addition, we lost quite a lot of water by seepage and when we analyzed the juice which ran off, we found it contained some digestible dry matter, particularly protein, which we would rather not lose. I have therefore decided to go back to wilting the alfalfa and brome grass from which we make our grass silage. *If we cut it when we should in the spring, it is just too high in mois-*

SUNNYGABLES TRENCH SILO (Wet Basis)

Sampling dates	Aug. '49	Sept. '49	Nov. '49	Dec. '49	Jan. '50
pH (acidity)	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.7
Water content—%	74.4	73.5	78.6	78.6	77.5
Carotene—mg/lb*	12.00	11.0	16.6	13.2	11.6
Protein—%	3.8	3.8	3.2	4.1	3.4
Crude Fiber—%	7.4	7.4	6.8	8.7	7.1

*mg/lb—milligrams per pound

In taking the samples, the representative of the School was careful to get an average lot from the whole exposed face of the silage. This was important in the trench silo because, unlike in a tower silo in which the oldest crops are on the top, in a trench the exposed face represents a cross-section of the age of the grass from which the silage was made.

In addition to giving a picture of the silage in our trench at Sunnygables, the figures in the accompanying table, compiled by the Cornell School of Nutrition, give an idea of the factors which are considered important in determining the quality of grass silage.

CONCLUSIONS

From the above figures I draw the following conclusions to guide us at Sunnygables in putting up grass silage during the spring and early summer of 1950. We have now decided to fill our trench about two-thirds full of unchopped grass and the rest with chopped grass, so that we can get some idea of both the work involved and the quality of the silage when put up chopped and unchopped.

ACIDITY

We are told that the ideal pH or acidity of grass silage should run from 3.7 to 4.1, with 4.5

ture content (we have had samples run up to 84.5%) to make into silage without wilting. This extra water content makes too much tonnage to lift around. It causes excessive run-offs and it results in silage too high in water content.

CAROTENE

The carotene content, one of the most important qualities of grass silage, is too low in our silage to satisfy me, although it is about twice the average figure for corn silage. I wonder if we would not have had a higher carotene content if we had not had such a run-off of juice? I also think that we filled the trench too slowly and therefore got too much heating.

PROTEIN AND FIBER

The protein and crude fiber figures in the accompanying table speak for themselves. They are good.

BASE FIGURES

At Sunnygables we are very glad to have the figures in the table. They prove that good grass silage can be made in a trench silo, and that it stays good. But most important, we now have a set of figures with which we can work to put up better and better grass silage each year as we also strive to cut down on the cost of harvesting and storing it.

FROZEN MILK

RECENTLY, I called attention to a new milk product — *frozen concentrated fresh milk*. Since then, I have taken some pains to run down the possibilities of this new method of marketing milk.

It is just possible that we are on the verge of a marketing revolution which will upset our present milk marketing cart and scatter spilt milk and broken glass all over the map.

For years the marketing of fresh milk has been building up for a big crash. Expense after expense has been added and increased between the cow and the milk in the family refrigerator, until the consumer price of fresh milk has become highly vulnerable while the producer price is shamefully inadequate to insure a long-time quality supply of

nature's most wonderful food.

Examples of what I mean are: (1) the cost involved in handling the cases, the glass, and the ice which are a part of the traditional delivery of fresh, bottled milk; (2) the constantly increasing labor costs connected with all phases of fresh milk handling. These costs have been built up by the unions which cannot be blamed for trying to do a job for their members but which quite possibly have done too good a job. (3) expensive and conflicting and non-essential sanitation requirements which do not result in a better product.

A LOWER PRICE IMPORTANT

The cheaper fresh milk can go to consumer, the better it will be for all dairy farmers in the long run. In the marketing of any agricultural product, volume is important. We have all seen

cases where the retail price of a farm product, either because of natural or artificial conditions, got so high that it choked off purchasing, always with disastrous results to producers.

If fresh milk can be concentrated and frozen without losing any of its natural flavor or nutritional qualities, I, for one, am not afraid of what will happen to the money I have in dairy farms and dairy cattle. *I think it will just become a safer investment.*

If a new method of marketing milk does develop, I would like to put in a plug for one important reform. Dairy-men should not be asked to finance it by providing the processors with from one to two months' credit on the milk they sell. Do you know any other industry which farmers finance the product to the extent they now finance the marketing of milk?

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

WANTED!



THE TWO pictures above, while very poor, are the best available. The man is Lincoln Pettit who disappeared from his home in Monroe, Conn., abandoning his wife and children. He is described as 38 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighs 175 pounds, and when he left he was driving a 1936 green Ford Sedan with Connecticut registration UE-210.

The girl is 13-year-old Karen Christine Kirby, described as 5 feet 4 inches tall and weighing 120 pounds. She was abducted by Pettit and the Connecticut State Police have a warrant for him and will extradite him anywhere in the country. They believe that he is either on some farm in the Saratoga County, New York, area or in some other farming area.

Any reader who has information about this man will be doing a service by communicating immediately with Edward J. Hickey, Commissioner of State Police, 100 Washington Street, Hartford, Conn.

— A.A. —

A LOTTERY

I have been trying to save a set of box tops in order to win a prize. I have been trying for a long time but I have never been able to get a complete set. Is this a 'gyp' deal?

It is the common understanding that distributors who offer prizes for a set of box tops, wrappers, or packages control the number of prizes given by sending out a limited number of packages containing one particular number or letter. That is why it is difficult to get a complete set. The National Better

Business Bureau points out that this type of a sales stimulator is a lottery and, therefore, illegal because it involves prizes, chance, and cost; that is, something must be bought.

— A.A. —

PLAY IT SAFE

I bought 600 chicks from a hatchery in Iowa. They arrived in very poor condition. Some were dead on arrival, and others died soon after. Although they guaranteed satisfaction, they would not refund my money. They offered to replace half of the chicks, but I don't want any more chicks from them. The magazine in which I saw the ad hasn't been able to get any better adjustment, and I would like your help.

Much as we would like to help our reader, it would be useless to try. We have found that a farm paper can always get a better adjustment from an advertiser than it can a non-advertiser. Therefore, if the magazine mentioned by our reader was unsuccessful in arranging a satisfactory adjustment, there is no hope that we could do anything. Anyway, why send all the way to Iowa for chicks, when right here in our own territory we can get the finest chicks obtainable?

American Agriculturist investigates and guarantees its advertisements. If an advertiser does not do as he promises, we make good. We suggest that our readers order through the advertising columns of American Agriculturist. Then if the merchandise is not delivered, or if the company does not live up to its guarantee, we see that a satisfactory adjustment is made.

— A.A. —

The Chicago Board of Trade was responsible for establishing universal uniform weights and measures for the marketing of grain 94 years ago.

stave tight

THE UNADILLA SILO

juice tight
storm defiant

FEATURING —

- 1. WOOD** ... nature's own insulator — from sturdy, double-battened roof to walls of
- 2. FULL-THICKNESS** ... tongue-in-groove wood staves knitted together by exclusive steel Lock Dowelling and —
- 3. HEAVY** steel hoops with cold pressed threads ... easily adjustable from safe, built-in "Sure-Grip, Sure-Step" ladder.
- 4. EXCLUSIVE** Unadilla Door Front System always opens at silage level, makes pitching easy. S and V joints make doors air-tight, juice-tight. Special V base anchors, firmly embedded in concrete foundation, eliminate unsightly anchor cables.

Unadilla Wood Staves Seal Juices In, Seal Weather Out
Unadilla Silos protect your ensilage with the perfect seal provided by wood. Wood is the tried and proven silo material. Since 1906 Unadilla has produced better wood silos.

More Silo For Your Money
MORE STRENGTH — because the seasoned staves are knitted into one tight unit by hundreds of steel dowels only Unadilla provides.
MORE SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE with "Sure-Grip, Sure-Step" ladder and doors which are continuous and flush with the front — always open at silage level.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG AND FACTS ON NEW TIME-PAYMENT PLAN THAT GIVES YOU UP TO 3 YEARS TO PAY.
UNADILLA SILO CO., Box B-4, Unadilla, N.Y.

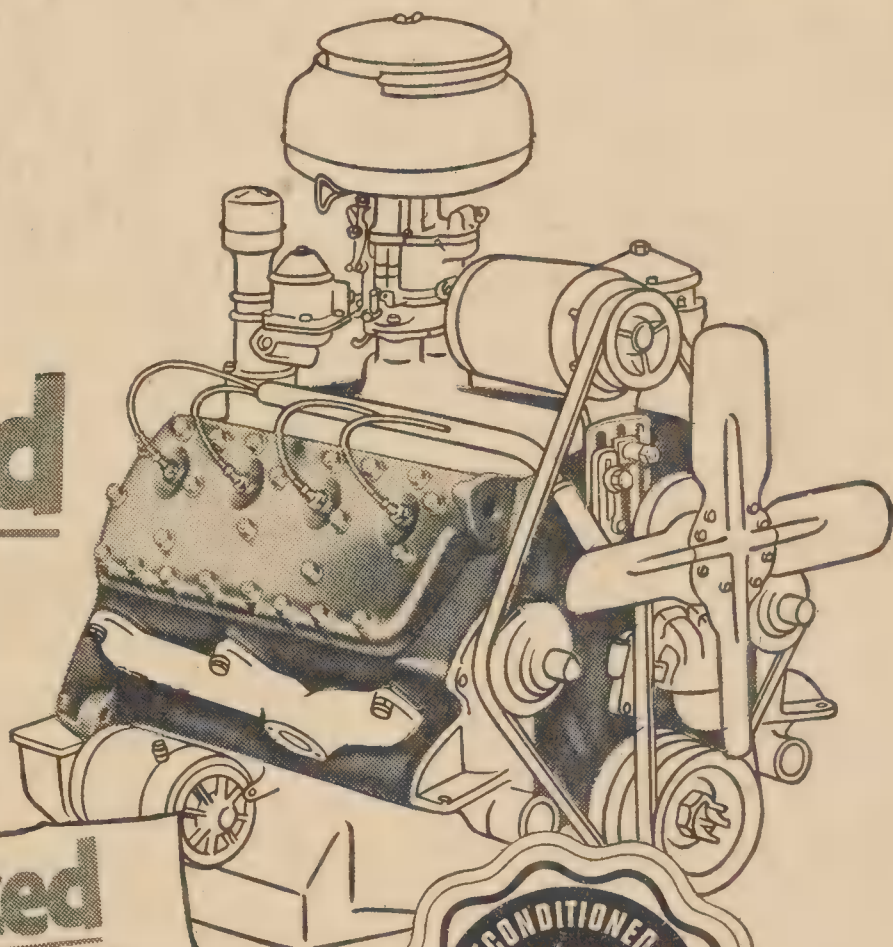
LOCK
DOWELLING

SURE
STEP

SURE
GRIP

Only Unadilla has ...

Repower your FORD Car or Truck with an Authorized Reconditioned Ford Engine



ONLY AN **Authorized**
RECONDITIONED FORD ENGINE
GIVES YOU ALL THIS:

- ★ One-day installation.
- ★ Genuine Ford Parts—new or completely reconditioned.
- ★ Built and tested to Ford-factory standards in Ford-authorized, Ford-inspected plants.
- ★ Material and workmanship fully guaranteed by authorized reconditioner.
- ★ Costs only a few dollars more than a ring and re-bore job.



Look for
this emblem

For complete information see your friendly Ford dealer or independent garage displaying the **Authorized** emblem and selling AUTHORIZED Reconditioned Ford Engine and Engine Accessories.

Claims Recently Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK

Mrs. Harold Madsen, McDonough	\$ 5.85
(Refund on returned merchandise)	
John J. Kaley, Milton	100.00
(Adjustment on order)	
Mrs. Bernice Stanhope, Dundee	6.00
(Claim settled)	
Mrs. Leo Mingle, Corfu	2.00
(Refund on order)	
Herbert Christopher, McGraw	6.95
(Refund on merchandise)	
Mrs. Hobart Beyea, Clyde	5.00
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. M. M. Mathewson, Bath	40.00
(Balance due on sheep)	
Mrs. Herbert Arden, Trumansburg	69.46
(Adjustment on protested check)	
Mrs. Stewart J. Coats, Alpine	45.00
(Adjustment on damaged parcel)	
Mrs. D. D. Rowlee, Fulton	7.98
(Refund on order)	
Howard Slate, Oriskany Falls	11.33
(Pay for hay)	
Mrs. John Summers, Jefferson	15.00
(Refund on dress)	
Francis Wilson, Berkshire	4.00
(Refund on oil drum)	
Alfred La Rue Jr., Lisbon	40.00
(Refund on dog)	
William Morrissey, North Creek	8.00
(Refund on heater)	

PENNSYLVANIA

Willis E. Howell, Thompson	\$ 20.00
(Partial settlement of claim)	
Mrs. Ray Noyes, Montrose	6.98
(Refund on dress)	

NEW JERSEY

Mrs. Nina Shay, Newton	2.00
(Refund on order)	

MAINE

Miss Eunice Means, Unity	2.25
(Refund on subscription)	

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Royce Carpenter, Newmarket	10.74
(Refund on ring)	
Mrs. Alphonse Navelski, Portsmouth	105.00
(Adjustment of claim)	

"61½ Bu. MORE POTATOES PER ACRE ...at NO Additional Fertilizer Cost!"

Says IRVING N. HOPKINS, of Pittsford, N. Y.



IRVING N. HOPKINS, of Pittsford, N. Y.

RENOVATE PASTURES — IT PAYS!

"21 Days' Increased Milk Production Paid Fertilizer Cost—Good Net Profit Besides"

If you have a good pasture, keep the clovers coming by top-dressing NOW with 18% NORMAL Superphosphate or AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH. Or, if your pasture is badly run down, bring it back to top-profit production by renovation. Here's how well it pays:

"In August 1948 I plowed under 5 acres of old blue-grass sod which contained no legumes, and applied 800 lbs. of AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH and a ton of limestone per acre," writes Walter J. Elston, of Shady Side Dairy Farm, Dallas, Pa. "I seeded a grass-legume mixture, with wheat as a nurse crop. That winter I applied a light coating of manure."

"In Spring 1949 I put the first cutting in the silo. The yield was very heavy—at least 12 tons per acre of high quality legume-grass silage."

"In early Summer I made hay out of the second cutting, which gave me about 1½ tons per acre. In August, when growth was about 8-10 inches tall, I pastured 40 milkers for an hour a day for 21 days."

"The high-protein content of the legume-grass pasture gave me an extra can of milk per day, or 21 EXTRA cans for the 21 days, worth \$84. EXTRA. The 7¼ tons of hay I harvested is worth \$225. I also got 60 tons of silage."

"The extra milk from pasturing the field for only 21 days repaid my \$76.50 fertilizer investment, and that doesn't count all of the good quality hay and silage I obtained, nor the first-class pasture I now have for future years."

"Yes, renovation pays big dividends!"



WALTER J. ELSTON
Dallas, Pa.

"WE DON'T believe in doing things by habit and find that it pays to be on the lookout for sound ideas to improve our crop production," writes Irving N. Hopkins, of Pittsford, N.Y., one of the best-known farmers in that part of the State. "That is why, for the past 20 years, we have been using AGRICO Fertilizers and the free Soil Service provided by the A.A.C. Co. This has been an important and consistent factor in the very satisfactory yields and quality we have had."

"The soil analysis work you do for us enables us to anticipate changing soil conditions and maintain and improve our crop yields. We can't afford to take chances, because our average annual operation includes 200 acres of potatoes, all certified, as well as 180 acres of certified wheat, certified barley and oats, and foundation hybrid corn."

"61½ Bu. MORE Potatoes per Acre"

"Five years ago, soil analysis showed phosphorus deficiency, so we made a number of field tests, based on your Soil Service's recommendations. Where we plowed down 18% NORMAL Superphosphate, 1000 lbs. per acre, and banded AGRICO FOR POTATOES, 1500 lbs. per acre, at planting time, we got 61½ bu. MORE potatoes than we got where we used 2000 lbs. of Agrico per acre, with no 18% NORMAL—a good extra yield at just about the same total fertilizer cost."

"We repeated these tests on 9 other farms, with similar results, and now use 18% NORMAL and Agrico regularly."

"We have no livestock and hence no manure. But by top-dressing clover seedings with 18% NORMAL Superphosphate, 600 to 800 lbs. per acre, in the Fall, we get plenty of green manure to turn under and improve the yield of the following crops."

"We recommend Agrico Fertilizers, 18% NORMAL Superphosphate and your Soil Service as a money-making combination for the farmer."

Let A. A. C. Soil Service Help

This year it's specially important to get top yields from every acre you plant. Let Agrico help—those extra yields will come in handy in offsetting lower crop prices. See your nearby Agrico Dealer and get your Spring requirements of Agrico and 18% NORMAL—"it'll pay you well!" And keep our free Soil Service in mind—ask your Agrico Dealer, or write direct to us.

"527 Bu. POTATOES PER ACRE ON POOR LAND, IN DRY SEASON!"

Soils are changing all the time—and a deficiency in one or another plant food may develop without a farmer knowing about it—until the crop tells him so. It pays to KNOW—IN TIME. That's where A.A.C. Soil Service can be a big help. As Warren J. Topping, of Sagaponack, L. I., says:

"In Spring 1947 I planted Green Mountains in a rented field. One section of the field did not do as well as the rest of the field. So I asked your A.A.C. Soil Service to test the soil in three sections of this field."



W. J. TOPPING, Sr.
Sagaponack, L. I.

"From the soil report, we found Section #1 showed a fairly well-balanced test, but slightly low in calcium and magnesium. Section #2 was low in calcium, magnesium and phosphate. Section #3, where the potatoes did not do as good as in Sections 1 and 2, showed a serious phosphorus deficiency."

"I followed through with your soil report recommendations, with good results. In Spring 1948, I planted Green Mountains on Sections 1 and 2 and rested Section 3."

"On Sections 1 and 2, I applied AGRICO FOR POTATOES 4-12-8 alongside two other fertilizers, one a 4-8-8 analysis, the other a 5-10-10. All conditions were alike—same seed, planted same day, fertilizers applied at same rate per acre."

"When the potatoes were dug, I found that Agrico had produced 47 bu. MORE per acre than the other 4-8-8, and 36 bu. MORE per acre than the other 5-10-10 fertilizer! The quality was better with Agrico, too."

"On Section 3, I allowed the rye cover crop to mature, combining for grain, and plowed down the straw for humus. That Fall (1948) I sowed another cover crop of rye."

"Last Spring (1949), I plowed the rye under and planted Green Mountains, fertilizing with AGRICO FOR POTATOES, 2500 lbs. per acre."

"On a measured acre of this 'poor' section, I harvested 527 BU. OF FINE QUALITY POTATOES, without irrigation, and as you well know, 1949 was a dry season."

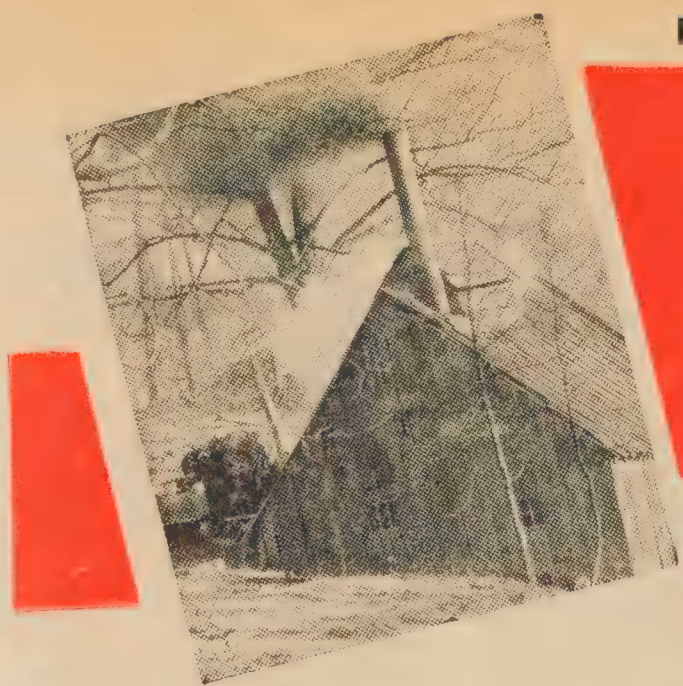
"I attribute this excellent result to a better knowledge of my soil conditions, thanks to your Soil Service and to good seed and Agrico Fertilizer."

Remember, There's an AGRICO for Each Crop — Great Crop-Producers, ALL!



AGRICO® Fertilizers and 18% NORMAL® Superphosphate are made only by

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co. • Baltimore, Md. • Buffalo, N. Y. • Carteret, N. J.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Better Health for Consumers

More Money for You!

B ORDERING this page you will find illustrated 47 quart bottles of milk, equivalent to 100 pounds. In the center of the page is a sketch of one penny, a coin which many of us feel is close to worthless at the present price level.

Now look at both, from the 47 quarts of milk to the penny, remembering that the penny is the amount that each dairyman is asked to contribute voluntarily toward selling the 47 quarts of milk through "Milk for Health."

If you doubt that advertising affects the purchases which housewives make, just look around and notice the kind of shoes that our wives are wearing. Winter and summer, most women wear shoes which leave both their toes and heels sticking out to the weather. Do you think for a minute they buy such shoes because they need them? Not on your life! They buy them because they want them and somebody had a big hand in convincing them that they wanted that kind of a shoe.

Starting with milk, the kind of a product that everyone needs, it should be much easier to convince the housewife that she not only needs but wants more milk for her family.

How much milk do you suppose the average city person consumes? The best figure we can get is 5/6 of a pint a day. What do you suppose it would mean to dairy farmers in New York State if consumption could be increased just a little bit—say to a full pint per person today instead of 5/6 of a pint? I'll tell you. It would mean the sale of 1,300,000 more pounds of fluid milk in New York City every day in the year. Shifting that much milk from some lower classification into Class 1-A would increase the income of the average dairyman \$1.30 a day, or roughly would add \$62,000 a day to the income of New York State dairymen who ship to New York City.

What reason have we for believing that the program proposed by "Milk for Health" would get consumers to increase consumption by that 1/6 of a pint a day? We have the best evidence in the world.

Similar programs have worked in markets where they have been tried.

Here are the figures showing increased milk consumption between 1940 and 1946 in three markets that had milk promotion programs and three markets without programs. The three markets that had programs were: Connecticut with a 48% increase in consumption; South Jersey, 67%; Pittsburgh, 47%. The three without programs were: New York with 26% increase; North Jersey, 43%; Boston, 31%. The increased production in the three markets with "Milk for Health" programs averaged 21% more than in the three markets that had no program. What better proof could you have that the program we propose will get results?

Naturally, you who are not familiar with it will ask, "What is the 'Milk for Health' program?" First, it is proposed that all dairymen authorize the deduction of 1 cent per cwt. from their milk checks, the money to be used to advertise and publicize milk. Of every 12 pennies that come into the "Milk for Health" office, 5 are turned over to the American Dairy Association of New York to be used in a program of advertising, merchandising, research and public relations, and 7 pennies are turned over to a Producers Dairy Council Committee selected by milk producers and set up around a market where milk is

sold. If dealers in the market will match this money (and they usually do) a dairy council may be organized in the market to carry on an educational program in schools, with

women's organizations, and, with the help of doctors, dentists and nurses, among the general public.

Such a Council is now operating around the Syracuse market, and others are in the process of being formed around Buffalo, Rochester, Binghamton, and the capital district.

The two programs under the direction of the American Dairy Association and the National Dairy Council do not conflict in any way whatsoever. In fact, they supplement each other. The American Dairy Association has long contributed substantial

(Continued on Page 27)

1¢

By HAROLD STANLEY

PRESIDENT A.D.A. OF NEW YORK AND
SECRETARY OF N. Y. STATE GRANGE

G.L.F. Chick Starter



*The Right Feed For The
Best Chicks You Ever Had . . .*

TODAY'S chicks are stronger, healthier and better bred than ever. Northeastern hatcheries are turning out chicks that can grow bigger faster, and that as layers can produce 20 per cent more eggs than the birds of 15 years ago. Breeding does it.

Feed knowledge has advanced right along with breeding. Feed scientists have learned what these chicks need to bring out the growth and vitality that is bred into them. All this knowledge goes into G.L.F. Chick Starter.

Chicks Must Grow Rapidly

Nature intended chickens to develop rapidly in the early weeks of their lives. During this period the average chick has the capacity to grow in weight from 1½ ounces to 1½ pounds or more. To do this, chicks need a high amount of energy. This energy is furnished to the chicks by the combustion of certain feed nutrients during digestion and allows the chicks to make more efficient use of the other feed nutrients.

High Efficiency Starter

The efficiency of G.L.F. Starter Mash makes it possible to produce more pounds of growth per pound of feed used. Here are more reasons why G.L.F. Chick Starter gives outstanding results in growing pullets.

Protein—Tests have established 20 per cent as the right protein level for starting baby chicks. G.L.F. Starter Mash contains

G.L.F. Growing Mash

Raising pullets at low cost is particularly important this year. Feed makes up 50 to 60 per cent of the cost of growing birds. One of the most important ways of cutting feed costs is to change to G.L.F. Growing Mash at eight weeks of age. Lower cost Growing Mash can be fed at this time because growing chicks no longer need the concentrated nutrients they receive in G.L.F. Chick Starter. A complete list of chick needs including grit and litter, feeders, fountains and brooders are now being carried by G.L.F. Service Agencies.

the correct quantity and a very closely watched quality protein for growth insurance.

A.P.F.—G.L.F. Chick Starter contains enough high quality animal protein to supply all the A.P.F. needed in natural form.

Manufacturing—Three G.L.F. Mills strategically located and equipped with up-to-date machinery keep mixing costs low and insure proper distribution of food ingredients. Laboratories manned by nutrition chemists closely guard Chick Starter to see that it comes up to specifications for minerals, vitamins, proteins and fats needed for good chick growth.

Local Service—More than 600 communities in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania keep G.L.F. supplies close to the farm. The quick day-to-day movement of Chick Starter from the Mills assures a steady supply of fresh mixed feed.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Terrace Hill, Ithaca, N. Y.

*Start Them
Right With . . .* **G.L.F. Chick Starter**



Van R. Richards of Batavia, New York, breeder of these versatile Quarter Horses, prefers to "break" them himself—and takes four years for the task. Training, he believes, is built on a foundation of trust.

The Quarter Horse Is Coming into His Own

By JEANNE PONTIUS RINDGE

THE Quarter Horse—earliest American horse breed (established 1665)—is coming into his own again. Down East as well as Out West. Van R. Richards of Batavia, N. Y., Quarter Horse breeder and cattleman, foresees a growing demand for the "versatility, gentleness and stamina" of the once-famous short-horse.

The hoofbeats of the cattle herds are pounding Eastward, and with them, he believes, must come the most skilled of all cow-ponies—the Quarter Horse. Furthermore, he says, the Quarter Horse soon will become what he once was—America's most popular riding horse.

"Already Western style of riding is replacing the Eastern style here," Mr. Richards explained from atop Big Red—superb sire of the growing herd on the Richards cattle "ranch", on Route 98, just south of Batavia. "There is more of it every year in the Eastern horse shows." The steady nerve, natural love of cattle, and the short, stocky conformation of the Quarter Horse—permitting quick spurts of speed, rapid turns and stops—win him top honors in roping technique.

He also shines on the short race course, the breeder points out. The Quarter Horse was so named in early colonial Virginia (where he was developed by crossing British mares with wild descendants of the explorer DeSoto's Spanish horses) because of his unusual speed on the quarter mile course—usually the main street of the town. His short powerful frame made him a useful work horse as well.

After the excitement of a race, even

a stallion such as Big Red will stand calmly while children swarm over him. Show over, he cheerfully will go home to work behind a plow, cutting out cattle, or as a safe-spirited yet untemperamental—family mount.

The American Quarter Horse became an established breed prior to the thoroughbred, and, according to Bruce's American Studbook, contributed to the establishment of the great race horse.

When the longer race course became popular along the seaboard, the Quarter Horse, hitched to the covered wagon, opened up the West. His versatility found its best expression in the cattlelands of the Southwest.

In the last century, the Quarter Horse almost was lost as a distinct breed. Now, newly appreciated, his breeding is actively promoted by the recently organized American Quarter Horse Association.

His most prepotent characteristics, Mr. Richards explains, are "small alert ears; a well-developed neck; sloping shoulders; short, deep barrel; a great heart girth; heavy muscles in thigh and forearm; legs not too long, and firmly jointed with the knee and pastern close."

Mr. Richards' herd is small but of excellent stock. Now he only has a few colts for sale. He prefers to "break" them himself—a four-year task. "Training is no longer a matter of riding a horse until it is broken," Mr. Richards believes, "it must be built upon a foundation of trust."

During the first year, he approaches his colts casually, touching them briefly. They will be saddled several times the second year and ridden the third. They then learn to start, stop, stand, back and ground tie—also the gaits. The fox or jog-trot and the lope are the most popular range gaits.

Mr. Richards believes that "the more good reasons you give a horse for doing your bidding, the easier he is to train" (such as neck-reining at a fence). One of the most difficult feats for both cow-pony and rider is the sliding stop—necessary for good roping. "The horse must be cued while all four feet are in mid-air," the trainer says, "so that he throws his weight on his hind legs as they hit the ground. This brings him to a sudden powerful stop in the midst of a fast run, enabling him to withstand a heavy weight at the other end of the thrown rope."

After four years of "easy does it", Mr. Richards' handsome horses are ready for the horse show, the range, the pleasure saddle—and are adept at all three.



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Esso Tractor Fuel—for "distillate" burning tractors. High power, smooth efficient operation . . . low flash-point for faster starting.

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"Your Mother is Finally Leaving Us!"

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

FEED PRICE SUPPORTS UNFAIR

THE FARM BUREAUS of all the northeastern states, Allan B. Kline, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, James A. McConnell, General Manager of the G.L.F., and others have just made an all-out appeal to Congress to help dairymen, poultrymen and other livestock feeders out of the ruinous squeeze caused by the government's too high support price on grain.

In a strong telegram addressed to many members of Congress, 40 northeastern state farm bureau presidents and secretaries condemned as uneconomic and iniquitous the provisions of the agricultural Act of 1949 which sets a rigid 90% of parity support for the principal feed grains. They charged that feed prices are being held at artificially rigid levels with support standards which operate on one level for grains and another for animal products.

In a similar telegram addressed to members of Congress, McConnell said:

"The position of dairymen, poultrymen and other northeastern farmers is rapidly deteriorating under the present price squeeze. Egg prices now scarcely cover the cost of feed alone, and hens are almost unsalable. Corn and other feed grains are not moving freely into the market because the government program not only takes vast quantities out of circulation but makes holders of grain unwilling to sell except at the unrealistic support price. During the past year the price New York farmers received for milk has dropped 1/5th, eggs 1/3rd. Corn, the principal raw material for making milk and eggs, has declined only 8%, held up by a 90% parity price floor."

Some senators and representatives made a fight to get Congress to relieve this situation, but other members of Congress from the Northeast and from the Central West continued to support the unfair and uneconomic 90% of parity price for grains because they think it means votes, even when the farmers' own organizations, state and national, are opposed to such high price support prices. Therefore, so far this appeal has been in vain, because too many politicians are more interested in votes than they are in agriculture or the country's welfare.

This and other similar situations will exist until you feel the bite enough to let your representatives know how you feel.

MAPLE SAP STORIES

WE MADE great quantities of sirup on the home farm and so always at maple sap time I get spring fever. Probably I would think it hard work now, but to a boy it was fun because it was the first spring job. There were always the "sugaring-off" parties, too, where the sirup was boiled to just the right consistency and spread on top of pans of snow to make the most delicious candy you ever ate.

Although you probably won't admit it, I'll bet many of you old-timers have stolen eggs from your mother's pantry and boiled them in the big sap pans when you had to sit up and boil sap all night. Usually the eggs boiled to pieces and were lost, but when we could find one I think that egg tasted the best of any I ever ate before or since.

The other day someone was telling a true story about a green farmer from the city who started his spring operations with great enthusiasm by tapping all the trees in his woods—maple, beech, birch, and even some of the evergreens. Someone else then came up with a story about riding with someone from New York City during maple sap time. After seeing the sap pails hanging on the maple trees, this New York City man remarked:

"Look at that! Now you tell me why maple sirup should cost so much. All a farmer has to do is to drive a nail into the tree, hang a bucket on it, and then pour the sirup from the bucket into a gallon can!"

Well, sirup isn't made quite that easy, but to me it is still tops as a tasty food. It's good for us, too, at this time of year, for I think there is something in the belief of an old farmer neighbor of my boyhood days, who claimed that maple sirup was the best kind of spring tonic. Three times a day he piled

By E. R. Eastman

his plate full of potatoes, beans, cabbage, meat, etc., and then poured great quantities of new maple sirup over the whole mess.

WHY HE MADE MONEY

MY FRIEND, Professor L. M. Hurd of Cornell University, reports that Francis Snow, a poultryman of Onondaga County, is able to do all of the chores in taking care of his flock of 1,300 White Leghorns, including packing the eggs, in just 1½ hours daily. Moreover, Francis got a 12-month average of 229 eggs per hen.

Francis got his costs down by using every possible labor saving device and by growing most of his grain. As a result, he and hundreds of other poultrymen who have used the same efficient methods will still be in business and making at least a small profit when thousands of other poultrymen are driven out.

I always hate to talk to farmers about efficiency, because I think the average efficiency of farmers is above that of many other manufacturers or workers, and also because the average city man is always talking about the inefficiency of farmers. However, we all know that no matter how good we are we can improve, we all realize the necessity of studying and working all the time to do a better job and cut down the costs and such study is especially necessary in a period of declining prices like we have now.

HE WARNED IN TIME

ON MY DESK as I write is a letter from an old friend, a fellow editor, who is just recovering from a bad heart attack. He will never be the same again.

I hate to think of the large number of my friends who within the past ten years have either died from heart trouble or who have only partially recovered. The sad thing about it is that most of these men could be in reasonably good health right now if they had heeded early warnings or remembered their age.

Daily the heart pumps 9 or 10 tons of blood through miles of blood vessels, and it pumps it hard and fast. The heart is the toughest and strongest of all the body organs, and yet it is necessary for it to have a lot of rest, particularly after one is 40. It gets this rest between beats when one is not exercising.

If you are middle-age or over, every time you get mad or become over-excited, every time you run when you should walk, every time you run upstairs, every time you hurry in pitching on a load of hay or manure, and particularly when you get in a hot haymow, you are very likely to strain your heart.

Another old friend writes:

"Since I wrote you last I have had another heart attack—the handwriting on the wall. I am now forced to sit and do nothing. All of our lives we yearn to do just that, but when we have to do it, that is indeed a horse of another color."

Heart attacks disable or kill—one is almost as bad as the other. Be warned in time. Give your heart plenty of chance to rest.

MOST OF US ARE POOR EATERS

SURPLUS has always been the farmer's bugaboo. For a comparatively small amount of it ruins the price for all the remainder of the product. So, all kinds of schemes to solve the surplus problem have been tried. None of them has worked, and some of them, like those the government is using now, have done far more harm than good.

The problem has always been attacked wrong-end-to. Ed Babcock has time and again pointed out the right remedy when he says that the American people should be taught to eat a better diet. Following up Ed's idea, Dr. Karl D. Butler, Farm Counselor to the Avco Manufacturing Corporation, says that in America today we have 28½ million people with good diets—"better eaters" he calls them—and 121½ million "poor eaters." It isn't always a matter of the cost of food, either; it's the problem of making the right choice. The best choice, of course, is to eat more animal products—meat, eggs,

and milk products, supplemented with plenty of fruits and vegetables.

Dr. Butler says, "if the 121½ million people who are average or poor eaters would eat the same diet as the 28½ million better eaters, we would need each year:

7¼ billion more pounds of meat

1½ billion more eggs

Almost 2 billion more pints of milk."

To produce these extra high protein foods would take 1,025,000,000 bushels of grain. This would create a shortage equivalent to three times our 1929 surplus. All the surplus would be wiped out and the general health of the American people would be infinitely improved.

The job, therefore, is to get the large majority of people to eat better food. This can be done by using all possible efforts to keep the retail prices within reasonable limits, and by an intense educational campaign to get the facts about food nutrition and health and keep them constantly before the general public.

SHOULD YOU BEAT YOUR WIFE?

WRITING IN THE Saturday Evening Post, Royle Duhanty, an Englishwoman who has become a naturalized American citizen, gives many interesting reasons about why she loves America. But she is quite positive that one of our customs or attitudes here is wrong and that is the habit of the American male of letting women have their own way in all things. Says Mrs. Duhanty:

"Like any woman who was ever born, I want my own way immediately, if not sooner, but I also need to know that any man to whom I am close is potentially able to beat the h--- out of me when I become impossible, and is perfectly willing to do so."

Well, that's the Old World point of view, but ever since I was a boy in this country women have invaded every trade and profession and have made their way even into the male's last retreats, the barber shop and saloon. It is possible that in this evolution or revolution women have gone too far. My own opinion is that in life, in the relationship between the sexes and in marriage there should be a true partnership where each point of view and the rights of each have equal consideration. What do you think?

IT MADE HIM FEEL "SWELL"

F. H. (Stub) DAVIS, one of *American Agriculturist* field representatives writes:

"I just want to tell you about some very nice people who like *American Agriculturist*. I called on a man today who has taken the A.A. for 40 years, reads it from cover to cover, first turns to Eastman's Chestnut, then to the Lazy Farmer, and then to Ed Babcock's page. It was a pleasure to renew his paper.

"Another man said that he is chairman of the county farm bureau and that he reads every copy of the *American Agriculturist*. He has hired help, also, who read the A.A.

"Still another man on whom I called said that he wanted to make sure that his subscription never expired.

"I find many people like this every day. It makes a salesman feel swell to meet them."

Thanks, Stub! It makes an editor feel swell, also, to get such comments—and we receive a lot of them. Moreover, it makes your editors determine to dig in and do a better job for all of our great family of readers.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

JENNIE," called Bill from his chair by the window. "There goes that woman John Harris is so soft on."

Wife Jennie, in the kitchen dropped the plate she was drying, burst through the door, knocking over a lamp, and craned her neck to look out of the window.

"Where? Where?" she panted.

"There!" he answered. "That woman in the gabardine suit, on the corner."

"You idiot!" she hissed. "That's his wife."

"Of course," he agreed, "what did you expect?"

Credit and Economic Review

WHEN PRESIDENT H. B. Munger, head of Cooperative Farm Credit in the Northeast, went to Ithaca to ask the folks at Cornell to put on a credit and economic review for presidents and creditmen of the 28 National Farm Loan Associations and 13 Production Credit Associations of New York State, the professors readily gave their consent on the condition that they would be granted the privilege of asking the creditmen questions about present credit policies and conditions. That assurance was quickly given by Mr. Munger. The result—a lively, stimulating, give and take with about an even split of information between the two groups.

Professors Van B. Hart, M. C. Bond, and L. C. Cunningham, Extension men in Economics, Cornell University, led the discussions at Syracuse with over 100 farmers and farm-minded people in attendance. The future course of farm prices and costs dominated the conference as the price level will have the greatest effect on farmers' well-being and on credit. Prof. Cunningham said the farm price level rate of decline might be arrested during 1950 because of the effect of government price supports. He said, however, that it would be impossible over a longer period of time to keep U. S. prices above world prices and he felt that the support program, barring a war, would collapse.

Prof. Cunningham pointed out that despite government programs, and despite differing conditions, farm prices have always risen during every major conflict in which the United States has engaged and have always dropped sharply following that conflict. There is no reason to believe the future course of prices would be any different.

Prof. Bond reviewed the price support programs over the last 50 years and indicated the net result of all of them was bad.

Charles H. Riley, secretary-treasurer of the Farmers PCA of Syracuse and the Oneida-Madison NFLA, reported that during 1949 and so far during 1950, careful business farmers were cutting down their debts and amount of borrowing from the Production Credit Associations. He said that the average size loan of the Syracuse PCA had declined. He attributed this to good business farmers seeing less income in sight. He said that many younger farmers whose experience covers only the 1940's regard the present high price level as normal and still wish to borrow substantial amounts and in many cases wish to expand on borrowed capital. He indicated this type of operator might run into difficulties and would give the

credit associations their greatest trouble. He felt his associations could best help these men by not lending them money now for capital expansion.

Harry Petzold, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Farm Loan and Production Credit Associations at Ithaca, felt that his associations could go a long way with good farmers with whom they had had a lot of experience. He indicated that if a farmer had not done very well in the past few years, there was little chance for him to be successful the next few unless the previous lack of progress had been caused by something beyond his own control.

The secretaries indicated that the Production Credit Associations would continue to offer adequate credit to good business farmers. National Farm Loan Associations acting as agents for the Federal Land Bank will continue their policy of loaning on normal values. As market values approach normal values, it is expected that the demand for long-term credit might increase.

Dr. Hart summarized the conference. He referred to a study of 14 farms made in Tompkins County in 1907 and repeated every 10 years since. This study revealed a sharp increase in cash needed to operate a farm.

For example, in 1907 a farmer could put up cash operating costs for 12 years, never get a cent back before he would lose an amount equal to his investment in farm and equipment. In 1947, because of the sharp increase in operating costs, he could lose an amount equal to his investment in 2½ years. This shift has made farmers more vulnerable to sharp price changes.

He said a loan made in today's dollars may have to be repaid in more expensive dollars. He urged limiting loans for capital improvements to purposes that will increase the farmer's efficiency rapidly enough so that the loan can be repaid before any rapid price level drops.

Prof. Hart recommended that no loan should be granted to a father-son partnership unless these questions can be answered, "Yes":

Is the business big enough to support two families? Are there separate houses for each family? Is there a definite business arrangement concerning receipts, expenditures, and responsibilities? Is this definite arrangement written down?

Prof. Hart said that it might be that certain farmers will not be able to continue to farm. The time when they should quit should be a subject of earnest consultation between the borrower and lender so that both can come out with the least loss.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY'S upset 'cause I'm not excited, bothered and red-hot about the fact that spring is near and field work time is almost here. She thinks I should be out right now to put a shine upon the plow; she'd have me work 'til I'm half dead a-pullin' stuff from out the shed to make sure it's in good repair and greased and oiled up ev'rywhere. She worries 'cause the oats ain't fanned and where to sow 'em ain't been planned; apparently she thinks I ought to have my fertilizer bought, and she complains to beat the band 'cause all the seed is not on hand.

I've tried to tell her it's a crime to worry so ahead of time; it don't make sense to jump the gun before the winter is half done. Why, right here in the almanac it says we might as well sit back and take it easy 'cause this spring is going to be late, by jing. It says there'll hardly be a day that's fit to work 'til almost May, there will be more snow this month yet and all of April will be wet. And so,

despite Mirandy's cracks, I guess I might as well relax, because there is a month left yet before I need to get upset.

March Farm Bulletin

This Month:

1. Getting your tractor ready for Spring.
2. Avoiding furrow breaks in rear tractor tires.
3. Easier steering for your tractor.
4. Something new in farm greases.

1. Getting your tractor ready for Spring.



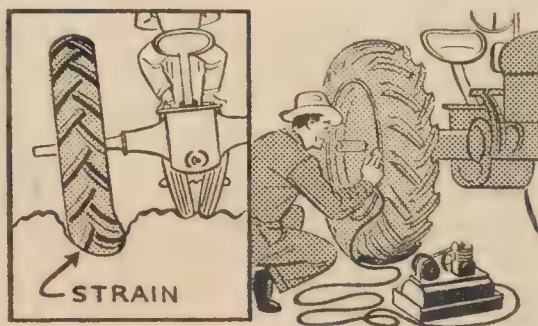
You'll be giving that tractor of yours plenty of hard work this Spring, plowing and discing for hours at a time. You'll want to be sure it's in tip-top shape.

Here's a good way to flush out the winter oil and sludge: 1. Run the motor until warm, then drain. 2. Put in 3 quarts of clean oil and run the engine for 4 minutes. 3. Drain and refill with summer-grade Gulfube Motor Oil.

You can buy Gulfube in the new 5-gallon size now. You get two things for your money that way.

A premium-type oil, refined by Gulf's famous Multi-Sol Process. And a rugged all-metal utility can, a strong one you can bang around plenty. It's a good deal. Use the oil—keep the can!

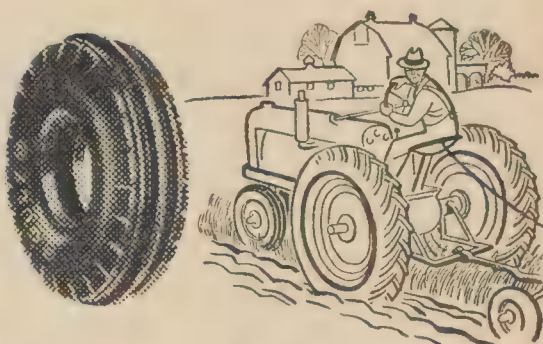
2. Avoiding furrow breaks in rear tractor tires.



Twelve pounds inflation is sufficient for ordinary field work. But when you're plowing, it's a good idea to add 4 lbs. more air pressure to the furrow wheel. This offsets the extra weight thrown on it by the tilt of the tractor.

Otherwise, the sidewall might buckle in the furrow, eventually breaking the casing cords and shortening the life of the tire.

3. Easier steering for your tractor.



Sometimes good handling of your farm tractor is even more important than good traction. And for easy handling, you can't beat the Gulf Front Tractor Tire.

The raised center rib gives positive steering in soft soil, and the tire won't cut in because of its extra-wide tread.

Double ridges grip the furrow wall when you pull out to turn. Tough Gulf Tractor Tires, front and rear, will help you get more work out of your tractor this Spring.

Reminder: If your cows switch and fuss just when you're trying to milk, Gulf Livestock Spray will get rid of annoying insects in a few seconds.

It's economical, too. Usual price, only \$1.69 a gallon at your Gulf dealer's.

4. Something new in farm greases.



It's the new Gulf All-Purpose Farm Grease. And it does every grease job that comes up; whether it's preventing rust, or lubricating the wa-

ter pump or manure spreader. It has passed every test in the book, including wheel-bearing and water-leaching tests.

Ask your Gulf dealer about this handy new All-Purpose Farm Grease.

GULF

Farm Aids



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If you measure results on the basis of corn in the crib or silage in the silo, then you'll be interested in FUNK G HYBRIDS.

These amazing FUNK G HYBRIDS are dependable producers of bigger yields—better corn, year after year. They are the result of a careful and painstaking breeding program. They have "bred-in" characteristics that produce outstanding results—even when climate or other conditions may be unfavorable.

Cold, windstorms, drought, summer's intense heat, and early cold spells have little effect on FUNK G HYBRIDS. They're bred to resist the elements. Bred to have large, deep roots for better standability. Bred to grow fast. Bred to resist disease and insects. Bred to produce more and heavier silage. Bred for fine uniform ears that are easy to husk. Bred for greater yield.

Don't gamble with success this year. Make sure by planting FUNK G HYBRIDS. There are special varieties like G-6 and G-10 for high altitude areas where the growing season is short. Also new varieties (G-98 and G-99) which have the big-ear characteristics of Lancaster County Sure-Crop plus standability, disease and insect resistance and other "bred-in" characteristics you find in all FUNK G HYBRIDS.

There are varieties for both husking and silage. All have been field tested and proved right for your local soil and climate conditions. For colorful FREE booklet telling all about our new 5-Star varieties mail the coupon below. There's no obligation.

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BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

Benefactor or a "Flash in the Pan"?

By T. E. MILLIMAN

IN the summer of 1937, I saw birdsfoot trefoil on some hill farms in Albany County, N. Y., whose assessed valuation was very low. I saw hay yields of better than two tons to the acre where no lime and no fertilizer had been applied and where even the encroachment of birdsfoot trefoil upon the land could not be traced back to its source. The farmers who grew it told me then of its palatability to cattle as pasture and as hay. One man said his cattle liked it better than alfalfa.

There in Albany County I was looking at unplanned legume stands equal to those of alfalfa on \$100 an acre land elsewhere. I'll never forget it. Later I followed it from afar. It wasn't until 1949 that I could pick up the trail and closely examine the developments of twelve years.

Let's Put the Bad Side First

A survey was run among farmers in the fall of 1949. Some 525 replied. From these replies and from other contacts and observations the following seemed to be the principal limitations of birdsfoot trefoil:

1. It is unreliable when added to an existing pasture.
2. Sometimes it is choked out when seeded on harrowed land after plowing under sod, especially on strong land.
3. It is sometimes difficult to establish in any case and is always of low yield the first year.
4. In most situations it refuses to compete with other legumes seeded at the same time.
5. It lodges badly when on fairly good fertilized soil.
6. Being a slow comer, it is unprofitable as a hay plant in short rotations.
7. It starts late each spring, and when grazed or cut it comes back less rapidly than ladino or alfalfa.
8. Difficulty of harvesting makes for a high seed cost.

Now for the Good Side

From the questionnaires sent in by the 525 farmers, from Cornell authorities, and from personal observation throughout New York and Northern Pennsylvania, the following turns up as the majority opinion on birdsfoot trefoil:

1. It does establish itself rather generally on well fitted land following a hoed crop when seeded all by itself or with timothy only.
2. Although responding to good treatment it will survive with less lime, superphosphate and potash than required by alfalfa.
3. It is a desirable pasture because of good mid-summer growth, with no apparent fear of cattle bloat.
4. It stays longer than does alfalfa, red or ladino clover.
5. It will take a wider range of soils, tolerate "wet feet" to a greater degree, and is more drought resistant than clovers.
6. It will provide 1½ to 2½ or more tons of good high protein hay annually and will maintain a good percentage of legume in association with timothy or grasses which volunteer.
7. It comes into the hay stage later in the season than do clover and alfalfa, thus extending the period for making good hay.
8. Once established, it will stay on hill-sides where other tall legumes cannot be made to stick.

Most farmers who have tried birdsfoot trefoil are going to keep on by enlarging acreage. They recognize it

as the first promising legume for hard-to-plow hill lands. The demand for seed has for some years been in excess of supply. In 1950 seed is likely to be scarcer and higher than ever before. Success has been had with the more erect-growing European type of birdsfoot trefoil in New York State and Northern Pennsylvania. The European seed is cheaper. The European type grows higher, remains more erect, and recovers more rapidly after cutting or grazing. It also comes on earlier in the spring.

Cornell tests under Dr. H. A. MacDonald have shown that the European birdsfoot trefoil will survive mild winters such as we have had for a number of years. Some uncertainty exists about the ability of the European type to withstand our worst winters on wind-blown slopes. Those who want to try birdsfoot and can't get either kind of seed have the opportunity in 1950 to grow a row crop and thus get the land clean for a good seeding of birdsfoot in 1951. It is considered best when seeding with oats to graze off the oats or cut them for hay. In all cases, birdsfoot trefoil must have its own special type of seed inoculation. Do not top dress it with manure for several years after seeding, but give it lime, superphosphate and potash.

What of its Future?

I don't know. Being an alfalfa grower on limestone land which cost \$100 an acre in 1925, I've found out in Monroe County, N. Y., and in observation generally, that alfalfa is ideally suited to very few locations. It is never a permanent resident; always a visitor and a snooty one at that. Probably because of diseases and insects, alfalfa won't even stay on the same land as long as it did 15 and 25 years ago.

Men are buying hilltops in New York State at from \$1 to \$10 per acre and planting birdsfoot for seed raising. They also stock up with cattle and/or sheep. I've seen stands on such land 12 and 13 years old and still carrying 40% to 50% legume. Although sincere in stating that I do not know the future of birdsfoot trefoil, I must add something. If I owned a farm with a good deal of hard-to-plow slope from which I needed good yields of high legume pasture or hay, I would try birdsfoot trefoil at any cost of energy and money within my means. My first seeding on shaly, drouthy soil alternating with wet spots produced a remarkably good stand in the unfavorable year of 1949. Now I am looking at a mean little slope where alfalfa never stays, where ladino is smothered by grasses and we're always reluctant to plow. That one is slated for birdsfoot trefoil.

President H. B. Munger, of Springfield Farm Credit Administration, has said, " - - - too little consideration has been given to some three to four million acres of land in New York that is classified as permanent pasture. Very little feed for our dairy cattle is being produced on all these acres and I, personally, have felt that birdsfoot trefoil may be an important part of the answer to getting a lot of good dairy feed from these unimproved permanent pasture areas."

If it succeeds generally, I believe birdsfoot trefoil will occupy a large place in reducing the cost of raising cattle and producing milk in the Northeast. If it turns out to be merely so-so, it will still be worth the effort. Relatively few cases of failure have been reported or observed. Protein in the form of forage is our great Northeastern need.

Proposes 6-Point Program to Give Fair Farm Prices

NATIONAL Grange Master Albert S. Goss has proposed a six-point farm program designed to give farmers a fair price in the market place and minimize the necessity of government aids and controls.

Goss, participating in the recent Minneapolis Farm Forum with Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan and other farm organization leaders, withheld approval of both the present farm law and the Brannan program, declaring that the Grange did "not approve any program which would make it necessary for the farmer to look to the government for his livelihood."

"Most people seem to think we should be either in one camp or the other," Goss said. "We have never been in either camp and have continually pointed out that there is a much better way."

The farm problem, Goss said, cannot be treated as a separate and independent problem. Rather, it must be considered as only a part of a very serious economic problem with which the nation is confronted. The problem of industrial employment looms far more ominously than the farm problem, Goss declared.

He asserted that if the problem of high industrial employment and healthy income can be solved the farm problem will become much more simple. With a prosperous industry and an upgrading of our diet, farm production can be adjusted to our needs and the problem of assuring plenty without destructive surpluses can be met.

Wants Farm Commission

As the first step in meeting the multiplicity of farm problems, Goss proposed the creation of a 12-man bipartisan Federal Farm Commission to act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Agriculture. "A major duty of the Commission," he said, "would be to keep a continuing inventory of supply and prospective outlets for farm products; to work with producer, processor, and distributing groups in pushing items in surplus supply, and assist in adjusting supply to prospective demand."

Point two in the program advocated by Goss, is the broadening of the Marketing Agreements Act to include all commodities which can be used for diversion of surpluses to secondary uses such as milk into butter, cheese and skimmed milk.

Point three in the program is use of a two-or multiple-price system to syphon off surpluses into industrial uses and exports, using some form of debenture, equalization fee, certificate plan or other measures.

Point four advocates price supports only when the three self-help proposals do not meet the situation. The Grange prefers flexible price supports over fixed supports.

Point five proposes use of marketing controls and acreage allotments in extreme cases where it is necessary to make rapid, substantial readjustments in production. The Grange gives preference to marketing controls in such an event.

The National Grange puts production payments in sixth position in their proposed farm program, stating that these payments should only be made as a last resort.

Irrigation News

WEATHER:

Make your own!

FROM ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA



VOL. 1 NO. 1

NORTHERN EDITION • MARCH, 1950

Illinois Farmer's boosted yield of Top-grade Tomatoes clinches Portable Irrigation System—in one year!



Oswego, Ill. . . . Jacob Strukel increased his tomato yield from 9 to 16 tons per acre by once-a-week irrigation during the hot summer months. This top yield news was terrific, but the canning company buyers added another clincher. Strukel stated that the buyers agreed "that we had the best grade of tomatoes that were purchased from this area this year."

Irrigating when the plants needed water pushed growing speed—climaxing in an earlier harvest. Strukel's increased per-acre yield "very nearly paid for the equipment this first year," and he adds, "I plan to expand my irrigated acres next year to three times the amount that I irrigated this year."

An interesting note on summer irrigation came when representatives from the canning company visited the Strukel farm. The ground temperature was 112 degrees when the owner turned on the sprinklers. "As was indicated by my yield, the only effect of irrigating in the

hot daylight hours," he said, "was increased quality and quantity."

Strukel's portable aluminum system was purchased from the John Effa Irrigation Company of Chicago.

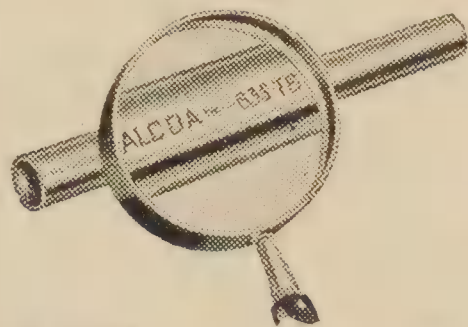
IRRIGATION EXPERTS READY TO HELP YOU

Your portable sprinkler system will cost less and do a better job if you get the advice of qualified irrigation specialists right at the start. Many factors must be considered—crops, soil conditions, topography, availability of water, and so on. You can get reliable information from your county agent, your state agricultural college, or from recognized irrigation equipment suppliers.

College Report Recommends Aluminum

For over three years, research chemists at State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., have conducted experiments in the laboratory and in the field to check the relative corrosion resistance of various metals used for irrigation pipe. Their report, Bulletin 201, concludes: "The comparative strength and lightness of aluminum and its high resistance to general corrosion make it a most suitable material for use in portable sprinkler irrigation systems."

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"SPRINKLINGS"

A 20-foot length of 3-inch Alcoa Aluminum irrigation pipe weighs only 11 pounds, 2 ounces—as against 32 pounds for steel.

* * *

Alcoa Aluminum irrigation pipe requires no painting or other protection from the weather.

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By using portable sprinkler irrigation, a Michigan farmer increased his potato yield from 175 to 400 bushels, and his per cent of U.S. No. 1's from 60 to 95%.

* * *

A new tractor-move system makes it easy to shift an entire line of aluminum sprinkler equipment from one side of a field to the other.

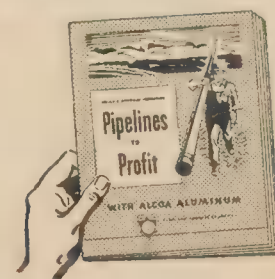
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You can save time and money by fertilizing and irrigating at the same time with a portable sprinkler system. Liquid fertilizer, containing all the essential elements, is mixed with the irrigation water through a connection at the suction side of the pump. This practice has produced excellent results on crops such as cabbage, cucumbers, greens, sweet corn and fruits.

Free Booklet Answers Many Questions About Irrigation



Would you like to know more about portable sprinkler irrigation systems? How they are making farms more profitable? What equipment is needed? How to install a system? How much a system costs? Something about sources of water?

These and many other questions are answered in this 32-page book, "Portable Sprinkler Pipelines to Profit". It's free . . . mail the coupon today.

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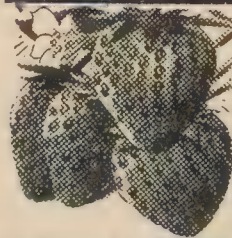
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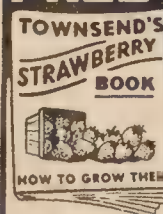
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Spring is Here FOR THE FRUIT GROWER

By D. M. DALRYMPLE

IN BETWEEN good pruning days we have been engaged in that interesting indoor pastime of taking apart the spray rigs, tractors and several small engines and water pumps that we use in spraying. It is interesting and easy to take these machines apart but they go together a bit slower. We try to get all the machinery in working order and painted before spring. This work is done in our partitioned-off cement floor building, once a horse barn but now a cheap farm shop. Our only new tools this year are a Jesse Clark pruning platform and a homemade steel brush pusher.

The high cost of labor has forced many of us to invest heavily in labor-saving tools and many growers fix their own tools with a little help from the neighborhood welder and some specialists. It always bothers me to pay a highly skilled mechanic for the slow manual labor needed in taking machinery apart and putting it together again. Then too, they know no more about the new spray machinery than I do and I figure they are learning about it on my time.

Another advantage in fixing our own tools is that we find out how they are built and treat them more carefully the next season, especially as far as grease and oil are concerned.

We have found that a battery charger is a good investment. It is amazing how many batteries you can find around the modern farm that need recharging through the winter. They freeze up easily and go to pieces fast if they are not charged.

An increasing number of fruit farm tools are being made of steel which is subject to plenty of corrosion as it comes in contact with spray materials. This is not quite so bad as it used to be, but it is still serious enough. Spray rigs that ought to last 10 or 15 years are beginning to rust out in 4 or 5. The use of the new rust-preventing paints is advisable while the tools are down.

Growers are still buying good, new spray equipment. This was pretty clearly shown at the Trade Shows of the New York State Horticultural Society winter meetings.

The new ways of spraying, using the higher concentrations and less water, attracted much interest indicating that growers realize that their water bill, both for getting it and putting it on, is a very important item in spray costs. Anything that reduces the amount of water used is going to be popular. Whether the new "mistlers" and concentrate rigs will really handle the problem was not too clearly demonstrated this winter. Specialists have a lot of ideas; some of them still have to stand the test of bad disease years.

Perhaps the answer to some of the problems on high-capacity, high-priced equipment is for more growers to get

together and use the same equipment. From my former experience on the farm, borrowing is a good way to make enemies of good friends, but it does seem a shame to have these good rigs idle all winter and half the summer when they might be used two-thirds of the summer. Probably the answer is more custom work.

New types of pumps are showing great promise in increased efficiency and less upkeep. However, high pressure is always expensive and so is movement of large volumes of air.

One thing you do not want to do in the farm shop this winter is to put too much power on your old high-pressure rig. It is all right to have the power but do not apply it unless you need it. Overworking the old rig may only wear it out so fast that you do not gain anything.

Having a lot of spray rig and very little water is also proving to be expensive for many growers. A couple hundred dollars spent on a water hole and a centrifugal pump may save hours of refilling. It does not do much good to apply a tank of spray material in 8 minutes if it takes 10 minutes to fill the tank.

What materials to buy. New York County Agents are now advising growers what the recommendations are going to be this spring and summer. Growers have a wider choice of materials than ever before. Many of you are now debating on what dormant sprays you are going to apply. Apparently the new DiNitros like DN289 and Elgetol 318 did not control European Red Mite as long as did the delayed dormant application of Superior oils. However, as a grower, I am still going to use DN289 and Elgetol, one application, which knocks down the egg population pretty well, along the lakeshore at least, and usually cuts off one complete spray. I may, on some of the Red Mite susceptible varieties, use some Superior lubricating oil in addition to the DN's. Those who have had serious trouble with Red Mite had better stick to the two applications—that is Elgetol or DN at dormant for Bud Moth and Rosy Aphis, and oil at delayed dormant for Red Mite.

Dormant Sprays. Some people are now beginning to question the need for dormant sprays with new materials like Parathion coming into the picture. I heard quite a bit of talk about this in Michigan. Personally, I feel that we are not ready for any such drastic step in New York State, with European Red Mite, Rosy Aphis, fruit tree Leaf Roller and Bud Moth still potentially very dangerous. Complete losses of fruit from severe attacks of Bud Moth and Leaf Roller are still vivid in my memory. I certainly would not trust control of Rosy Aphis to any new system

(Continued on Page 22)



RED-BANDED LEAF ROLLER in the enlarged picture at left, is shown in its mature caterpillar stage, feeding on the surface of an apple. It is so secretive in its attack, hiding under leaves and between close-growing apples, that the grower often doesn't know the full extent of damage until he picks and finds something like the injury illustrated in the picture at right. Dan Dalrymple, in the accompanying story says best control is obtained with DDD and Parathion.

"THE APPLE — Is Still King of Fruits"

By Ed W. Mitchell

SOMEHOW I got to thinking of one of Ed Eastman's old stories. The strong-man at the fair bent spikes and tore phone books with his hands, and then squeezed a lemon and offered \$5.00 to anyone in the admiring crowd who could squeeze another drop from it. A weazened little shrimp of a man in the back row stepped up and squeezed out a whole spoonful and the amazed strong-man inquired his profession, assuming it must have something to do with his phenomenal grip. "Cashier at the Farmers' Bank", was the modest reply.

This old story may have a modern and personal application for fruit growers this spring, for they have just been subjected to that old, old squeeze play—high production costs and a big crop with consequent low prices. It is nothing new, and most fruit growers and farmers have had this experience before, but conditions have changed in many ways that make it seem different.

Times Change

Years ago, production money came from credits on the dealer's books, notes at bank, and what little cash the farmer might have on hand. The first of these, credit on dealers or Co-op books has about dried up; the second is in a state of delicate balance that may dip down this year to the vanishing point for apple growers; and the third did not even appear this year to get an opportunity to vanish. What many apple growers will use for money this year is still a mystery, and we may be swapping in our fishhooks and marbles to get a little sulfur and lead.

This much seems obvious: Many orchards will be abandoned or pulled, or at least neglected so they will bear no good fruit. The number of apple trees will be reduced again, and the expansion of production from the remainder can increase only gradually and certainly will not repeat the bumper crop of this year. This should, we hope, promise better prices for the next crop and perhaps adjust supply to demand so fairly good prices may obtain for some years to come if supply and demand are the principal factors governing the price of apples.

Promotion Lacking

However, the number of apple trees and production of apples have not kept up with either increase of population or expansion of production of other crops, and it may be that lack of adequate advertising and poor distribution and selling methods are more to blame for low apple returns than an over-supply. It may very well be that prices of apples at retail have become so high that we have priced ourselves out of the market.

I find the apples I sold for three cents a pound retailing in nearby city stores for ten and twelve cents, and I think that is more than the average housewife can afford or is willing to spend for any great amount of apples. Then again, the grocer prefers to stock a non-perishable product because loss from waste cuts into profits. The modern housewife seems to prefer processed and packaged foods that she can store indefinitely in a small space and cook by just opening a can and warming the contents. We may have to process more and more of the crop to get it consumed.

We might, just for the fun of it, launch a campaign to restore the good old practices of drinking more hard cider and apple-jack and having apple pie for breakfast and just before go-

ing to bed. We would not lack for willing demonstrators; it suggests a pleasant and profitable occupation for old fruit growers in their declining years.

One trouble with the apple business is that most fruit growers are horticulturists or mechanics at heart and like to make things grow or keep machinery running, and they do not like the mercenary part of selling and, consequently, do not do it well.

In theory, it might seem as though

apple growers might band together to hire this service performed for them by some competent person or agency, but it has not become a general practice. Only enough have done it to indicate it can be done. On the other hand, perhaps the gradual changes forced by changing conditions and the slow molding of many minds may be more wholesome for the apple industry, or for any other industry, than any plan that is devised by some genius and put into operation under pressure, whether from economic pressure or government or any other source.

Fortunately, apples are classed as a semi-luxury; they are not apt to suffer the violent fluctuations that apply to potatoes or food in the real luxury class; neither are they so apt to fall

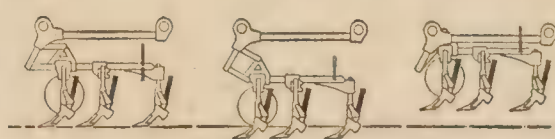
under political control. Just as our New England states seem to be the last stand of rugged individualism, so maybe the apple growers may be the last stand for an independent agriculture. They seem to be a rugged lot and gifted at surviving.

There is comfort in the thought, too, that the apple has been the king of fruits since Adam roamed the garden, and sufficient amounts of this fruit are still consumed to warrant some consumption will continue for a long time to come. The growing of an orchard and production of a crop involve more than a passing fancy, and those that can stick may find, and I hope they will, the growing of apples as pleasant and more profitable than in the past. Time will tell.

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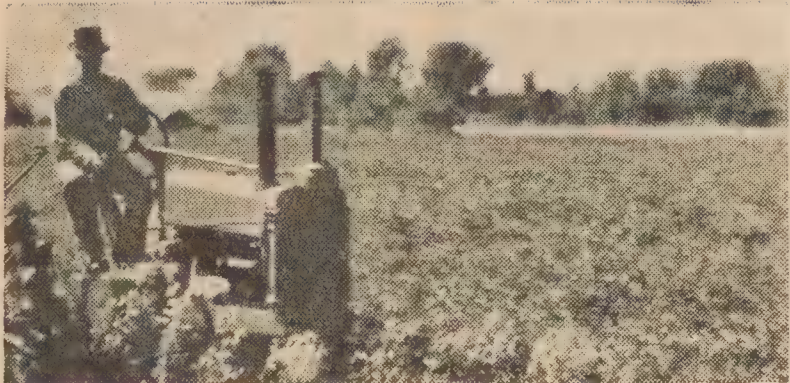
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Dry Bean Growers Plan for 1950

By E. V. Hardenburg

DURING late January and early February, bean growers held well attended meetings in Genesee, Onondaga and Monroe Counties in western New York. Attendance at Farm Bureau meetings is sometimes thought to be a pretty good barometer of probable changes in acreage planted and grower practices. Good interest at these meetings, therefore, may indicate that at least there will be no marked decrease in acreage in western New York in 1950. Actual intentions to plant are usually issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture about March 1 and reach the grower about March 20.

In making plans, bean growers are influenced by a number of factors, among which are acreage prospects, government price supports, seed and fertilizer costs, prices received for last year's crop, and cost of growing beans in comparison with other cash crops. These are the factors mostly discussed at bean meetings and elsewhere at this time of year. We present here very briefly some of the information available in reference to situations and prospects facing the dry bean industry.

Price Support for 1950

As of January 16, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced that the 1950 crop of dry beans will be supported at 75 per cent parity index, but only for growers who comply with their acreage allotments. This differs from 1949 in that the support was at 80 per cent of parity and there were no acreage allotments. Acreage allotments will be based on farm history of bean acreage for recent years and will be announced through local county P.M.A. offices as soon as they can be calculated.

Of the varieties grown widely in New York and other eastern states, only red kidney and pea beans will be eligible to price support. The 1950 crop of U. S. No. 2 grade or better will be eligible to support under levels to average \$6.30 per hundredweight thrasher-run basis. This level as announced is said to be 25 cents the hundredweight below the support price of 1949.

Cost of Production

Recent cost account figures indicate that the cost of producing dry beans, including storage and marketing, is about \$75 an acre, and that about 30 hours of man labor are required. Costs of labor and farm machinery may be lower but only a little lower in 1950. Assuming an average yield of beans to be 20 bushels (1,200 pounds), and it was 17.5 bushels in 1949, the announced support price to those in the program would appear to offer no incentive to increase production, although it might more or less guarantee a return equal to cost of production. Here again is the

illustration that average yields are not profitable, and net gains from farm enterprises are likely to be proportionate to the amount above average the grower can attain to the point of diminishing returns.

Seed Situation

A large crop of red kidney seed was grown in California last season. However, it was harvested under very dry conditions, which means that it will be more subject to injury to germination from handling. Growers here in the East should double check germination by having the shipped-in seed tested at the Geneva Station seed laboratory. Seed certified in California is required to germinate a minimum of 85 per cent. Growers buying red kidney seed should not insist that it be large and plump. Medium sized seed is potentially as good as large, and much less of it is required to seed an acre.

There is a goodly supply of New York grown certified Michelite Pea, Perry Marrow and Yellow Eye seed available this year. Plant Pathologists at Cornell say that nothing is to be gained by purchasing Michigan certified pea bean seed so long as the local supply lasts.

Growers are cautioned about planting beans on fields which were in beans last year. The danger here is loss from the dry-root-rot or Fusarium wilt disease. Fields covered with manure from livestock fed diseased bean straw are also likely to give trouble with this disease.

To prevent rot of bean seed after planting, the seed may be dusted with either Spergon or Arasan. These chemicals are very cheap and apparently are about equally efficient. Tests have indicated that where the planted seed is exposed to cold wet soil, this dust treatment will result in a considerable increase in stand. Seed planted after June 10th is less likely to rot because the soil will be favorable for rapid germination.

Fertilizing

The fertilizer most commonly used on beans is 5-10-5. The majority of growers apply 300 pounds to the acre in bands on either side of the seed. This may be sufficient where the crop is planted on sod or where manure is used in the rotation. But it is probably not enough where beans follow another cultivated crop. In the latter case, a supplementary application of 500 pounds of 5-10-5 or 6-12-6 drilled after plowing or broadcasted over the plowed land just before fitting is recommended. This is in addition to that applied in the row with the planter. We believe it is usually not safe to apply more than 400 pounds in bands because of danger of seed and root injury. A saving in fertilizer cost can be made by using 6-12-6 instead of 5-10-5. The 6-12-6 mixture contains 20 per cent more nutrient material, but costs only about 13 per cent more. Approximately 333 pounds of 6-12-6 is equivalent to 400 pounds of 5-10-5 analysis.

Finally, it seems reasonable to assume that the acreage of dry beans will not change much in 1950 because it is a low cost of production crop as compared with potatoes, tomatoes and cabbage. Bean growers will risk less because they will have less invested in the crop. Prospects for good financial returns will as usual depend on proper choice of field, good seed, care to promote rapid germination of seed, and an ample supply of fertilizer properly placed.



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DR. A. B. GENUNG

MARTIN F. HILFINGER



ALLAN B. KLINE



GARTH A. SHOEMAKER

EDWARD R. EASTMAN

Keynote Fight for America's Freedom

By E. R. Eastman

ON FEBRUARY 24, one of the worst days so far as weather, roads and railroad transportation were concerned, more than 150 leading citizens from all parts of New York State met in Rochester to set up an organization and plan a campaign to restore and maintain the rapidly diminishing liberties of the American people.

The Rochester meeting was the result of more than a year's work of a group of representative citizens who are actually frightened at what is taking place in America and at the indifference of the average American citizen to the loss of his most valuable rights. This steering committee determined to do something to maintain individual liberty and free enterprise and to oppose the rapid trend toward socialism.

As Chairman, I opened the Rochester meeting and introduced first Mr. Martin F. Hilfinger of Buffalo, President of Associated Industries of New York State, who told about the many meetings and conferences of the smaller steering group which led up to the Rochester meeting, and then said in part that seeds of various ideologies foreign to America were taking root in this country and that the time has come to analyze and to take action on what should be done about the great questions of freedom and security.

In a short but exceedingly stirring and thought-provoking address, Mr. Garth A. Shoemaker of the Hygeia Refrigerating Company of Elmira, described that terrible period of uncertainty for America between the close of the Revolution in 1783 and the adoption of the Constitution and election of George Washington in 1789. All was confusion. There was no unity or understanding anywhere. States quarreled over boundary lines and other matters. What had been won by the great sacrifices of the Revolution were being rapidly lost. There was little appreciation or understanding of the new liberties acquired. Selfishness and indifference prevailed.

Then, said Mr. Shoemaker, a small group took up the torch, and in spite of all kinds of discouragement they agreed that something must be done. It was. The Constitution and the Bill

of Rights, the most important documents in human history, were written, signed, and put into action with the election of George Washington as our first President.

"Today," said Mr. Shoemaker, "Americans are in much the same position as they were in those unsettled and confusing times following the Revolution. We are rapidly losing our liberties, men are indifferent, and too many of us are willing to sell our liberties and our souls for a mess of pottage. So today we, another small group are here to dedicate themselves to lib-

erty and to a new Declaration of Independence."

When I presented the next speaker, Allan B. Kline, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, I told the audience that Kline was the outstanding speaker of all America today on our basic liberties and what is happening to them. Mr. Kline said:

"This is still the country of freedom. If this country doesn't do what you think it should, it is your fault. You cannot blame the British nor the Russians. You must blame yourselves."

Kline described conditions in social-

istic England today, where he had recently visited, showing how the country was completely regimented, that no one could move to build a house, initiate or run any other enterprise without government permission and government control so binding that any real progress was impossible. "A hundred years ago," said Mr. Kline, "Britain was the world leader in education, progress and industry. But groups of cartels made the decisions. Business fell rapidly behind. For forty years Britain had gone backward until a labor government took over. The people of Britain forgot to maintain free enterprise so they lost it."

"America can still make its own decisions—or most of them—but this generation is cutting the pattern for the future of America. *This may well be the year of decision.*"

Following Mr. Kline's address, Dr. A. B. Genung, chairman of the resolutions committee, presented a series of resolutions which were debated and finally approved in principle by the meeting but referred back to the permanent committee to be re-written before releasing, to include the suggestions made from the floor. In general, these resolutions endorsed the following statement of principles which was set forth in the December 3 Forum Issue of *American Agriculturist* under the title of: "Will You Pledge Yourself to This New Declaration of Independence?"

"In view, therefore, of maintaining these basic and vital principles, we solemnly pledge ourselves to work with our representatives in the State and Federal governments, with our associates, with our organizations, with the general public, and with our friends:

I. For less government in business, agriculture, and labor.

To this end we support the Hoover Report, which calls for fewer government services and consolidation of departments and bureaus resulting in a lesser number of public employees, lower taxes, and more efficiency.

II. We will regularly and constantly call attention to the growing army of government employees, federal, state and local.

As of July, 1949, there was a total
(Continued on Opposite Page)

WHAT'S AT STAKE

As Presented at Rochester Meeting

WE ARE a group of American citizens, representing no organization nor group but meeting solely as individuals. We have watched a rising tide of statism or socialism in America and now we are alarmed that it may wholly engulf us all.

WE have seen this philosophy of statism ruthlessly exploited by politicians, who thus entrench themselves in power. We see the basic liberties of our people being cut away. We see the government rapidly moving toward the control of essential production, transportation, trade, banking, and even private property.

WE see politicians brazenly buying the favor of unthinking people by offering security without work, safety without courage, salvation without character; in short, by offering a something-for-nothing system of doles, subsidies, pensions and handouts which every sane man or woman knows can only bring us all finally to poverty and slavery.

WE see government steadily cutting down the value of our dollar by diluting the currency and by spendthrift operations that far outrun its income, even though we are loaded down with taxes that already take a fourth of every working day to pay. We are alarmed at what is going to happen to the worth of our saving, our bonds, our insurance policies, even of the paper money in our pockets.

WE see judges appointed to the highest courts, whose main qualification seems to be that they will so interpret the Constitution as to further this socialistic trend.

WE see government openly handing power over to labor monopolists until these not only control a man's opportunity to get and hold a job but can and do tie up the national economy at will.

WE see business men harassed and coerced, farmers told how many acres they can plant and how many bushels they can sell in the marketplace.

WE see bureaucratic power, under the pretense of handing out "free" bounty, moving swiftly to dominate the fields of housing, health, education, and even the church.

WE see the most precious thing that men have ever gained in all the history of civilization—individual freedom—being taken away from us and our children.

WE have reached the point where we are going to do something about this. Our forefathers shed their blood to hand down this free land to us and we do not propose to sit idly by and see this precious heritage turned into a mess of pottage for our children.

OUR present efforts as individuals may not loom large, but resolute men have made their weight felt in other times and so shall we. We are deeply in earnest.

of approximately 61½ million employees on the State and Federal payrolls, about two-thirds of whom were State and local employees and one-third Federal. These figures compare with the figures for 1940, when the total number was approximately 41½ million, with almost 11½ million of them on the Federal payrolls. It is plain that America cannot continue to exist on this spendthrift basis.

We are certain that this army of employees, with their total voting power and their natural and normal inclination to keep themselves in office, are a dangerous factor in our Republic. We are convinced that there is confusion and duplication of services, and that many of the jobs done by

We submit that an ever increasing standard of living can come only from an ever increasing production of industrial and agricultural products. We believe that free market prices with a stable price level are the best possible guides to production of agricultural and industrial products. Government subsidies and price supports must always lead to controls and restriction of production. Whenever production is restricted, unemployment increases and the national standard of living falls.

The most important factor in maintaining a stable price level is the fiscal policy of government. We believe that government attempts to inflate and deflate the currency bring about

WHAT CAN BE DONE

As Suggested at Rochester Meeting

WE FIGHTERS for freedom do not think it necessary for the lovers of freedom to come together in one vast organization at present nor in one political party, although we do propose organized effort. But what is absolutely vital is that every freedom-loving American should arouse himself to the danger, and secondly, that we shall aim at a common target.

You who read this can do more than you might think. Start fighting, by voice and vote. Begin right within your own circle of acquaintances.

1 Talk to your own family against statism and for freedom. Make sure first that your own wife, children, and relatives know what is at stake.

2 Talk against statism in your office, factory, lodge, club, church, at lunch, wherever you meet people. An audience of one is not too small.

3 Write against statism to your friends, to the newspapers, to radio stations, and above all to your representatives in Washington and the State Capital. Mention the matter even in ordinary letters on other topics. Write and write again.

4 When a political candidate, of whatever party, raises his voice for anything that smacks of statism, of handing out something-for-nothing, of government control over our property or actions—hit him hard with your voice, pen, and above all, your vote. Influence others to strike back at him. This isn't any play-spell now. It's late. We are fighting to stay free men and women.

5 When a political candidate or office holder of whatever party makes it plain that he is sincerely a fighter for freedom, fight for him and fight hard.

6 Join an organization that is working against statism and for liberty. There are many such springing up all over the country. You will get aid and stimulation from others who are fighting in the same cause. And there are more of us every day.

government employees can be better done by the individual and his organizations on a volunteer basis.

III. We are determined to emphasize at every opportunity the growing public debt, the constantly increasing current expenses of government, the ruinous effects of these, and the resulting taxes upon every business and individual in America.

We are convinced that the huge strain of ruinous taxes is increasingly retarding the investment by individuals and industry of capital in constructive enterprises. Such investments are essential to continued expansion of employment and continued growth of the country. Before the war, in 1940, the total State and local tax bill was 8½ billion dollars, and that of the Federal government was 5½ billion dollars. Now, in 1949, the State and local tax bill is 14½ billion, and the Federal is 42 billion dollars. Even excluding Federal expenses due to war, costs of the Federal government have doubled. In the last four years the government has spent more money than in all the preceding 169 years since the founding of the country. The power to tax is the power to destroy.

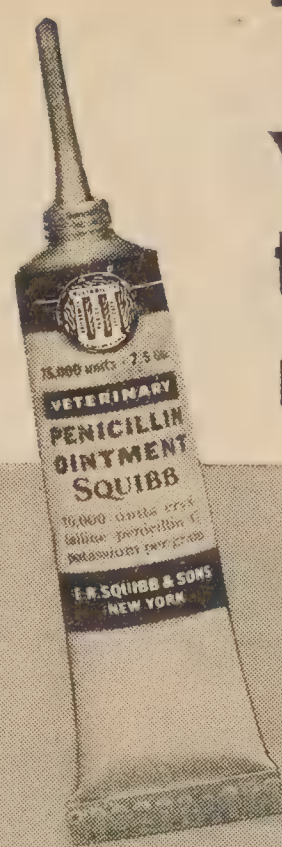
IV. We believe that unrestricted government subsidies and price support schemes will destroy liberty and lead to national bankruptcy. Therefore, we will urge the greatest possible use of the free market, competitive system in every segment of our economy.

instability rather than stability of the price level. We believe that thrift in government, a pay-as-you-go policy, is conducive to a stable price level and we will work to that end.

V. We believe that every American should have the unrestricted right to work and earn.

VI. We pledge ourselves to work for a better understanding of the principles on which this government was founded, between and among agricultural, industrial and labor groups and individuals in general, with a liberal and tolerant attitude toward all constructive groups and organizations in our political and social economy, realizing that peace among the nations must first start with understanding and friendship among ourselves.

A permanent committee or board of directors was elected to carry on the work for freedom. It is expected that this board will begin an active campaign to furnish freedom material to individuals, organizations and meetings, to get speakers on all kinds of meetings, including those held in city and country communities, to work alongside other similar freedom groups throughout the country, and in general to arouse the public from its apathy or indifference and to bring to all citizens the feeling of responsibility to save for ourselves and our posterity all that is good that has been handed to us through the sacrifices of the past.

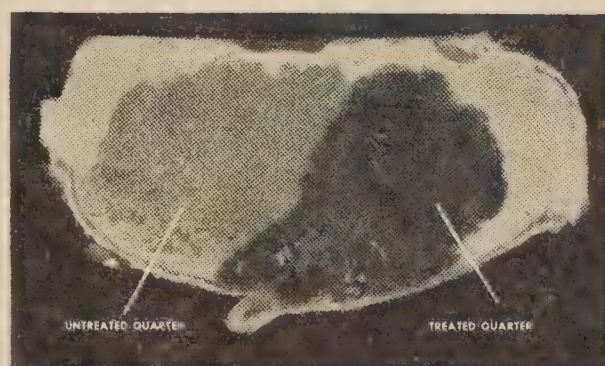


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*Due to *Streptococcus agalactiae*, the cause of the largest percentage of all mastitis cases.

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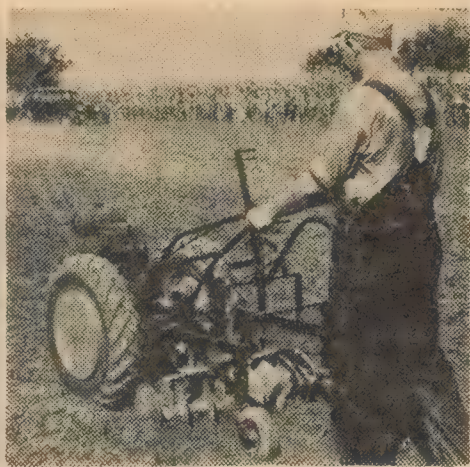
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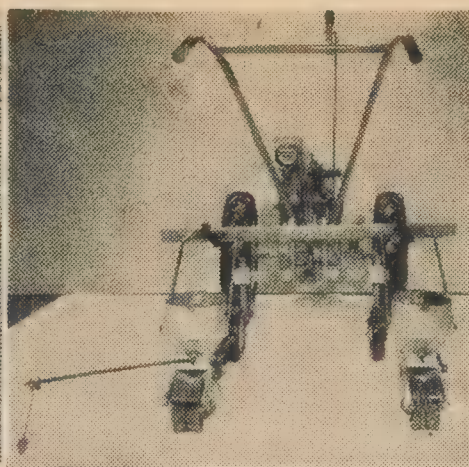
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Red-E



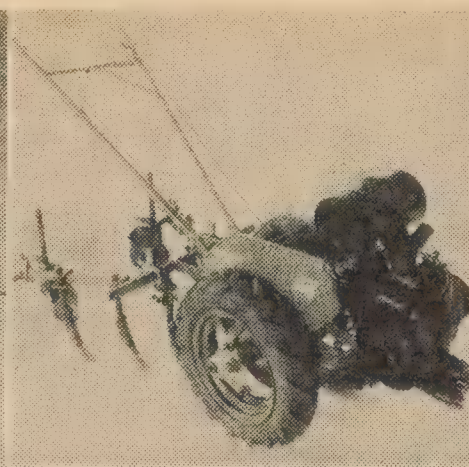
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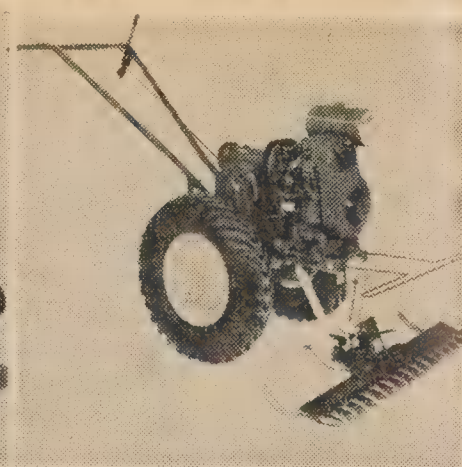
SEEDING

Little Giant



CULTIVATING

Planet, Jr.



MOWING

Garden King

So You Need a Garden Tractor!

By JIM HALL

THE JOBS that our garden tractor can do are only limited by the imagination of the operator," is a statement made by one of the many manufacturers of garden tractors. Perhaps that's the best answer we can give to many readers who have asked us what kind of performance they should look for in these versatile little machines being used so generally for gardens, lawns, and odd jobs.

There is no one tractor for everyone. The full scale farmer who has his big field tractor seldom needs a garden tractor for plowing and fitting. But he does want one handy for mowing that big lawn in as little time as possible and one that will do a good job weeding and cultivating the home garden so that his big tractor can do the more important jobs in the field. No matter how bad the weeds are, he isn't going to stop haying and take time to put on a cultivator attachment for a quarter-acre garden.

"And I'm not going to push a hand cultivator through the garden after working in the field 10 or 12 hours," one dairyman told me. Then he added, with a grin, "This hand hoeing is all right for the city man who wants to keep his waist line in shape, but I don't need more exercise. And I don't have a strong wife, so I want the proper equipment to have a garden and a good-looking lawn!"

Mrs. Theodore J. Hilderbrant of Caledonia, New York, says that her husband takes time from other work on their 117 acres to plow the garden, but from then on it is her concern with only occasional help. She has a Little Beaver riding tractor and produces all the fresh vegetables and canned goods for their own family of eight. She also sells thousands of pickles, a ton and a half of butternut squash, cantaloupes and watermelons to neighbors.

More demanding in what they expect of a garden tractor are those who have small part-time farms or large suburban acreage. For these people there are one, two, three and four wheel light tractors and rotary tillers and mulifiers, and they can choose walking,

riding, crawler or wheel type machines to do an economical and back-saving job on anything from a large lot up to several acres.

Many Attachments

There are attachments available for most of them that permit the use of portable power for everything from churning butter and buzzing wood to spraying insecticides on fruit trees or paint on the house. However, some men, like part-time farmer Richard Williams of Andover, Massachusetts, get a lot of pleasure building their own.

Writing about the small farm of railroad worker Williams, Charles Stratton of Hollis, New Hampshire, one of our contributors, says, "Seeing is believing when it comes to all the jobs he does with his small garden tractor. It hardly reaches his knees, but I saw it pull a healthy 'jag' of hay through a strip of swampy land up to the barn. He can haul up to 500 pounds on the wagon which he made out of odds and ends and two wheels from a railroad baggage truck.

"Farming on a very small scale has been a hobby of his for 13 years. He has a fairly large vegetable garden, a small hayfield and five milking goats. All of his farmwork from cultivating to hauling manure is done with his garden tractor. He says he often uses it to haul out a cubic yard of wet manure and litter in one cart load."

Williams tested the homemade snowplow he designed by plowing a 36-inch strip through 15 inches of light snow. Manufacturers sell wheel weights designed to fit their models, but Williams uses two 80-pound pieces of rail iron when discing his garden. He has a 6-tooth cultivator but prefers a sweep for cultivating because it will reach a depth of one inch across a 24-inch strip.

Stratton reports that Williams does his plowing and mowing quite easily with his Garden Aid tractor. We'd like

to suggest, however, that anyone planning to plow with a garden tractor should check with their dealer or manufacturer to make sure that they are getting a tractor big enough, heavy enough, and with enough horsepower to do the kind of plowing they need. Some of the light models just aren't satisfactory for plowing, according to what some users tell us, but you'll find that manufacturers are careful to state the limitations of their various models. One user advises that if you plan a lot of heavy work for one of the larger tractors, you can save a lot of your own strength by getting one with reverse and adjustable forward speeds.

Good Engines

Today there are at least 65 firms manufacturing hundreds of different models with horsepower ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ h.p. up. Competition is keen enough to demand efficiency of manufacture that keeps prices reasonable, and most dealers are too jealous of customer good-will to recommend a machine too light or unsuited for the job expected of it. Nor do they have to, because practically every manufacturer offers a choice of weights and power plants. Some of the tractor firms have built their own engines for years, but most offer a choice of such well known engines as Briggs and Stratton, Wisconsin, Clinton, etc.

Single wheel tractors offer the lowest price power garden units and are attractive to some buyers with relatively small garden plots. Like the larger models, they have attachments available for many different jobs and they come equipped with a kick bar to hold them upright when not in use. Far more common on farms and suburban homes of the Northeast are the two wheel models with up to $4\frac{1}{2}$ horsepower and equipped with power takeoff and belt pulleys to make them useful for a host of odd jobs. Sulky seat attachments are available for most of these, but most buyers with enough

acreage or lawn to make walking behind the tractor a chore go a step farther and get three or four wheel machines primarily designed for riding.

Prices for garden tractors range all the way from \$97.50 for a one-wheeler, up to \$695.00 for the highest priced light four wheel job. In one respect they are like field tractors or anything else you buy in a competitive market—you get just about what you pay for. If you plan to use a power garden tractor for a small plot of land and a not too large lawn area, then a low-priced, low-powered model with an attachment to push your own manual lawn mower may be all you need. On the other hand, if you have a lot of hard, steady work, it will pay to spend more in the beginning than to save a few dollars and find that you have something that wasn't built to do all you require of it. For instance, if you have a large lawn area that isn't as level as it might be, or has terraces, you'll be better off to buy a lawn mower especially designed to work with your tractor.

Attachments Are Extra

Prices quoted on most tractors are without any attachments. Sickle bars, cultivators, plows, harrows, bulldozer-snowplows, rotary snowplows, lawn mowers, discs, sulky seats, rakes, trailers, spray hose nozzles and compressors, bucksaw rigs, belts for power takeoff, seeders, furrowers and rotary tillers are a few of the available attachments that come as "extras."

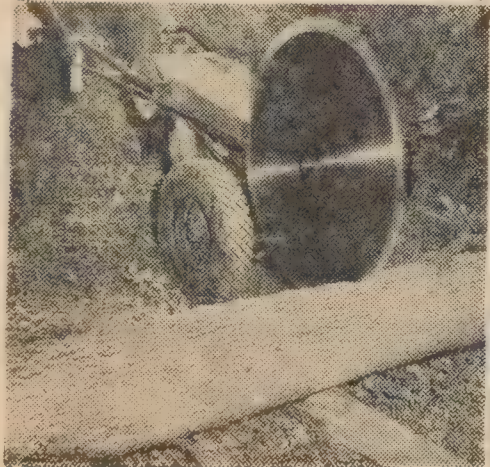
Good attachments are not cheap, and we advise prospective purchasers to determine the cost of the extras they need on a machine. They can be added as the need for them arises and as you discover new ways you can put this portable power to profitable use. In some cases a cultivator might be all you need, or in the case of rotary tillers you won't need even that because they usually prepare a fairly deep seed bed in one operation.

Don't be like the man I know who bought a \$35 sickle bar to mow tall

(Continued on Page 24)

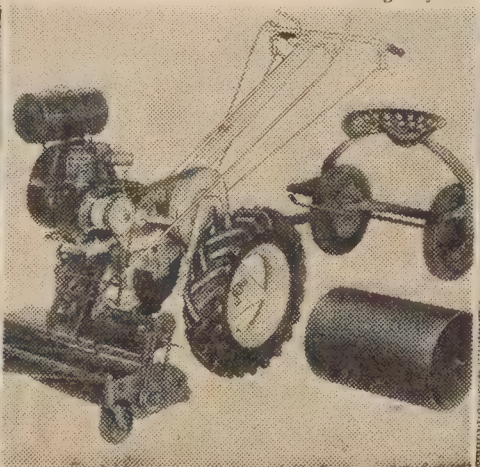
SAWING

Gravelly



LAWN MOWING

Eaglesfield



RIDING

Mule Team



TILLING

Roto-Ette

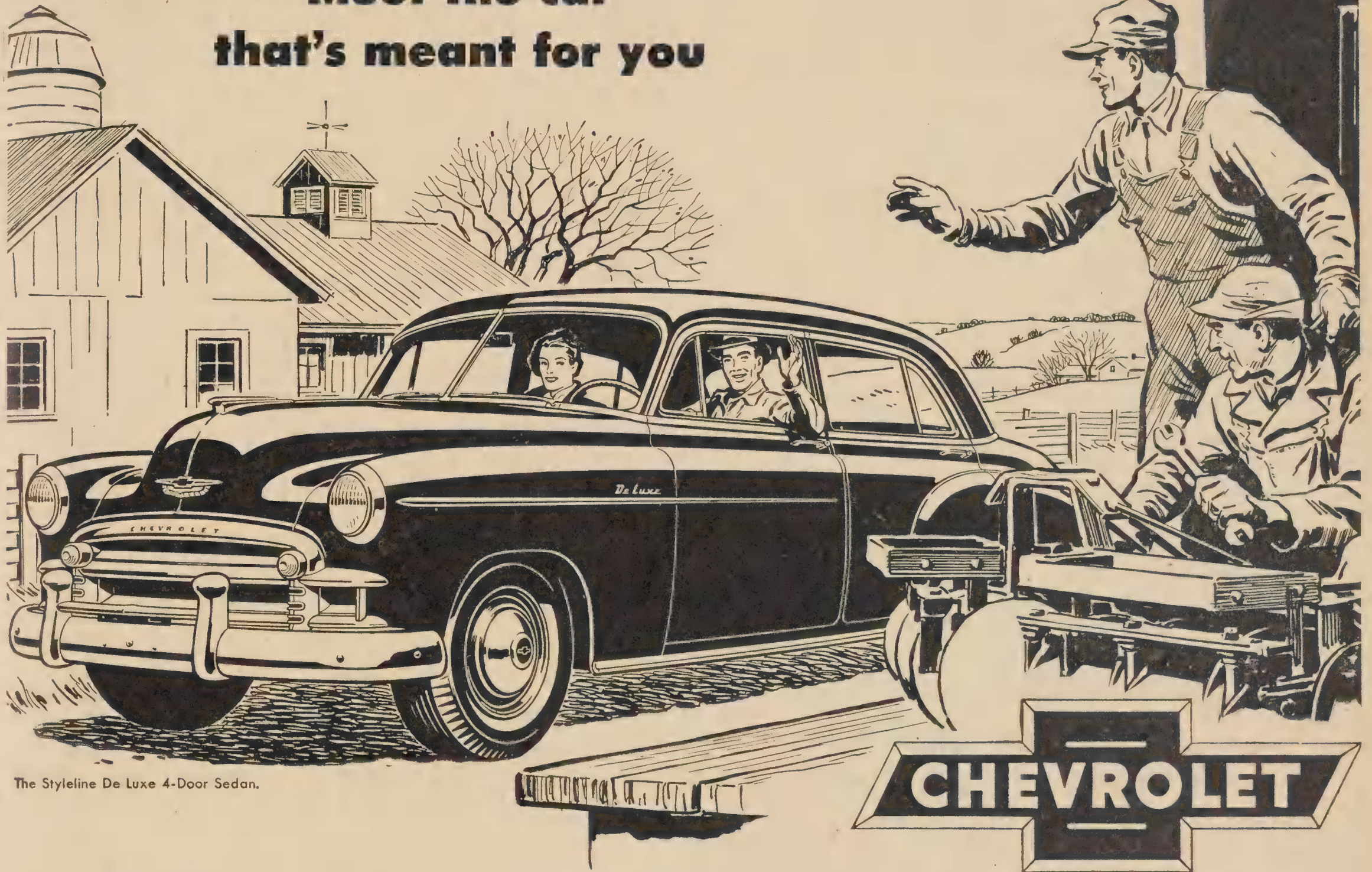


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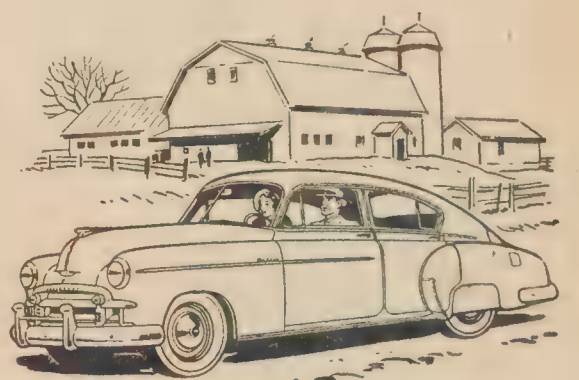
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The lasting good looks of Chevrolet's new all-steel Bodies by Fisher jibe with a farmer's idea of practical car styling. They'll keep their beauty through years of hard use . . . it's built right into them! Here's a car that will make you proud of its smart appearance for a long, long time.



Your whole family rides in uncrowded comfort in Chevrolet's roomy interior. Those wide "five-foot" seats and luxurious new two-tone interiors add an extra treat to Sunday drives. And you'll really appreciate Chevrolet's giant-size trunk on those buying trips to town!



In this new Chevrolet for '50 you ride with unusual smoothness over the roughest country back roads! Center-Point Steering with Unitized Knee-Action Ride assures solid comfort . . . extra ease of handling. It's easy to tell that Chevrolet's the longest, heaviest car in the low-price field!

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This product should be used in accordance with instructions in the package literature. Maintain good management to prevent reinfection.

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Animal Industry Section

LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

30 Rockefeller Plaza

New York 20, N. Y.

Calfhood Vaccination in the Empire State

By E. V. Moore

Assistant Commissioner, N. Y. State Department of Agriculture and Markets

BRUCELLOSIS is a specific infectious disease of animals and of man (undulant fever in man). Only in rare exceptions, if ever, man contracts the disease from other human beings. Thus, the logical or complete solution of the problem of controlling brucellosis in man is to control brucellosis in animals.

There are three distinct types of brucellosis in animals, all of which are communicable to man. *Brucella abortus*, which causes contagious abortion in cattle, is communicable to man in a disease known as undulant fever. *Brucella suis*, most commonly causing brucellosis in swine, is communicable to man as undulant fever. *Brucella melitensis*, most commonly causing brucellosis in goats, is communicable to man as Malta or Mediterranean fever.

History indicates that this disease has existed in man for several centuries. Now that we know that practically all the infection in man comes from animals, it is safe to assume that brucellosis has existed in animals for a very long time. Thus brucellosis control presents two problems—the human or public health problem, and the economic or livestock health problem.

Heavy Losses

The economic or livestock problem has many complications. Untold millions of dollars have been lost by New York State livestock owners from brucellosis. The most spectacular loss to an owner is the loss of calves, particularly to breeders of purebred cattle. The loss in milk production is estimated to be from 20 to 25 per cent, and in some instances much higher. A great many cows infected with brucellosis develop sterility complications, quite a percentage of which are permanent. There is also a big loss in the market value of the infected animals as well as a further loss to the livestock owner by having the infection spread to other animals on his farm.

When I came to Albany in 1943, the major problem confronting our Bureau of Animal Industry was how to control brucellosis or Bang's disease in cattle. At that time there were two basic methods of control — test and slaughter, and calf vaccination. Our department was conducting a limited test-and-slaughter program for the control of brucellosis which involved at its maximum 2,800 herds and was costing the State \$300,000 a year. The records showed that this procedure was not economically sound and no new herds were accepted after 1940.

Before becoming associated with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, I was convinced from my own clinical experience of 25 years in general veterinary practice in one of the best dairy counties in the state that vaccination with *Brucella* Strain 19 was a valuable weapon in the control of brucellosis.

We called together many representative breeders and agricultural and veterinary leaders of the State with the hope of formulating a workable vaccination program. It was the opinion of this group that any successful plan must be adaptable to any type of herd. We adopted two plans—one (Plan A) providing for annual blood test and vaccination of the calves, and the other (Plan B) providing for vaccination of calves without herd blood test. The ultimate goal of this program is to build up clean vaccinated herds. A clean vaccinated herd is one in which all unvaccinated animals over 12 months of age and all vaccinated animals over 30 months of age have passed a blood test.

Our Plan B (vaccination without herd blood test) was instituted to fit the needs of commercial dairymen and to build up great reservoirs of vaccinated cattle in order to protect the milk supply, and also to furnish replacements for vaccinated herds—not because we had any lack of confidence in the blood test. In fact, at the present time the blood test is the best yardstick I know of that we can use in determining whether brucellosis exists in an animal.

Vaccination with *Brucella* Strain 19 has proved to be a valuable weapon in the control of brucellosis. With five years' experience and with more than 829,000 vaccinated calves, we have found that, while immunity secured from calf vaccination is not a cure-all, the resistance developed in the individual animal has been very effective.

Real Progress

Since its inauguration, our calf-vaccination program has been requested by 65,000 herd owners; and we have vaccinated more than 829,000 calves. We now are vaccinating nearly two-thirds of all the calves being raised annually in New York State. These 65,000 herds under the program are more than half the total number of herds in the state. They represent a very large percentage of the commercial milk-producing herds and of the herds where brucellosis is a problem. A large percentage of the herds which have entered the program during the last six

(Continued on Page 18)



Here are 4 generations of animals bred artificially through the New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative. The animals are standing in order with the great granddam on the left. The owner is Badgley Webb of Cherry Valley, N. Y. Mr. Webb is a charter member of the Cooperstown Artificial Breeders Cooperative. He has 26 animals in his herd and all except two are from NYABC sires.

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What Alfalfa Needs

By GEORGE SERVISS

FOR HAY purposes on land that is adapted to it, alfalfa has no equal from either the standpoint of yield or quality of hay. This has been recognized by farmers and agricultural specialists for many years.

In recent years, two comparatively new legumes, ladino clover and birds-foot trefoil, have been publicized so much that we have tended to forget about alfalfa. We are not criticizing the publicity on ladino clover and birds-foot trefoil; they fill a real need and publicity is necessary to get them used to the extent they should be and in the right situations.

The number one requirement to grow alfalfa is lime. Unless a soil is limed so that the reaction is close to the neutral point, results are bound to be disappointing and the seeding is quite likely to fail. Anyone who is planning a substantial amount of alfalfa in the seeding mixture should have a test made on his soil and lime accordingly. It is unwise to guess on lime needs where alfalfa is concerned.

The next requirement is a soil that is well drained and has good depth. The deeper the soil the better alfalfa roots will go all the way to the water table or bedrock unless a tight hardpan interferes.

Third, there is the matter of fertiliz-

er, liberal use of phosphorus, and on the majority of fields in the Northeast, potash also. Farmers usually use some fertilizer at planting time, but most do not follow up with regular top-dressings. Most alfalfa is seeded on wheat or with oats and if the amount of fertilizer recommended for the small grain is used, the alfalfa will usually get off to a good start. While phosphate and potash mixtures such as the 0-20-20 or 0-19-19 plus borax may be applied at any time of the year, right after first cutting may be the best time. This is because the supply of available potash in the soil is not ordinarily as high then as in the early spring.

Grimm has been the standard variety for many years, but better varieties have been developed, although there is not yet sufficient seed supply for large scale use. **Atlantic** is the top variety for New Jersey and has outyielded other varieties in New York for stands of two years' duration. **Buffalo** ranks close to **Atlantic** in New Jersey and **Kansas Common** is preferred to **Grimm** in the southern half of the state. In New York, **Ranger** should be the number one choice for seedings to be kept three or more years; it is wilt resistant and winter hardy. **Northern Variegated** is of **Grimm** or closely related strains in origin and, so far as we can see, fully as good.

There's Money in Maple!

By JACK SPAVEN

IN A STATE known for maple and milk, some Vermonters give the nod to maple when it comes to making money. Noah Fleury of Richford, Vermont, says that his sugar bush brings him in as much money as 20 cows would.

"Sugaring returns the highest pay per hour of work of any farm enterprise. What's more, when your initial investment for the rig, buckets and other equipment is made a big share of the price received for the syrup is clear profit in your pocket. For a cash crop, I'll pick sugaring every time," says the Richford farmer.

Noah Fleury should know since he was picked as the Vermont Maple Man of 1949 by the Vermont Sugar Makers' Association. He received the E. H. Jones Maple Industry Improvement Award at the Union Agricultural Meetings held in February at Barre, Vermont. He thinks that a farmer who sells off his maple orchard for lumber can't see any farther than his nose. A lumber buyer offered Fleury \$3,000 for his sugar orchard a few years ago. He refused. The next season proved that his judgment was good because he harvested enough sap to make \$3,000 worth of syrup. He has a 260-acre farm which carries 40 milking cows. His sugar bush covers 15 acres and he hangs 2,500 buckets and has 500 additional taps connected by a tree-to-

tree pipeline.

Last season, Fleury made 537 gallons of syrup. Ninety percent of this was fancy grade. He admits that in a good sugar year he has made as much as 800 gallons of syrup from his trees.

The Vermont farmer has built his sugar bush and sugaring equipment to its present state of perfection over a 20-year period. John Weir, Franklin County forester, praises Noah for his long-range program. He has fenced his cows out of the maple orchard and thus protected the maple seedlings. He has an intensive program of thinning maple trees and cutting weed trees in the bush. Fleury has improved the layout of his sugar house and put in a new dumping tank in one section of the orchard to save time and labor.

His sugar house has a cement storage tank, which is unusual in Vermont. About two-thirds of the tank is located below ground level. It is completely covered with walls and roof and located just outside his sugar house. Fleury claims that this tank keeps the sap cool and he prefers it over the usual metal storage tank. The secret of using a cement tank, he says, is to clean it completely each time it is emptied.

The Vermont Maple Award winner collects sap from some of his best trees by a pipeline connected to the storage tank. He favors this method of sap collection and wishes that more of his trees were located on a slope so that this gravity-flow system could be used. He cautions other sugar makers on the use of the tree-to-tree pipeline saying that there must be enough slope to the line so that the sap will not collect and freeze.

Clean buckets properly stored mean high quality syrup, says Noah Fleury, Vermont Maple Award winner. Mr. Fleury is shown (right) with his son Dennis.

—Photo By Jack Spaven.



Peebles' KAF-KIT Must do a Job for You or it Costs You Nothing!

Now you can raise big, husky "milk-fed" calves on practically no whole milk. You can cut calf-feeding costs 1/3 or more — save 250-500 lbs. of milk per calf. Peebles' KAF-KIT replaces milk *safely* because it's *made* from milk — 98% milk serum solids plus guaranteed available amounts of Vitamins A, D and Riboflavin. That's why KAF-KIT raises calves with real milk-fed "bloom" and vitality. It's easy to feed. It remains in suspension during feeding.

See your KAF-KIT dealer now. We're so confident that KAF-KIT will develop the finest calves you've ever raised that we want you to try it at *our* risk. Feed KAF-KIT as directed for 7 weeks. If you are not completely satisfied with the feeding results, your money will be refunded. This offer is good on all KAF-KIT purchased before May 1, 1950. Don't delay! Order your KAF-KIT now.

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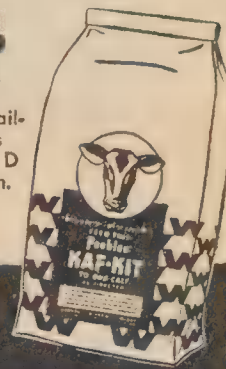


"At 4 months, KAF-KIT raised calf is as big as 6 month old calf on another replacement."
D. E. Santore,
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"I have raised 18 calves on Peebles' KAF-KIT. I like it because it seems to eliminate scours."
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KLEEN-EZEY

AVERAGE PLATE COUNT OF RAW MILK FOR 14 DAYS

Before using KLEEN-EZEY



After using KLEEN-EZEY

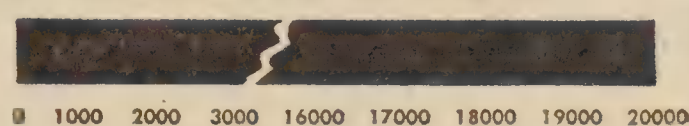


It is a fact that these good things will not with a luminous and simple quality can diminish. At present the cost of using the detergent-sanitizers is slightly above the cost of using alkaline, chlorine systems but is expected to come down as sales volume increases. Dr. Hucker gives credit to Dr. N. E. Lazarus of Lazarus Laboratories, Inc., Buffalo, for being first in the country to put a liquid detergent-sanitizer on the market commercially. "He was in my office the day after my New York speech in 1939," said Dr. Hucker, "and I consider him the pioneer in the commercial field." Dr. Hucker has been working with other sanitation problems of the dairy industry.

— American Agriculturist — Jan. 21, 1950

AVERAGE PLATE COUNT OF PASTEURIZED MILK FOR 14 DAYS

Before using KLEEN-EZEY



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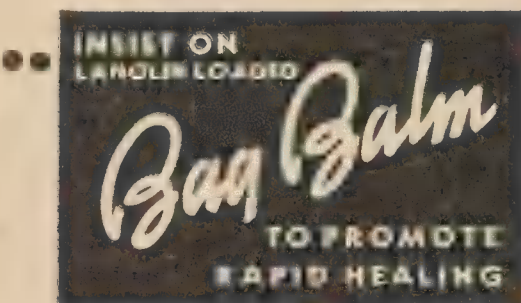
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no inferior ingredients. HEALING ACTION is the only objective of this famous ointment—guardian of tender udder tissues. BAG BALM is equally fine in healing jobs on all farm animals.

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DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Lyndonville 50, Vt.



CALFHOOD VACCINATION IN THE EMPIRE STATE

(Continued from Page 16)

months are clean or nearly clean. In most cases, Plan B herds that have been under constant vaccination for three to five years will be found, when blood tested, to be free or nearly free from brucellosis. The few remaining reactors usually are the older members of the herd and are expendable.

During the last five years while the Plan B herds have been showing marked improvement, our Plan A herds have been progressing more rapidly and we now have approved 3,436 as brucellosis free under this plan. (An approved herd is one which has not shown a reactor on two successive annual blood tests.) Under this plan we have more than 12,050 clean herds and approximately 8,500 which have only one or two reactors. Under our program to date we have 15,486 herds that are negative to brucellosis and 8,500 more almost free from the disease.

Cooperation Needed

We have demonstrated the clinical value of our brucellosis-control program by building up a large reservoir of vaccinated animals. Now that we have a reserve supply of vaccinated animals we can concentrate on increasing the number of clean vaccinated herds, which is the ultimate goal of our program.

The task, however, is still big and demands hard work and cooperation of dairymen, health officials and veterinarians. The program has not been dramatic but the results are becoming impressive, and we are confident the job can be done. It is not necessary to live with brucellosis under our vaccination plan. We are looking forward to the day when all the cattle in this state will be in clean vaccinated herds.

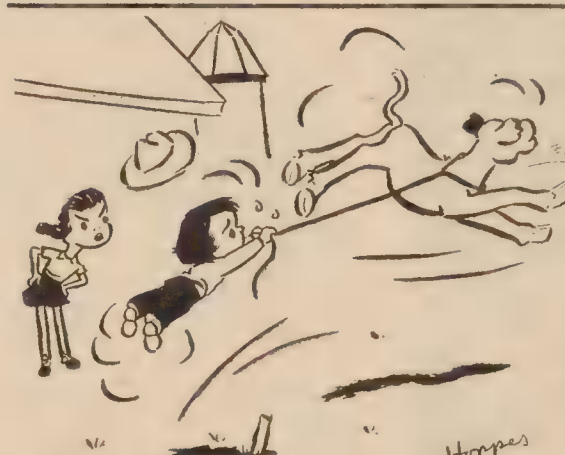
We of the Department of Agriculture and Markets are interested in building up clean vaccinated herds that will stay clean. There are two reasons why our clean vaccinated herds should stay clean—the individual animals have protection and the cycle of transmission of the disease has been broken. The New York State calf vaccination program has some casualties, but it is still our best defense against brucellosis. Brucellosis is a long way from being eradicated in New York State, but it has ceased to be the No. 1 enemy of the livestock industry.

—A.A.—

CUD INOCULATION

Dr. J. W. Hibbs of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station says that giving young calves some of the cud material from a dam is useful in encouraging rapid growth. In explaining this recommendation, Dr. Hibbs points out that the stomach of dairy cows contains certain bacteria which make proteins and vitamins available, but that there are none of these so-called rumen bacteria in the stomach of a new born calf.

The process called "cud inoculation" from old cows encourages the rapid development of these bacteria in the calf, and the calf thereby is able to use larger amounts of good quality hay and simple home-grown grain mixtures.



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W. E. Senn, owner of Senn's Dairy, grows his own grain — except for concentrates. He does his own milling and mixing on the farm — and he premixes MinRaltone, as well as allowing his prize Jersey herd free access to it. Mr. Senn has this to say about MinRaltone, "We've been feeding MinRaltone for about a year and a half. It's been a worthwhile investment for us because it insures that our stock won't lack essential minerals needed for health, production and reproduction."

Now is the time to help safeguard your profits and the health and continued productivity of your stock. Follow the lead of successful dairymen — feed MinRaltone to your herd. MinRaltone protects against Hidden Hunger* because it contains 11 essential minerals with Vitamin D. Write for free MinRaltone feeding booklet and complete details.

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Letters to the Editor



BLOWING OFF STEAM

I would like to ask how I can make my opinions known on some of the current political issues that would affect our industry; namely, dairy farming.

I am very much against the Brannan Plan because I feel if it is put into effect we will cease to be individual farmers and become government employees whether we want to or not.

Personally, the idea of having some guy in Washington who never saw a cow tell me what I should or shouldn't do burns me all over.

How can I "blow off steam" to congressmen?—Reader.

YOU HAVE raised some very important questions but I doubt very much if there is any single answer to them.

However, I am quite convinced that our representatives, both state and national, do their very best to reflect the opinion of their constituents. Unfortunately, however, it seems that there is some basis for the idea that when a legislator is positive in his actions, those who favor such actions are more than likely to stay away from the polls in considerable numbers on election day, while those that oppose him are certain to be there in full strength. You can't blame a congressman for thinking of those things and being very much disillusioned when he follows what he thinks is right and what some of the folks back home urge, only to find that he doesn't get re-elected.

Also, it is my own firm belief that all of us must talk less about the shortcomings of the other fellow and look more closely to our own situation. By this I mean that little is accomplished when farmers complain about the abuses of Labor and rail against those who are fostering a welfare state, if, at the same time, farmers accept high price supports and urge that they be put still higher. Likewise, nothing is gained when Labor groups claim that farmers and industry have been making big profits but refuse absolutely to correct any of the troubles within the Labor ranks.

To get down specifically to some suggestions regarding your question, the No. 1 requirement is voting on election day. Many farmers pride themselves that they never miss an election, but nevertheless records show that voters do stay away from the polls in great numbers. Nothing is quite so conducive to a perpetuation to political control—particularly by the wrong fellows.

Second, you can express your opinions to your legislators and such expressions do carry weight. To be most effective, such expressions need to be reasonable and based on facts rather than prejudices.

You can always reach your congressmen and representatives by addressing the Senator from your state at the Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. and your Congressman by addressing him at the House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Perhaps your influence can be just as effective if you will make your position known to heads of farm organizations; for example, A. S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, 744 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C., or Allan Kline, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, 109 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago 2, Ill.

Third, you can foster discussion of the problem facing us in your own neighborhood.

— A. A. —

Horses fed largely on coarse roughage and forced to drink ice-cold water are easy victims of colic.

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A profitable dairy cow must produce from all 4 quarters. Teat injuries lead to udder injuries. That's why thousands of successful dairymen would not be without DR. NAYLOR DILATORS — ready to use at the first sign of teat trouble.

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3. Keep the teat open and encourage a normal milk flow during the healing process.

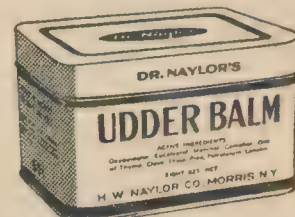
EASY TO USE. Simply keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand. Dr. Naylor Dilators fit large or small teats.

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Here's a new 1950 seed catalog that's different. It tells how to get better crops, bigger yields, more profits. Contains practical suggestions on fertilizing, cutting silage, controlling insects and pests and many other tested practices that mean more cash in hand at harvest time. It's also an up-to-the-minute factual seed catalog with the latest information on "Buffalo" Alfalfa, "Cumberland" Clover, Ladino, "Clinton 11" Oats, Birdsfoot Trefoil, and other new farm seeds that are growing in popularity. Write today for your FREE copy. Address A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., Box 43A, Landisville (Lancaster County), Penna.

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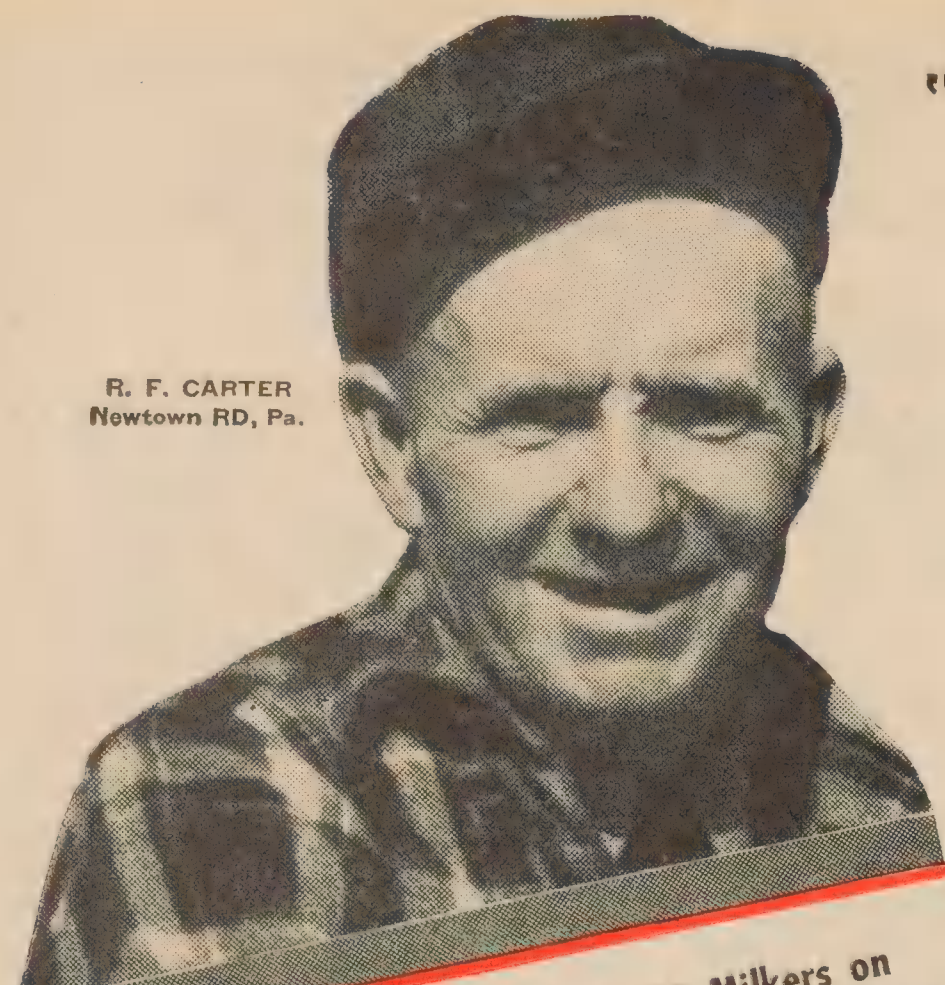
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R. F. CARTER
Newtown RD., Pa.

"\$99³⁸ Extra Cash per acre with AGRICO in side-by-side Fertilizer Check!"

"LAST season, in a side-by-side field test, I compared AGRICO FOR POTATOES with another fertilizer of similar analysis on my Katahdin crop," writes Russell F. Carter, of Newtown RD., Pa. "Both fertilizers were applied one ton per acre, and all other factors were equal in every respect.

"Yields were carefully checked, and we found that AGRICO FOR POTATOES produced 606 bu. per acre, grading (2-inch screen) 79% No. 1's or 478 bu. of No. 1's per acre. Bear in mind, this is without irrigation. The potatoes grown with the other fertilizer yielded 529 bu. per acre and graded (2-inch screen) 75% No. 1's, or 396 bu. No. 1's per acre.

"In other words, Agrico produced 82 bu. MORE No. 1's per acre. With potatoes averaging \$2.02 per cwt., the 82 bu. (49.2 cwt.) EXTRA per acre with AGRICO meant \$99.38 EXTRA cash return per acre.

"This extra return paid the entire cost of the Agrico application almost twice over!

"This speaks for itself—there is no doubt which fertilizer I'll use in

1950. It will be the fertilizer that really pays off in quantity and quality—that's Agrico!"

Similar Results On All Crops

What Mr. Carter says about Agrico is backed up, as you'll see here, by similar results throughout New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Farmers put Agrico to the test, see for themselves what a real crop-producer it is—then use Agrico year after year, simply because they find it pays them well to do so. Laurids S. Pedersen, of Stanley RD-1, N. Y., puts it like this:

"Some years ago, when I was at Wayside Farms, Stanley, N. Y., I closely observed some side-by-side field comparisons in which Agrico produced bigger yields of better quality corn. As a result, I've been a steady user of Agrico for over 10 years, and results have been altogether satisfactory.

"In 1949, for instance, our yield was 129.39 bu. shelled corn per acre. We used DeKalb Hybrid 404A seed and plowed-down 100 lbs. of AGRICO FOR CORN along with 12 tons manure per acre on alfalfa sod. We also applied 250 lbs. of Agrico per acre when planting.

"Agrico gets a big share of the credit for this excellent corn crop, and we're glad to recommend not only AGRICO FOR CORN but the special Agrico Fertilizers for the other crops, too."



LAURIDS PEDERSEN
Stanley RD-1, N. Y.

"\$1709⁰⁰ NET GAIN from 30 Milkers on 10-acre Renovated Pasture"



D. WORTHINGTON, JR.
Great Barrington, Mass.

"Agrico gives us remarkable results on pastures and haylands," says Donald Worthington, Jr., of Great Barrington, Mass. "For First Prize Winner in the 1949 Massachusetts Green Pastures Contest. 'For instance, we re-seeded 10 acres of run-down land, fertilizing with AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH, 500 lbs. per acre. Records for the same 5-month period in 1949 and 1948, for the same herd of 30 cows, show an INCREASE of 20,100 lbs. of milk, with no supplement or grain feeding. It cost \$502. to renovate the 10 acres, but the EXTRA milk alone was worth \$2,211, so we made \$1709. EXTRA net profit, which is \$170.90 extra profit per acre, or \$56.96 extra profit per cow."

"5-FOLD INCREASE IN BEEF INCOME"



J. D. BROWN, JR.
Ellicott City, Md.

"Five years ago, I started out in the feeder steer business with 500 acres of land that took 3 acres per steer," says J. D. Brown, Jr., of Beaver Brook Farms, Ellicott City, Md. "Now I am pasturing 800 steers on 500 acres for 210 pasture-days a year. The use of lime and plenty of Agrico Fertilizers and 18% NORMAL Superphosphate has enabled me to increase beef production on this farm from \$12,525. in 1944 to \$60,000. in 1949. In other words, my farm now produces 5 times as much beef!"

THESE
FARMERS
SAY:

"Fertilize with AGRICO—IT'LL PAY YOU WELL!"

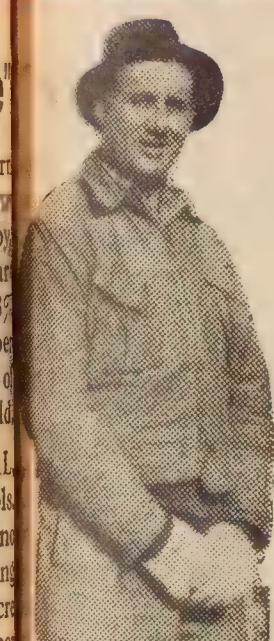


R. H. BOOTHBY
Livermore Falls, Me.

"\$102⁰⁰ EXTRA CASH per acre"

"Your A.A.C. Soil Service did me a good turn by informing me in time where my soil was low in phosphorus," writes R. H. Boothby of Livermore Falls, Maine. "In 1949, on part of my potato crop, I plowed down 18% NORMAL Superphosphate, 1,000 lbs. per acre, and then made my usual application of Agrico, 2500 lbs. per acre, over the entire field.

"Where we plowed-down 18% NORMAL we dug 219 bbls. (657 bu.) per acre—39 bbls. (117 bu.) MORE per acre than where 18% Superphosphate was plowed down. Running the potatoes over the grader, we had 51 100-lb. sacks MORE per acre where we used both Agrico and 18% NORMAL—worth \$102. MORE per acre, at \$2. a sack."



VERNON M. BANDEL
Ellicott City, Md.

"21 BU. MORE CORN PER ACRE"

"I'm money ahead where I followed the advice of your Soil Service," says Vernon M. Bandel, of Ellicott City, Md. "Soil tests of my corn land showed that no lime was needed but the soil was low in available phosphorus. I decided to check your recommendations by plowing down 18% NORMAL Superphosphate on 3 acres of a 15-acre field, applying AGRICO FOR CORN as usual, 400 lbs. per acre, on the entire field.

"Where I cut the crop for ensilage, the corn on the phosphated area was heavier—you could tell by the ears going through the cutter that there was much more corn in that silage.

"But my real surprise came when I started to harvest the field corn. I got 21 bu. MORE to the acre in the plowed-down part. At \$1.25 a bu., this extra yield paid me \$26.25 MORE per acre, and I expect to profit on my next crop by the carry-over effect of the 18% NORMAL plowed down."

"NOW I KNOW THERE'S A DIFFERENCE!"



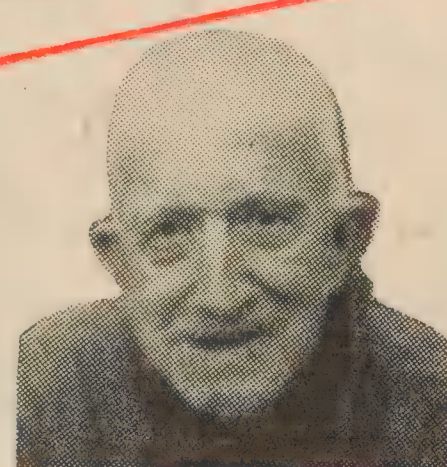
ALLEN E. METZGER
Germansville, Pa.

"We'd heard about Agrico's crop-increasing value for years, but it wasn't until 1949 that we decided to try it," writes Allen E. Metzger, of Cal-Mart Farms, Germansville RD-1, Pa. "We went into it thoroughly, comparing AGRICO FOR POTATOES against two other well-known fertilizers of the same analysis, under the same conditions in all respects.

"The net result was an average EXTRA increase of 16.2 bu. U. S. #1 potatoes per acre with Agrico. In other words, we made \$145.80 EXTRA profit on the 10 acres where we used Agrico. Now we KNOW there's a real DIFFERENCE in Agrico's crop-producing efficiency!"



DAVID GRAIFF, of Vineland, N. J., says: "In the driest season ever, when so many sweet potatoes were cracked and split, my crop, grown with AGRICO FOR SWEET POTATOES, averaged 293 bu. per acre, and the quality was exceptionally good—no cracked, over-sized sweets."



CHARLES WARNER, of York RFD, Pa., says: "We compared AGRICO FOR POTATOES alongside another fertilizer of same analysis, and by accurate measure Agrico gave us 41 bu. MORE potatoes per acre. We've used Agrico for 14 years, because it makes more money for us."



STANLEY TWINING, of Newtown, Pa., says: "A few years ago we compared Agrico against several other fertilizers. Agrico gave us the best yield and quality, so we now use it regularly. Our 1949 Agrico-grown cobbler ran over 665 bu. per acre, 80% U. S. #1, in a very dry year, with no irrigation. Agrico pays well!"



RALPH S. WALSH, of Hampstead, Md., says: "We grow canning peas and want maximum yields. By plowing-down 18% NORMAL, in addition to my regular application of AGRICO FOR TRUCK, I made \$15.40 EXTRA net profit per acre, over the cost of plow-down fertilizer."



FRANK YASKOT, of Pine Island, N. Y., says: "A neighbor recommended AGRICO FOR TRUCK as we'd been having trouble with thin-skinned onions. We used Agrico, 1000 lbs. per acre, and in a dry season, got 484 50-lb. per acre—best quality onions ever grew."

LET AAC SOIL SERVICE AND AGRICO HELP INCREASE YOUR CROP RETURNS

Take the friendly tip of these nearby farmers—use Agrico under your crops this Spring and be money ahead at harvest time. Remember, our free Soil Service will be glad to test your soil and give you economical recommendations for the crops you plan to grow. See your nearby Agrico Dealer—NOW:

AGRICO® Fertilizers and 18% NORMAL® SUPERPHOSPHATE are made only by

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.
Baltimore, Md. • Buffalo, N. Y. • Carteret, N. J. • North Weymouth, Mass. • Houlton, Me.



CLAYTON K. TROYER, of Union City R-4, Pa., says: "In 1949, we used AGRICO FOR POTATOES alongside another fertilizer of same analysis, all conditions alike. We checked yields carefully. Agrico gave us 12.4 bu. MORE per acre. Agrico cost a little more at the outset, but it paid us a lot more profit!"



E. A. WILHELM, of Centerville RD-3, Pa., says: "I found there IS a DIFFERENCE in fertilizers of the same analysis. I used AGRICO FOR CORN as half of my crop and another same-analysis fertilizer on the rest. Agrico produced 169.9 bu. ear corn per acre—6.4 bu. MORE per acre than the other fertilizer."

SEE YOUR NEARBY
AGRICO DEALER—
ORDER EARLY

Remember—There's an AGRICO for each crop... Great crop-producers All!

THE NATION'S LEADING FERTILIZER

BHL



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DIBBLE'S Tested SEED CORN

THERE'S NOTHING BETTER THAN DIBBLE'S

15 Tested Varieties, ALL highly specialized Seed Corn—all guaranteed over 95% germination — all backed by Dibble's "10-day-any-test-or-money-back" guarantee. Bred for YOUR farm! There's nothing better!

Cornell Certified Hybrid 29-3, Wisconsin 275, and 335, Ohio M-15, Ohio K-24, Lowe Improved Hybrids No. 38 and Moo-Mix, Mammoth White Dent, Lancaster Sure Crop, Improved Leaming, West Branch Sweepstakes, Golden Glow, 8 Rowed Yellow Flint, Cornell No. 11. Also Headquarters for ALL Farm Seeds, Grass Seeds, Oats, Barley, Certified and Selected Seed Potatoes.

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LABAWCO Pump has 1,001 year 'round uses—house, garden, farm. 1800 GPH. 30" high. Uses 1/4 to 1/2 HP motor. Does not clog!

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SERVICE
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NO Maintenance Cost!

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Continuous service and exclusive GRANGE features guarantee 100% satisfaction! Here's Why: Correct structural design, top-quality materials, expert construction, fair dealing. Your assurance of **GREATER STRENGTH, LONGER LIFE**. No down payment needed on GRANGE Easy Finance Plan.

Mr. "Bud" Herrington, Meridian, N. Y., standing by the Grange Silo erected 22 years ago says, "Never a cent spent on maintenance. THAT'S TRUE ECONOMY!"

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With no obligation please send full details and FREE illustrated folder:

Name _____

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**SOOTHING
ANTISEPTIC
RELIEF**

**For Sore Teats
Congestion, Cuts and Bruises**

Dr. Naylor's Udder Balm combines the bacteriostatic action of Oxyquinolin with the softening and absorbing action of Lanolin and Essential Oils. A fast, effective ointment for udder and teats—to reduce congestion, danger of external infection and promote clean, rapid healing. Mailed postpaid if your dealer cannot supply.

H. W. NAYLOR CO. • MORRIS 7, N.Y.

Another Dependable **Dr. Naylor** Product

VEGETABLE PLANTS

Tomato \$2.00, 1000, Varieties: Rutgers, Marglobe, Pritchard, California Wonder Pepper \$4.00, 1000, or 65c 100. Hungarian Hot Wax same price. Cabbage, \$1.50, 1000, Copenhagen, Marion Market, Charleston Wakefield, White Bermuda Onion Plants \$1.50, 1000. Porto Rico Sweet Potato Plants \$3.00, 1000.

QUITMAN PLANT COMPANY
QUITMAN — — GEORGIA

ONION PLANTS—Choice Select Yellow or White Sweet Spanish, Yellow or White Bermudas. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Shipping daily until June. 300, \$1.15; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50; 3000, \$4.25; 6000, \$8.00, prepaid.

AUSTIN PLANT COMPANY,
BOX 313, AUSTIN, TEXAS

MAPLE SYRUP Supplies and equipment. Also special designed labels for glass and tin containers. Catalog includes prices, samples. Write—

SUGAR BUSH SUPPLIES CO., LANSING, MICH.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Fresh Dug. Free Circular. **EUREKA Plant Farm,** Bernhards Bay, N. Y.

non-slip

CAT'S PAW
Rubber HEELS & Soles

Spring is Here for the Fruit Grower

(Continued from Page 8)

I have seen. Dormant peach sprays are the only answer to Peach Leaf Curl as in the past. Parathion is going to replace other controls for Pear Psylla if it works as well as last year. By the way, Parathion is down one-third to one-half in price this year.

Pre-Blossom Sprays. Some folks feel that scab will not be too much of a problem from now on, with the new mercury sprays that do a good job of eliminating the scab after infection periods and with the steadily improving sulphurs. Last year was not too bad for apple scab but it is still a big problem and still requires close attention and complete coverage through the period of rapidly growing leaves from dormant through blossom time. The mercury compounds mixed with sulphurs are certainly going to help us knock out scab after these long rainy spells we sometimes get, but they are costly.

Having a duster around with plenty of fine sulphur dust is great insurance for those long periods—especially when you are sweating it out during blossom period. It does not pay to skimp in the use of material here; if you are going to shoot the works on dust, use plenty of it. Some of us are finding that if the ground is not too soft and the rain not too hard, spraying in the rain with double-strength flotation paste sulphur is not too bad in the daytime. The main problem we have when spraying in the rain, believe it or not, is to get water readily enough. Most pumps do not work well in the rain. Of course if you do not have boots and a good rubber suit, you had better wait until afterward and use expensive mercury. After all, no apple crop is worth a bout with pneumonia early in the season. Some folks hold up on dusting in the rain for fear of reducing the set. We have never worried much about this and when we have worried, we have had too much scab and lost out anyway.

Calyx Spray. With early calyx spray on, comes the real battle with insects. Our old friend, lead arsenate, is a must in most areas in New York State, with Curculio gradually building up and coming in fast where lead is left out. In some seasons, Red Banded Leaf Roller begins to come along in enough numbers so that DDD may be indicated in some orchards. With reasonable infestations, DDT combined with the lead will help to take care of this. Let's do a thorough job on calyx sprays. Sometimes a few extra gallons per tree will carry you the extra few days you need to catch up. You have a lot of new leaf surface through blossom time and here is where many of us fall down in getting our surfaces covered.

10-Day Sprays. Some of us are starting a little bit sooner than ten days in order to get the new leaves protected against scab and to take a heavy whack at the Red Banded Leaf Roller which should be very well hatched in the early brood. DDD seems to be the most specific insecticide we have found for the Red Banded although Parathion is very effective when thoroughly applied.

First Cover Sprays. If you can knock out the early Codling Moth completely with these first cover sprays by using enough DDT (2-3 lbs.) and by spraying carefully and thoroughly enough, a good share of your insect problems will be over for the season. Spray all trees whether they have any apples or not. Codling Moth was severe last year and there are plenty of them spun up around the trunks in the orchards. Hot, dry seasons are the ones that build up this insect. If the old Red Banded are still around by the last of July, you had better sock them again with DDD and

(DDD, a close relative of DDT, gave best results in control of red banded leaf rollers in tests at the Geneva Experiment Station. The drawback is that DDD is less effective than standard materials against the other pests that must be controlled along with the leaf roller at this period. DDD at the rate of 2 pounds of the 50% wettable powder in 100 gallons, gave almost perfect control in second brood trials last year. Extension services recommend DDT combined with lead arsenate for first brood control and favor DDD and parathion for second brood control, adding that where control of other pests like mites and aphids may be involved, parathion would be preferred to DDD since it is effective against these as well as the leaf roller.)

Parathion.

Mites a Problem in 1949. The European Red Mite and the 2-Spotted Mite have become increasingly troublesome—especially the 2-Spotted Mite, which builds up fast in the late summer and fall. Research workers have not uncovered anything new or startling in the control of these pests. Parathion has proved to be effective if applied frequently enough and Tetraethyl Pyrophosphates and DN 111 dusts do a good job on those hatched out. The trouble is that there are so many of them and so many stages that two sprays about seven days apart seem to be the only way to bring them to a dead standstill for any length of time.

The Apple Maggot has appeared again in western New York after an absence of some 20 years and proved to be a troublesome pest here and in the Hudson Valley. A regular spray program, according to the research workers, will take care of this pest except in years like last year when they came into the picture near the end of the season from abandoned and semi-abandoned orchards and trees. With economic conditions forcing more orchards out in the 1950's, you may expect more trouble from this old pest.

New Materials to Watch. In addition to the new scab eradicant materials, the fine sulphurs for the control of scab, you will want to watch the new Crag Fungicide which, after blossom sprays, promises to give terrific protection against scab. The Iron Carbamate and Fermate materials appear to control scab without any caustic effects on the foliage. In fact, they may even stimulate the foliage. Their costs will gradually come down. The effects of these materials on mites must be watched. Parathion appears to be wonderfully effective against peach insects, both borers and Oriental Fruit Moth.

— A. A. —

APPLYING FERTILIZER ON VEGETABLE CROPS

In using commercial fertilizer on vegetables there is always a question of broadcasting versus use in the row. Some crops such as beans, peas and corn are injured if the fertilizer is too close to the seed. There is more danger of this on sandy or gravelly soils.

In general, the best results from small amounts come from fertilizer applied in bands. On heavier soils you can apply as much as 400 pounds per acre of most commercial fertilizers in bands 2½ inches to 3 inches from the plants with little danger of injury.

Plowing under fertilizer when used in amounts greater than 750 to 1,000 pounds to the acre is often convenient, but plowing under all the fertilizer on sandy soils may result in loss of nitrogen by leaching.

— A. A. —

Canned peaches left from last year can be chilled and combined with fresh fruits for a summertime dessert.

The Question Box

Is it wise to seed birdsfoot trefoil with sudan grass that is to be pastured? What is considered the best annual hay crop?

I would choose either millet or sudan grass for hay. Both of these are difficult to cure and, of course, are ready for haying late when curing weather is not usually very satisfactory. Sudan grass, of course, is superior to millet for pasture, but I believe in your area I would be inclined to select Japanese millet for hay.

Soy beans make a better hay than either sudan grass or millet when they can be cured in decent shape. However, this is seldom possible in your area. Cow peas are not satisfactory this far north. They are strictly a southern crop.

Another possibility that you might consider is oats. The yield would be somewhat less but if you harvested them at the heading stage, I believe you would find the quality of hay better.

You also ask if it is wise to seed birdsfoot trefoil with sudan grass that is to be pastured. I do not believe it advisable to do this, as the Sudan would provide too much competition for the birdsfoot. It would be better to seed your birdsfoot earlier in the spring with oats. Pasturing off the oats would be very desirable.—Geo. H. Serviss.

Does pruning increase or decrease the growth of a tree?

Pruning is a dwarfing process, in that less wood is grown in a year than is usually removed. Therefore, if a tree is pruned every year it tends to get smaller rather than larger.

The fact that suckers develop in abundance on a heavily pruned tree gives the impression that pruning stimulates growth.

Several years ago there was an article in American Agriculturist describing a method of examining udders of young heifers to determine whether or not they would make good milk producers. Is there any later information on this?

There are still good indications that there is considerable merit in this plan.

It does, of course, take some skill to apply it. At present, in Ohio, Dr. T. M. Ludwick has been using this method on heifer calves in seven state institutions. None of these individuals are yet in production, but when they are, there will be an excellent opportunity to get figures on results covering a large number of individuals.

Can you describe the quincunx system of setting fruit trees?

This system calls for setting trees on the square with trees in the center of each square. These latter trees are usually considered as fillers, but often the orchardist hesitates to remove them before they interfere seriously with the permanent trees. The number of trees is doubled by the quincunx system over the number set in squares.

— A. A. —

POTATOES FOR DAIRY COWS NOW BEING OFFERED

According to Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding," potatoes compare favorably with corn silage when fed to the extent of 24 to 40 pounds per day. They are not as palatable as silage, and cows tire of them sooner. If fed in the above quantity, potatoes do not affect the flavor or odor of milk or cream. However, milk or cream exposed in an atmosphere heavy with potato odor, readily absorbs it.

How to Feed Potatoes

Potatoes must be cut up before feeding them to cows.

The easiest way to cut them up is to run them through the ensilage cutter along with some dry hay to help absorb the moisture.

Small amounts have been cut up with a square pointed shovel in a box, then fed immediately. An old fashioned beet slicer would do a good job.

Farmers can get these potatoes through their local PMA office representative. Usually the PMA office wants a minimum order of five tons. The five tons will cost \$1.00 at the potato cellar.

a tightening up, they are just as unruffled. True farm confidence gained through the years without over expansion or over retraction, and a poise and faith that is an inspiration should be an example to the hurly-burly swish and zoom of our up and down city people. Farm life does put your feet on the ground in more ways than one.

Livestock should hold its own from now on into the summer. The danger of the usual midwinter break in prices is pretty well over. Grass is not too far around the corner. This will take the pressure off forced marketing. Already inquiries are being made for livestock to pasture this summer.

This midwinter demand, mostly at higher prices, again reflects consumer purchasing power—jobs for the many. This is becoming more important than the number of head available. With farm people now a comparatively small part of our population, the great mass of people given jobs, will buy meat just as they have all winter. Strikes or any other kind of upset such as increased taxes that lower the "take home pay" in Labor's pay envelope, lowers farm prices more drastically than ever before.

With full employment and fewer and smaller "deducts" from pay checks, farm prices will pretty well take care of themselves. This is the big fallacy of the so-called Brannan Plan for Agriculture. This Plan tries to regulate

(Continued on Page 29)

Facts You Should Know About . . .

National Grange Companies

ASSETS OVER
\$12,000,000

POLICYHOLDERS' SURPLUS OVER
\$3,300,000

National Grange is Authorized to Write all Forms of Insurances Including Bonds (Except Life Insurance and Annuities.)

Claim Service is Available Countrywide

Annual Financial Statements

December 31, 1949

National Grange Mutual Liability Company

Assets

Real Estate	\$ 100,000.00
Bonds, Amortized Values	6,721,648.22
Stocks, Market Values	470,896.00
First Mortgage Loans	211,281.03
Collateral Loans	8,200.00
Cash in Banks and Offices	2,068,356.95
Uncollected Premiums (less than 90 days due)	808,012.68
Accrued Interest	23,554.65
Other Assets	2,561.97
Total Admitted Assets	\$10,414,511.50

Liabilities

Reserve for Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses	\$3,431,372.17
Reserve for Taxes	192,000.00

Reserve for Unearned Premiums	2,904,800.05
Dividend Reserve for Policyholders	602,000.00
Reinsurance Funds	598,354.79
Other Reserves	75,000.00

Total Liabilities	\$7,803,527.01
Contingency Reserve	\$210,984.49
Guaranty Fund (Special Voluntary Fund)	1,200,000.00
Surplus	1,200,000.00

SURPLUS —	
POLICYHOLDERS	2,610,984.49
TOTAL	\$10,414,511.50

Securities carried at \$425,120.87 in the above statement are deposited as required by law.

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National Grange Fire Insurance Co.

Assets

Bonds, Amortized Vals.	\$1,161,414.89
Stocks, Market Values	231,450.00
Cash in Banks and Offices	198,916.68
Uncollected Premiums (less than 90 days due)	76,538.46
Accrued Interest	5,025.59
Other Assets	4,881.75
Total Admitted Assets	\$1,678,227.37

Liabilities

Reserve for Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses	\$ 36,000.00
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	478,356.92

Reserve for Taxes	127,000.00
Dividend Reserve for Policyholders	84,219.54
Reinsurance Funds	170,748.54
Other Reserves	10,000.00

Total Liabilities	\$906,325.00
Contingency Reserve	\$171,902.37
Capital Stock	250,000.00
Surplus	350,000.00

SURPLUS —	
POLICYHOLDERS	771,902.37
TOTAL	\$1,678,227.37

Securities carried at \$263,000.00 in the above statement are deposited as required by law.

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By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

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So You Need a Garden Tractor!

(Continued from Page 14)

grass where he wanted more lawn. He used the sickle bar just once and never had to use it again—the power lawn mower kept the grass down easily.

The garden tractor and rotary tiller manufacturers who supplied us with material and pictures for this article all have attractive, multi-colored booklets describing their various pieces of equipment. Mention this *American Agriculturist* article and they'll promptly send you their booklets and price lists, and answer any specific questions you may have about their products. Some sell direct from the factory and others will advise you of the name of your nearest dealer.

Manufacturers

Tractors mentioned in the following list are two-wheeled unless otherwise noted. Variety of models is indicated by horsepower range:

S. L. Allen & Co., Inc., 5th St. and Glenwood Ave., Philadelphia 40, Pa.—Planet Jr. tractors.

Ariens Co., Brillion, Wis. — Gardener rotary tiller.

Bolens Products Division, Port Washington, Wis.—Handi-Ho, Power-Ho, Gardener and Ridemaster one, two and four-wheel tractors, 1.3 to 5.0 h. p.

Bready Tractor & Imp. Co., Solon, O.—Bready tractors 1½ to 2½ h.p.

Chain-Tred Tractor Co., 7110 N. E. 42nd, Portland 13, Oregon—Crawler type tractors 2½ to 5½ h.p.

Combination Saw & Tractor Co., Box 820, Denton, Texas—combination saw and tractors, 8 and 14 h.p.

James Cunningham Son & Co., 13 Canal, Rochester, N. Y.—Home Gardener, Truck Gardener tractors, 1½ and 4½ h.p.

R. D. Eaglesfield Corp., 2,099 Montcalm St., Indianapolis, Ind.—Eaglesfield tractors 1½ and 3 h.p.

Earthmaster Farm Equipment, 10,777 Vanowen St., Burbank, Cal.—Earthmaster tractor, 1½ h.p.

Eastern Tractor Mfg. Corp., Kingston, N. Y.—Gardenaids tractors, 1½ and 2½ h. p.

Engineering Products Co., 915 Niagara St., Waukesha, Wis.—Economy 4-wheel tractors, 6½ to 8½ h.p.

Cheston L. Eshelman Co., 119 Light St., Baltimore 2, Md.—Kulti-Mower 2 and 3 wheel tractors, 1 to 3 h.p.

Fulton Mfg. Co., 2,436 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.—Do-More tractors, 1½ to 4 h.p.

Garden Pal Tractor Sales Corp., 8,941 Killingsworth St., Portland, Oregon—1-wheel, 1.6 to 3 h.p.

Community Industries Ass'n., 811 So. Hamilton St., Sullivan, Ill.—George 1-wheel tractors, 2 h.p.

Grand Haven Stamped Products Co., Grand Haven, Mich.—3 and 4-wheel riding tractors, 8 h.p.

Gibson Mfg. Corp., Longmont, Col.—Gibson light 4-wheel tractors, 6 and 12 h.p.

Gravelly Motor Plow and Cultivator Co., Dunbar, W. Va.—Gravelly 1 and 2 wheel tractors, 5 h.p.

Jari Products, Inc., 2,938 Pillsbury Ave. Minneapolis 8, Minn.—Jari tractor for sickle bar or sprayer units only.

King-Wyse, Inc., Archbold, O.—King-Wyse tractor, 6 h.p.

C. M. Livingston & Son, 5,033 W. 6th, Tulsa, Okla.—Livy tractors, walking, 1½ to 5 h.p.; riding, 5 h.p.

Lodge & Shipley Co., 800 Evans St., Cincinnati 4, O.—Choremaster 1-wheel tractors, 1.3 to 3 h.p.

Marine Iron Works, Inc., 1,120 East D St., Tacoma 2, Wash.—Mighty Man tractors, 2 to 5 h.p.

Mayrath, Inc., Dodge City, Kan.—Mayrath 4-wheel tractors, 5 and 8½ h.p.

Melin Industries, Box 1, Cleveland, O.—Farm Craft tractors 3 to 7½ h.p.

Mulsifier Implement Co., 7,744 Hamilton, Detroit, Mich.—Mulsifier Rotary tiller, 6 h.p.

National Steel & Shipbuilding Corp., Harbor Drive at 28th, San Diego, Cal.—Lincoln light 4-wheel tractor, 6 h.p.

Natvik & Co., Box 162, Columbus, Wis.—Little Giant tractors, 1½ to 3 h.p.

Ottawa Mfg. Co., Ottawa, Kan. — Mule Team 4 wheel tractors 8 to 11 h.p.; 1-wheel tractor, 2 h.p.

Piedmont Tractor Co., Dept. 15, Fort Lee, N. J.—4 wheel Tiger tractor, 5 h.p.

Red-E Tractor Co., Richfield, Wis.—Red-E 2-wheel tractors 3 to 5½ h.p.; 4-wheel tractor, 4½ h.p.



That garden tractors can do a good job mowing heavy timothy is shown here. The tractor in picture is a Bready, 1½ h.p. with cutter bar attachment.

Roths Industries, Inc., Alma, Mich.—Garden King tractors, 3 to 5 h.p.; BesRo 3 and 4-wheel tractors, 6 h.p.

Rototiller, Inc., 102 2nd St. & 9th Ave., Troy, N. Y.—Roto-ette rotary tiller.

Simplicity Mfg. Co., Port Washington, Wis.—Simplicity tractors, 2 and 3 h. p.

Standard Engine Co., 601 W. 26th St., New York, N. Y.—Walsh, Monarch and Twin tractors, 2½ to 5 h.p.

Universal Machinery Corp., 1,815 N. W. Northrup St., Portland 9, Oregon—Universal tractor 1½ and 3 h.p.; and Versa-tiller rotary tiller ¾ h.p.

Waterbury Tool, Waterbury 91, Conn.—Waterbury tractors, 2 to 4 h.p.

H. C. Williams Mfg. Co., Rootstown, O.—Norm True Draft tractors, 3 to 5 h.p.

Winchell Mfg. Co., Inc., Fort Scott, Kan.—Clean Row tractor, 2½ h.p.

— A.A. —

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Hardening is done by keeping the soil on the dry side and by lowering the temperature. The latter can be done by raising the hotbed sash gradually or, if the plants were grown in the house, by setting them outside in a spot sheltered from the wind.

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— A.A. —

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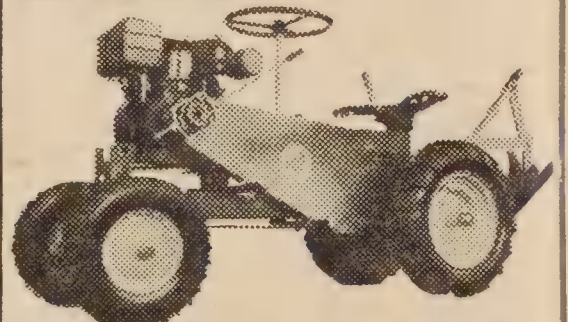
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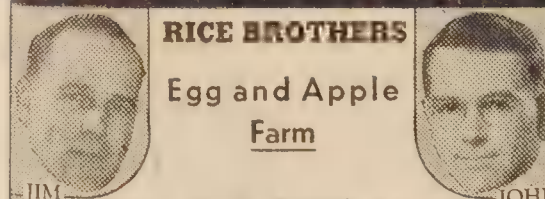
Mrs. Rhoades' letter will be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended upon Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenendoah, Iowa.

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Dampness in the Brooder House

By L. E. Weaver

AS A Southerner might say, "dampness is plumb ornery in brooder houses." The only time it is ever needed it isn't there, and as soon as it is not needed it appears and becomes a plague. It encourages coccidiosis, and probably is one of the reasons why chickens pile up and smother. Also, it makes everything messy, sticky and unpleasant.

When chicks are very small they can't drink very much even though they drink often, and they must be kept very warm. So it often happens that the air in the brooder room is so dry that the chicks actually become dehydrated to some extent, and that is not good. Then is the time, if ever, to keep the windows closed to hold moisture in the house. Fortunately that situation changes very fast. By the end of a week the rapidly-growing brood is usually eliminating plenty of moisture to correct the deficiency. After that, the problem is to keep the floor from getting too damp.

A man once told me that he was sure that wet litter is the only cause when half-grown pullets pile up in a corner and smother. Said he, "When crowding begins I dump a bushel of dry shavings in the corner and that ends the trouble at once." I've never been able to persuade other poultrymen that he was correct, but I do know I will try it if I ever get face to face with the piling problem. Then I'll clean out the wet litter and start over again.

Waterers May Be at Fault

The wettest spots are usually wherever the waterers are, but not always. Fountains set on wire-covered stands help a lot. For one thing the chicks' feet don't get quite so wet, and it seems to me that a lot of wetness is tracked around the house by chicks with wet feet. Improved styles in drinkers are practically doing away with the wet spot around the fountain. The chicks can't get their feet into the water, and the waterers are so shallow or narrow that only the beaks get wet.

Ventilation Essential

As long as there is no way for damp air to get out of the room, the floor is bound to stay wet. This is so very true that in modern broiler houses where thousands of chicks are crowded into one big room, large exhaust fans must run constantly to carry off the moisture and pull in fresh air. Even if it does take a little more coal or oil or electricity or gas to keep the chicks comfortable you will be wise to open the windows or ventilators wider and wider as the chicks grow older and larger.

(Continued on Page 26)



—Cornell University Photo.

Wire-covered platforms for drinking fountains may be of any size or height. They help keep the litter dry indoors and prevent muddy bare spots on range.

FORTIFIED for Life!



Potent in the
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Most poultrymen know that the first few weeks of a chick's life are the most critical. For during this brief period the chick must be amply supplied with every vitamin, mineral, protein and other nutrient needed to build a strong body, frame and vigorous organs... to lay the foundation for later sound growth and maximum production.

That's what we mean by "Fortified for Life." Obviously, no starter can supply the nutritional needs of the bird for the rest of its life. But, there is no more complete, more carefully balanced starter than Pratt's. None will give a chick such a fortified start towards becoming a strong, healthy, heavy-laying hen.

And Pratt's "Double-Duty" Chick Starter is more than just an excellent starter—it is a corrective feed as well. It is made so rich in all critical nutrients that the first few

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AAA Large Type Wh. Leghorns.....\$13.00 \$26.00 \$2.00
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DAMPNESS IN THE BROODER HOUSE

(Continued from Page 25)

The investment in that extra fuel may yield a fabulous return. It could easily be 100 per cent.

Overcrowding

Another cause of wet litter is overpopulation. By the time a person has been in the poultry business ten years or so he will tell you that he can make more money with 100 pullets that were grown right than with 150 just average pullets, and that you can't grow good pullets under crowded conditions. It takes most of us many years and much lost money to learn that fact. It's known as "the hard way." The hope springs eternal that this year we will be lucky and get away with crowding in more than we know we ought to. Fewer chicks would mean dryer litter. Maybe that's the reason that they grow up into better pullets. There is nothing wrong about starting two chicks for every square foot of floor, provided you move half of them to other quarters as soon as they can do without heat, and spread them still thinner when the litter begins to get sticky.

It Can Be the Feed

Many poultrymen have discovered that as soon as they begin the feeding of grain at around 7 or 8 weeks, the wet litter problem is not so bad. It may clear up entirely. There are two good reasons. Last summer at the Poultry Science Association meeting experiments were reported which showed that the more protein in the ration the more water the chicks drank and expelled in the droppings. Also, the higher the percentage of soybean oil meal, the more water the chicks drank and expelled. For the broiler grower this presents quite a problem because soybean oil meal is an excellent and relatively cheap source of protein, and the rate of growth slows down when the chick eats less protein, as happens when you start feeding grain. But the man who is growing pullets for layers need not worry. In fact this may be just what he is looking for. If grain feeding doesn't actually keep the pullets from "laying too young," it can at least cut down a little on the cost of growing them.

In Conclusion

Don't let the brooder room get too dry the first week to ten days. After that, to keep the litter from getting damp, keep windows or ventilators open at all times, increasing the size of opening as the chicks grow. Don't

overcrowd. Use wire stands or "dry litter" drinkers. Start grain feeding at 6 to 8 weeks, to which we might add, use a fairly deep litter (except where floor heat is used) and keep the litter loose by daily stirring.

The Poultryman's Question Box

My poultry house has not been used since I sold the laying hens in December, 1943, and went to California to do war work. This fall we returned and started some poultry for the coming season. The old litter of sawdust was never cleaned out. It was used about four months and has been dry at all times, as this poultry house has a ventilation system to prevent litter from getting wet while in use. I remember reading somewhere that old litter was good to use. Would it be advisable to use this again or should it be cleaned out and new provided?

The only reason I can see for not using the old litter which you mention is the possibility that it may be very moldy. Sometimes when chicks inhale moldy dust they get what is known as brooder pneumonia or aspergillosis. I think if there are any large lumps in the litter I would remove those.

—L.E.W.

I have a back yard flock of 25 hens which are producing pretty well. Would I save money by mixing my own ration?

No! The trend has been toward less home mixing, and certainly it isn't worthwhile especially for a small flock. You will get far better results by selecting a poultry ration put on the market by one of several reliable poultry feed companies and feeding it according to the manufacturer's directions.

My old hens are very slow in coming into production. I am tempted to sell them.

If you do sell them, the chances are you will sell them about the time they are ready to start laying. Old hens need a vacation but shouldn't expect to loaf forever. If they are well-bred and if they are fed properly, they should produce after a lay-off. If they don't, and if they show no signs of laying, dispose of them. It is probable that careful culling early last fall would have removed non-producers then and saved you a lot of feed.

What is meant by the term "pedigreed chicks?"

The term is not absolutely standardized. In general, it means that the parent stock has been tested. The hens are often trap-nested, or at least come

BABCOCK'S Healthy Chicks MAKE GREAT LAYERS



Last year ('48-49) our White Leghorns won as follows at the official egg laying tests: 1. High White Leghorn Pen All Tests. 2. High Pen all breeds in profit class at California. 3. High Leghorn Pen at Western New York and Georgia. 4. High Four Pens all breeds at Pennsylvania. 5. Poultry Tribune Trophy (273.50 eggs and 287.9 points per bird) for high average production all breeders in U. S. competing. This is highest average ever made. 6. We still hold All-Time World Record for one pen.

WE HATCH THE YEAR 'ROUND We hatch White Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, Rhode Island Reds, and Barred Rocks all year... own two hatcheries, with 530,000 egg capacity—three poultry farms and 15,000 breeders. We also carry on a complete pedigree-progeny testing program.



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HAWLEY White Leghorns

increase your poultry income by raising chicks that will give greater egg production with low feed intake. Years of trapnest and progeny-test breeding have established these profitable qualities in Hawley Leghorns: Strong Chicks, Good Livability, Large-type, and High production of big, chalk-white eggs. 10,000 BREEDERS N.Y.-U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN Red-Rock Crosses also available. Order Chicks early. Write for descriptive folder today.

HAWLEY POULTRY FARM

"Where Quality Predominates"

DEPT. 10 BATAVIA, N. Y.

Chapman Chicks for TOP QUALITY and Good Profits

Everything you want in chicks... high livability, fast growth and feathering, good meat quality, and steady production of large eggs... all yours in Chapman chicks. All chicks from our own breeders on our two farms.

N.Y.-U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean White Leghorns New Hampshires Red-Rock (Sex-Linked) Crosses Order your Chapman Chicks soon. Write today for new folder and prices!

CHAPMAN FARMS 238 Warren St., Glens Falls, N. Y.

DANISH'S GOOD CHICKS

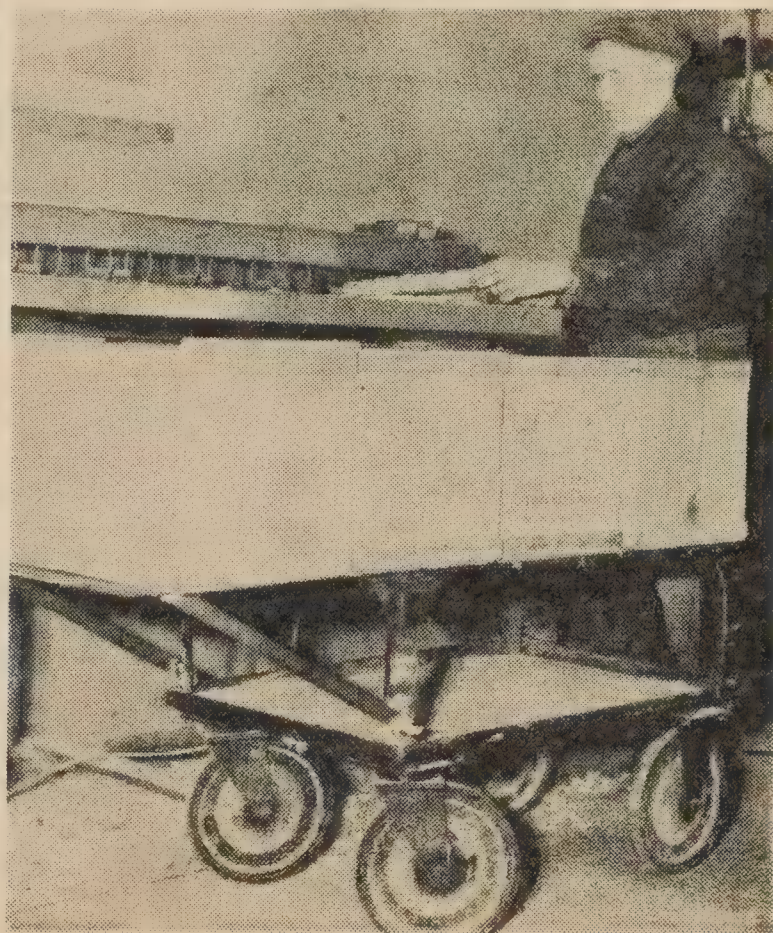
Same quality that makes us profits. Leghorns are large, lay big eggs very soon, do well in contests too. New Hampshires that keep pace with Leghorns in production and have great meat qualities.

Our Rock-New Hampshire crosses, according to our customers, are everything you want—exceptional layers and grow fast into large meat birds. Try them. Satisfaction assured with every order—Write for catalog, new prices.

A. E. DANISH

Route 3, Troy, N. Y.

TIME AND LABOR SAVER FOR THE EGG GRADER



An egg grading cart, made from war surplus materials for \$22, is saving the University of Vermont poultry farm over \$180 a year. The cart holds four cases of eggs, one for each grade. It fits neatly under the egg grader and saves more than a half-hour a day in grading time. Lifting of the crates is also eliminated by the cart, report D. C. Henderson and Harry Whelden of the Vermont poultry department.

—Jack Spaven

WHITE ROCK

BABY CHICKS \$16. per 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS

All eggs used are from our own breeders 100% State Tested—Pullorum Free (tube agglutination method.)

Tolman Rocks are famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. The ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.



JOSEPH

TOLMAN & SONS, INC.

TOLMAN CHICKS get their profitable traits from 50 years of progressive breeding—their rugged health and stamina from breeders that live the year round in open front houses

Send for FREE Circular

WE SPECIALIZE, ONE BREED, ONE GRADE, THE BEST, AT ONE PRICE.

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ROCKLAND MASS.

BARRED ROCKS

WE ARE THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE PRODUCERS OF BARRED ROCK BARY CHICKS.

N.Y.—U.S. Approved
Pullorum Clean

OUR BARRED ROCKS WILL GROW AND FEATHER AS WELL OR BETTER THAN CROSSES. YOU LARGE POULTRY RAISERS—GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

Our breeding is backed by 40 years' experience.

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Tel 11 CALICOON, N. Y.
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Free Circular and Price List

SOUND YOUR "Z" FOR

Quality Chicks—
LEGHORNS
BARRED CROSS
REDS
All chicks are hatched in our own incubators and are from our own blood-tested breeders. Write for our free catalog and learn why it pays to "Sound Your Z."

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM

Danville, N.Y. 12834
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WENE CHICKS

FOR EXTRA EGGS—FOR MORE MEAT

Elmer H. Wene
Wene's Egg Line Chicks are bred to give you top production. Send for information on our money-making White Leghorn pullets or chicks.
MEAT Our Meat Breeders are selected for fast growth, quick feathering, yellow skin and full breasts. Drop us a post card for full details.
DUAL PURPOSE For Meat—Egg Combination get these three-way producers of quality broilers, roasters and large brown eggs. Write for information on these Wene "Heavyweights."

ORDER TODAY Get top Results
Select from Wene's 12 straight Breeds and Crosses. If you're not getting top profits, write us.
SOUND BREEDING is your security. Our rigid breeding program assures maximum livability and highest production.
R.O.P. Sired Pullets from Wene R.O.P. Sired Matings.
U. S. PULLORUM CLEAN
Send POST CARD for FREE Folder and Price List.
WENE CHICK FARMS
BOX C-7 VINELAND, N. J.

Chester Valley Chix

VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Large Type S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks & White Rocks, R. I. Reds, & New Hampshire Reds. Red-Rock Cross. Also Started 4 to 6 weeks old White Leghorn Pullets. Write for our New Prices, etc.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

HATCHING EVERY WEEK—Pullorum Clean Ebenwood Farm Hamps. Nothing better for eggs, meat and profits. Free Catalog. Ebenwood Farm, Box B-50, West Bridgewater, Mass.

STARTED CHICKS 4 to 10 weeks old R.O.P. Sired State Tested Day-Old Leghorns and Reds. FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARM, Paul S. Pellman, Owner, Richfield, Penna.

from trap-nested stock. In the more extended programs, the offspring of the males are tested for egg production, disease resistance, etc. Usually a breeding plan will eliminate entire families that are unsatisfactory, thus making the culling of individuals less necessary.

— A.A. —

BETTER HEALTH FOR CONSUMERS

(Continued from Page 1)

sums to research which, in some cases, is administered by the National Dairy Council.

The American Dairy Association program of advertising is directed at creating a WANT for our product in the mind of the housewife. How many times have you heard this in your own home: "Oh dear! What are we going to have for supper?" If you will observe the advertisements that the American Dairy Association is now displaying in the leading women's magazines, you will find that many of them carry recipes using dairy products. Our program is flexible, and as we discover better ways to reach the public we propose using them.

The distribution of milk is changing. We find that there is a rapid increase in the sale of milk over the counter in stores. Here we witness some of the excellent results of A.D.A. efforts to get milk out from under the counter and to do a real merchandising job by putting milk up in sight in fine refrigerated cases. Today, 76 per cent of all customers shop without a shopping list, and this unplanned shopping has increased 55 per cent in the past 13 years. Today, 82 per cent of the food dollar is spent in the self-service stores and the trend is upward.

The American Dairy Association proposes to have dairymen ready for their share of this business. In our advertising we strive to use informative ads because our studies show that such advertisements out-sell others three to one. We know that 83 per cent of women readers read and clip recipes. We are after their business. We are pre-selling our product before our customers go into their neighborhood store. Good advertising will make people want the products advertised.

I have an abiding faith in my fellow dairymen. I believe if given the opportunity to work out a sales program for themselves, they will rally to it and get results. I sincerely hope that this faith is not misplaced. As a dairyman, how much will you do for yourself in promoting the sale of your milk? Do you agree with me that if we are looking for a helping hand we will find it at the end of our own right arm, and the sooner we get to using it the better off we will all be? If that sounds reasonable, and if you have not done so already, won't you bring that helping hand of your own into action and sign an authorization for the deduction of one penny a cwt. for "Milk for Health?" Every authorization signed now will save time and money toward getting at our program. The time is getting late.

Some authorizations are made by cooperative associations on action of the directors, but each dairyman who does not belong to a cooperative is asked to sign an individual authorization. You can get such an authorization and answers to any questions you may have by dropping a postcard to "Milk for Health, Inc.", Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, New York.

— A.A. —

An interesting booklet of 98 pages has just come to our desk. Its title is "SUCCESSFUL GOOSE RAISING"; the author Lewis Glazer of the Yankee Goose Farm, Box 123, New Haven, Conn. The book covers the matter of breeds, feeding, incubation, management, fattening, slaughtering and dressing. The price of the book is \$1.00.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS CHICKS

Top Quality -- Reasonable Prices

This year get a head start with Clements husky "Maine-Bred" Chicks. Bred especially for high disease resistance, increased stamina, and top egg production.

CLEMENTS RED-ROCK Black Pullets—quick growing, heavy laying—ideal for commercial egg production.

CLEMENTS R. I. REDS—high livability, unusual vigor, and steady production make them profitable for the general or commercial poultryman.

CLEMENTS NEW HAMPSHIREs—increasingly popular with broiler raisers and hatching egg producers.

MAINE—U.S. Approved — PULLORUM CLEAN
Clements quality guaranteed and backed by 39 years breeding experience. Order early to obtain desired delivery dates. Write for catalog.

CLEMENTS BROS FARMS, Box 24, WINTERPORT, MAINE

BIG TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS

Tom Barron Strain

BUY YOUR CHICKS FROM A BREEDER

Don't take chances. Our chicks are from large size, heavy production Barron S. C. W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra Quality Chicks from Blood-tested, healthy, vigorous, selected stock. Straight-Run, sexed pullets or cockerels. Write for price list and folder.

IT PAYS . . .
to buy your chicks from a breeder. And it pays to raise Clauser Leghorns.

CLAUSER POULTRY FARM, Robt. L. Clauser, Box A, Kleinlettsville, Pa.

WOLF "FARMERS' FRIEND" CHICKS

Special Offer

As a reward for ordering your chicks four weeks in advance we will send you WOLF "AAA" SPECIAL MATING CHICKS at the regular "AAA" QUALITY MATING PRICES. Chicks available from 8 Breeds backed by 40 years of rigid flock improvement work. Prompt, courteous service with overnight delivery to most points.

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG
Shows you how to make money with your poultry. Tells all about WOLF FARMERS' FRIEND CHICKS from U. S. Approved-Pullorum Controlled Flocks.

WOLF "FARMERS' FRIEND" HATCHERY
DEPT. 6 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

U.S. PULLORUM CONTROLLED

RAISE LEISTER'S 200-337 EGG R.O.P. Sired CHICKS

ALL POPULAR BREDS—R.O.P. SUPER MATING WHITE LEGHORNS (58.8% R.O.P. Sired) Utility Mated Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, N. H. Reds, Rock-Red & Red-Rock Crosses (Crosses & Reds direct New England Eggs.) Check our early order discount before buying. Our 1950—16 page catalog awaits you. Full descriptions of latest poultry raising facts plus money saving ideas. CHICKS AVAILABLE NOW—straight run or sexed Bred-in-Flocks tested by Official Tube Agglutination method.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad. or write for our new catalog.

Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed.

Shipments Mon. - Thurs. - Unsexed Pts. Chks.	Will ship C. O. D. - Postage Pd. 100 100 100
Large English White Leghorns.....	\$12.00 \$24.00 \$3.00
Black Leghorns, Anconas.....	13.00 24.00 5.00
Barred, White and Buff Rocks.....	13.00 22.00 12.00
New Hampshire & Red-Rock Cross 13.00 22.00 12.00	
Special A. White & Black Leghorns 15.00 28.00 5.00	
Special A. N. Hamps & Rock-Reds 16.00 28.00 15.00	

Sexing guaranteed 95% correct. Our 28th Year.

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

LARGE TYPE	Unsexed	Pts.	Chks
WHITE LEGHORNS	100	100	100
AND BROWN LEGHORNS.....	\$12.00	\$25.00	\$3.00
Barred and White Rocks	14.00	17.00	10.00
N. H. Reds Special AAA	16.00	20.00	10.00
Assorted	11.00	(St. Run Only)	

Also STARTED CHICKS. We Ship Postpaid.
Order now from adv. or write for Catalog.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY BOX A, RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

LEHMAN'S

Special W. Leg. from our own Pens, Str. run \$13., Pts. \$26., Chks. \$3. Eng. Leg. Str. run \$11., Pts. \$22., Chks. \$3. B. Rocks, W. Rocks, N. H. Reds, R. I. Reds, R. R. X., Str. run \$12., Pts. \$18., Chks. \$10.—100. Post pd. B.W.D. Tested Antigen meth. Cir. Free.

LEHMAN STRAWSER'S HATCHERY, McAlisterville, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

LARGE TYPE WH. LEGHORNS. 6 SPECIAL HEAVY BREEDS

from Bloodtested Breeders. Bred for size, type & egg production. Hatches each Tues. & Thurs. Write for Catalog & Prices. STARTED CHICKS.

SHIRK'S HATCHERY, H. C. SHIRK, Prop. BOX AA Rt. 2, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

GIANT PEKINS, Fawn & White Runner, Rouen Ducklings, Toulouse & China Geese, Zetta Poultry Farm, Drifting 2, Penna.

NO NEED TO WEAR A TRUSS FOR RUPTURE

That Binds, Cuts, Gouges, Slips and Does Not Hold

If you must wear a Truss for Rupture, don't miss this. A Post Card, with name and address, is all you send to W. S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 65-H 13, Adams, N. Y. to get FREE, and without obligation, the complete, modernized Rice Plan of Reducible Rupture Control. Now in daily use by thousands who say they never dreamed possible such secure, dependable and comfortable rupture protection. Safely blocks rupture opening, prevents escape, without need for bulky, cumbersome Trusses, tormenting springs or harsh, gouging pad pressure. Regardless of how long ruptured, size, occupation, or trusses you have worn. TRY THIS, and send your Post Card today.

"DUCKS FOR PROFIT" and 25 Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducklings—\$8.00. 100—\$30.00. MEADOWBROOK, Richfield 22, Pa.

POULTS BRONZE & WHITE HOLLANDS AT THEIR BEST. LOWEST PRICES. CIRCULAR. SEIDELTON FARMS
Box A Washingtonville, Pa.

SENSATIONAL VALUES!
TOP QUALITY, U.S. APPROVED, PULLORUM CONTROLLED CHICKS. Immediate shipments. All breeds. Sexed chicks at all times. 100% live delivery. Write today for price list.
MT. HEALTHY HATCHERIES
DEPT., AA, MT HEALTHY, OHIO

ADVERTISING RATES—10 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24. counts as 12 words. Minimum \$1.00. Send check or money order to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**, P. O. Box 514, ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required.

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ORCHARD HILL STOCK FARM offers for sale Carnation and Rag Apple Bred Bull calves from high record Carnation Dams. Sires: Carnation Homestead Hazelwood and R. A. Sovereign Prince. M. R. Klock & Son, Fort Plain, New York.

FRESH AND CLOSE choice Grade Cows and first calf heifers. Also registered and grade Canadian Holsteins, mostly calfhooed vaccinated. Terms arranged. We deliver. Over 25 yrs. at the same address. Tuttle Farms, King Ferry, New York. Roy A. Tuttle, Owner.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Bull born May 1949. Sire—Coldspring's Romulus Anchor, 9 AR daughters, proven for both type and production. Dam made 10444M 545 F Sr2 305C 2x, 14052M 776F Sr3 365C, on retest at 6 yrs. and has in 236 days 11505M 579F. Two nearest dams average 14072M 778F. Also a few well bred heifers. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

REGISTERED Guernsey first-calf heifers. Andrew N. Human, N. Tonawanda, N. Y., Campbell Blvd., R. 1.

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FOR SALE: Registered Ayrshire Bull Calves from Approved Sire and high producing Dams. Prices \$50 and up. Helder Crest Farms, Altamont, New York.

FOR SALE: Registered Ayrshire service bull. Calves. Elmer Fisher, Madison, N. Y.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE. T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

ALWAYS ON HAND—Large selection of top grade cows T. B. and blood-tested. Wholesale and retail. E. L. Foote & Son, Inc., Hobart, New York.

DAIRY COWS, Large Selections of Choice Holstein Cows on hand. Fresh and Close-up. Accredited, T. B. and Blood Tested. In Carload and Truckload lots. Frank W. Arnold, Ballston Spa, New York.

WANTED: Brown Swiss, Guernsey or Holstein herd, of top quality, Bangs free. Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, New York, Tel. 65.

WHOLESALE: 100 close and fresh cows to pick from. T. B. and Bloodtested. Gurwitz Bros., Waterville, N. Y.

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FOR SALE: One bull coming, three as good as polled bull as in New York State, and one eight month old bull. Alex DeBrucque & Son, Canastota, New York.

HEREFORD beef cattle: Registered T. B. Blood Tested. Cow. Heifers. Outstanding bulls at bargain prices. Bob-O-Link Farms, Wolcott, New York.

OUR SPECIAL offering this month is a great two year old breeding bull. One of the thickest, deepest bulls you ever saw. Has tremendous bone and his first calves prove his worth. Guaranteed breeder. Herd approved for shipment to all states. Harold H. Smith, North Rose, N. Y. Phone Sodus 5749.

REGISTERED Hereford Bulls that can qualify to head your herd. Quality individuals, best backing. Mack Park, Wolcott, N. Y. Phone 3604.

REGISTERED Herefords For Sale: 15 yearling bulls. 20 yearling heifers. Come to see their Sires and Dams. We offer the cream of our crop. Eugene P. Forrester, Medina, New York.

SWINE

CHOICE DUROC bred gilts. N. Y. State Fair winners and litter mates, also fall gilts, boars. H. Sincebaugh, Trumansburg, N. Y.

SPOTTED Poland China also Black P.C. service boars all ages. Baby pigs, bred gilts. Purebreds. Large litters. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, New Jersey.

FOR SALE: Fancy pedigreed Chester White Service boars and gilts. Penna. Res. Cham. C. E. Cassel & Son, Hummelston, Pa., R. 2.

PURE Bred Yorkshire gilts from large litters, bred for March & April farrow. Pinelma Farm, Lawrenceville, New York.

CHESTER Whites or Berkshire Cross pigs, 7 to 8 wks. old \$8.00 ea., 9 to 10 wks. old \$9.00 ea. Vaccination 75c extra if wanted. Ship any number C.O.D. or send check or money order. Walter Lux, 44 Arlington Rd., Woburn, Mass.

GREEN Acres Registered Hampshire Bred Gilts. Production bred from popular blood lines. Reasonable. Duane H. Ford, Phone 5401, Elba, New York.

REGISTERED Hampshire Fall Boars from excellent Breeding stock. Right type, production. Write for prices. A. G. Sincebaugh, Ithaca, New York.

PIGS, that eat and grow. P. Chinas, Berkshires, Hampshires, also few Durocs, C. Whites and crosses. Cast-rated, crated FOR here, serum only vaccinated. 6 to 7 weeks \$9. Shoots 30 lbs. \$13, 50 lbs. \$17, 75 lbs. \$20. Free delivery on truck loads, COD on approval. Or send \$20, and we will ship a nice pair of pigs of breed then available express prepaid anywhere N. Y., N. J., Pa., Conn., Md. or R. I. "Live off the Farm and Locker". Mail order. C. Stanley Short, Cheswold 2, Delaware.

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CHINCHILLAS—The world's most valuable fur animal. Chinchilla raising is highly profitable and enjoyable. Inexpensive to feed. No odors. Highest quality, registered breeding stock, and complete information obtainable from Great Bay Chinchilla Farm, Durham Point Road, Durham, New Hampshire.

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MARSHALL'S White Leghorns and Red Rock Crosses bred for high egg production and Marshall's Rock Red Crosses bred for quick broiler profits are from selected strains—farm proven. Special savings on Red Rock Cockerels. Call or write today. Marshall Brothers, RD 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 9082.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM Leghorns, Reds, Crosses. They live, they lay, they pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Details on request. Chester G. Zimmer, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

WEIDNER WHITE LEGHORNS. Established 1921. Famous for their hardiness and high production. Write for price list. Charles H. Weidner and Son. West Shokan, Rte. 2, New York.

McGREGOR FARMS. Leghorns, Reds and Crosses. They are great producers. All hatching eggs produced on our own farms. They are officially tested and Pullorum clean. U. S. and N. Y. approved. New-castle vaccinated. Write for circular. McGregor Farms, Maine, New York.

BABCOCK WHITE LEGHORNS are bred to give you top performance in the laying house. Babcock White Leghorns hold the all-time world record for official contest egg production over all breeds at all egg laying tests. Our new catalog describes these birds and tells you what they will do for you. Babcock Poultry Farm, Route 3-A, Ithaca, New York.

DRYDEN SPRINGS Farm White Leghorns. Excellent producers of large white eggs that bring top market prices. Write to Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Leghorns. 38 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All chicks from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalog. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

CAPON pellets 100-\$3.00; 1,000-\$25.00. Implanter \$2.50. Turkey bits 100-\$5.00; 1,000-\$25.00. Pliers \$.50. Lead heating cables \$.13 foot, pipe thermostat \$.60, plastic cable 6' to 60'. Chicken Rocks, Sidney, N. Y.

IT'S HERE! It's Yours! Our new catalogue tells all about: 1. Selecting breeders for customers' profits. 2. One of New York State's cleanest, best equipped hatcheries. 3. Our fine shipping facilities. Red Rocks and Babcock Leghorns for eggs. Christie Rocks and Nichols New Hamp for meat. Write or call for catalogue and dates. Ball Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Owego, Tioga County, New York.

WESTVILLE Leghorns: Large Northern Grown Leghorns. Write for circular and reserve your favorite hatching date. Fred Schempf, Milford, New York.

BODINE White Leghorns are backed by 28 years breeding experience. Bred especially for Livability, Large Egg Size, and Steady Egg Production. Bodine Leghorns are N.Y.-U.S. Certified. All hatching eggs produced on our farm by N.Y.-U.S. Pullorum Clean breeders. Newcastle vaccinated. Sex-Links (Red-Rocks) also available. Order yours soon. Write today for free catalog. Bodine's Pedigreed Leghorn Farm, Box 20, Chemung, New York.

BRENDER'S Leghorns Sold out till the middle of April. U. S. R.O.M., U. S. R.O.P., U. S. Certified. U. S. Pullorum Clean. We hold top records too. We understand poultry breeding, and we apply it. A clean hatchery, a clean farm. Customers make lots of money and keep reordering. Sorry we cannot fill the demand. We buy no eggs and no stock. Openings available end of April, May and June. Brender's Leghorns, Ferndale, New York.

WHITE EGG FARM. Leghorns. New Hampshires. Certified. Pullorum Clean. Top producing strains. Write for circular. E. R. Stone & Son, Clyde, New York.

CAPONS 5-weeks old. Choice of three breeds. 52c each F.O.B. Buffalo. Full information upon request. Schwegler's Hatchery, 209 Northampton, Buffalo, New York.

McINTYRE WHITE ROCKS. Contest proven strain. All stock pedigreed sired. U. S. Certified, Pullorum Clean. Write for details. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, N.Y.

BLACK Leghorn hatching eggs and stock. Tamworth Swine. Keystone Farms, Richfield, Penna.

PURE White African Guinea Breeders. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, New Jersey.

FORD'S Leghorns from highest producing ROP strain in America. Large birds, large eggs, all from our own breeders. All eggs set, 24 ounces or over. Pullorum clean. Write for details and reduced prices. Vernon Ford, Route 6-A, Lockport, New York.

HOBART POULTRY FARM. Leghorns, Large Birds, Large Eggs. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York. Phone Hobart, 5281.

LAFAYETTE Farm White Leghorns U. S. Approved. Pullorum clean. Write for circular. John Ronner, Red Hook, New York.

GEESE

TOULOUSE Goslings \$2.25 each. Vainauskas Fairview Farm, Fultonville, New York.

PASTURE turned into Poultry Meat with Geese. Free List. Paul Muller, Fultonham, New York.

AFRICAN Goslings day-old \$2.90, White Chinese \$1.95. Weekly hatches. Deliveries March, April. Idle Wild Farm, Pomfret Center, Connecticut.

GOSLINGS: Day old and started. Wh. Embden, Gray African and Wh. Chinese. Pamphlet on request. Adam Kielb, 2493 Drumgoole Blvd., Staten Island 9, N. Y.

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FINE HONEY, 5 lbs. delivered within third zone, \$1.55, Carton 5 lbs. pails \$8.10; buckwheat or Fall flower \$1.25, and \$5.95. Write for special sale offers, Ray Wilcox, Odessa, New York.

HONEY: Delicious Old Fashioned Buckwheat New Crop. 5 lbs. \$1.25—6.5 lb. pails \$7.20 postpaid 3rd. zone. 60 lb. cans \$7.20 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, New York.

TURKEYS

WHITE HOLLAND—Jersey Buff Poults-Eggs. U.S.-N. Y. Pullorum clean. Circular. Hardy Farms, Malone, New York.

BELTSVILLE white turkeys. Poults, Eggs. Breeders. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 22, Pa.

HIGH Pond Farms. Specially rugged old Vermont Bronze Turkey stock, Crossed 50% with Beltsville Broad Breasted Bronze. Combines hardiness with fine conformation. Vt.-U. S. Approved, U. S. Pullorum Clean. Early order with 10% down payment assures preferred delivery date. Also Goslings—Several varieties to choose from. T. R. Bissette, Mgr. Brandon, Vt.

TURKEYS—Genuine Broad-Breasted Bronze, Improved White Holland. For Better Poults at Lower Prices Write: Kline's Turkey Plant, Box G, Middlecreek, Pa.

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RAISE Chinchilla Rabbits! Real profits from breeders, meat, furs, laboratories. Markets supplied! Write today! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

WANTED — Rabbits, 5 to 11 lbs. Write J. Stocker, Ramsey, New Jersey.

NEW ZEALAND Whites. 3 months \$5.00 each. Pay after you receive them. Mostly from Blue Ribbon Ancestors. Good for Meat, Fur, and show. Pedigrees Furnished. 100% Guaranteed. Kelsie Agor, Mahopac Falls, New York.

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FLEMISH Giants, Does 8 to 12 months old, 30c a lb. Davison, Lutheraville, New York.

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REGISTERED COLLIE PUPPIES—Work or Show — Champion sired. Collinette Kennels, Wilton, New Hampshire.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS: Beautiful, Intelligent, Championship breeding. Males \$35.00, Females \$30.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia 482M3.

ST. BERNARD PUPPIES. Registered. Beautiful. Dr. Stewart Gay, Summit Ave., Monticello, N. Y. Tel. 2039.

GENUINE RAT TERRIERS. Pedigreed. Papers furnished. Caswell, Box 1013, Altoona, Penna.

SHEPHERD or Collie Shepherd Cross Pups. Most colors, ages. Wormed, inoculated. Satisfaction guaranteed. Snap Shots. Highland Acres, Fabius, New York.

GENUINE German police pups. Big boned greys. This litter bred from excellent cow dog. Unfriendly to strangers. Reasonable. Unreg. E. A. Foote, Unionville, New York, Orange County.

REGISTERED Collie puppies. Reasonable price, \$25 up. Rachel Rioux, Windham, New Hampshire.

SPRINGER Spaniels—Reg. youngsters—Ready for fall hunting—Repeat breeding by excellent gun dogs — delightful year round companions. Luettgens, R. D. 1, Freehold, New Jersey.

SHEPHERD puppies. Arthur Gibson, DeKalb Junction, New York.

MID-WINTER Low Prices on Reg. Doberman Pinschers. All Ages. \$40.00. H. Calhoun, South Cross Road, Staatsburg, New York.

FOR SALE: Beautiful registered English Shepherd pups from real heel driving parents born low heel strikers. Males \$15.00, females \$12.00. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, New York.

SCOTCH Collie puppies for sale—whelped January second. A.K.C. registered. \$30.00 plus shipping. Viola Stowell, Fort Covington Road, Malone, New York.

HAY

FOR SALE: Hay and straw, all grades, delivered by truck. Advise what you want. Robert Wolff, Schaghticoke, New York. Phone Greenwich 7433.

STRAW and all grades of hay at my place or delivered, subject to inspection. Call 48-282, J. W. Christman, Fort Plain, New York, R.D. 4.

CLOSING out 50 tons hay. F. Root, Brainard, New York.

ALFALFA, clover, timothy, mixed first quality, also straw. Delivered. Barton Orlick, Red Hook, N. Y., Phone 2592.

70 TON Timothy, early cut, string baled, our barn or delivered, reasonable. L. P. Stratton, Monticello, N. Y., Phone 7W.

HAY, Wheat straw. Baled. Good quality. Rex Sprout, Sayre, Pennsylvania.

SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE: Certified Essex Seed Potatoes. 1. They need no spray for blight. 2. Out yielded all varieties in New York Test—1947. 3. Out yielded all varieties in Pennsylvania—1948. 4. Out yielded Cobblers. 150 cwt. an acre in the south—1949. 5. Booking now for spring delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

FOR SALE: Blight resistant seed potatoes: Essex, Placid, Virgil, Filmore, Ashworth, \$1.75 per bushel. Order now. Bernard Blinn, Phone 9-D, Candor, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Houma Cert. Seed potatoes, low disease reading, .5 of 1% first reading and .2 of 1% second reading. U.S. No. 1 \$3.10 cwt., U.S. No. 2, \$2.35 cwt., at the farm. E. W. Le May, So. Windham, Vt.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

April 1 Issue.....Closes March 17
April 15 Issue.....Closes March 31
May 6 Issue.....Closes April 21
May 20 Issue.....Closes May 5

SEEDS

EMPIRE Birdsfoot Trefoil Seed—Certified. C. F. Crowe, Dryden, Tompkins County, New York.

HULLED Sesame Seed. Natural, flavorful, easily digested alkaline food. Rich in organic minerals, vitamins. Valuable in baking, candy, salads. 3 lbs. \$2.00 postpaid. Natural Nut Products, 613 Washington Ave., Brooklyn 16, New York.

ALFALFA, U. S. Grown, \$23.90 per bu.; Hardy Grimm \$27.90; Alsike Clover \$21.90; Scarified Sweet Clover \$12.85; New Wonder Hubam Clover \$14.50; all 60 lb. bu. Red Clover 99% crop pure, contains some alfalfa, \$24.90, 50 lbs. Hybrid Seed Corn, tested \$4.25 bu. New Domestic Brome \$7.80 bu. Prices low many other items including Ladino Clover, Alta Fescue, Birdsfoot Trefoil, etc. New Certified Clinton 79 Oats, Clinton 11, Andrew and Beaver Oats. Our seed recleaned, tested. Guaranteed satisfactory. Sold subject your 60 day test. Write for free samples and complete 1950 catalog. Hurry, scarcities exist. American Field Seed Co., Dept. 313, Chicago 9, Illinois.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL seed. (Empire Variety). Purity 98.89% or better. Price \$2.75 per lb., cash with order, shipped prepaid, inoculant and cultural information free with order. Minimum order 5 lbs. (Will seed 1 acre). This seed grown on own farm in Northeastern New York and used to tough winters. W. S. Wilson & Son, Stillwater, New York.

PLANTS

STRAWBERRY Plants, Premier and Catskill \$2.25 per hundred postpaid, 3 yr. blueberry plants \$1.35 each. Roy J. Guyer, Storrs, Conn.

STRAWBERRY Plants: Premier, Dorsett, Fairfax, Catskill, Robinson, Sparkle, Midland, Everbearing Streamliner. Certified, muck grown, fresh dug. Brame Bros., Penfield, New York.

STRAWBERRY plants, state inspected. Premier, Temple, Red Star, Maytime, Fairfax, \$3.00 per hundred. 10 extra plants free. Post paid. Harvey Bennett, Jr., Cedar Farm, Amagansett, Long Island, New York.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants. Premier, Catskill, Fairfax, Robinson, Dunlap, 100-\$1.75, 500-\$6.50, 1000-\$12, prepaid. Gemzeta Everbearing \$18 thousand. John A. Flaten, Union City, Pennsylvania.

CERTIFIED Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry plants. 24 yrs. same place. Strawberries. (Gem everbearing) \$2.20-100. Premier, Fairfax, \$2.00-100. Dunlap, Robinson, \$1.85-100. Raspberries. (Red) Latham, \$1.35-12. (Black) Late Cumberland, Early Logan, \$1.25-12. All prepaid. Free catalog. Roberts Strawberry Nursery, R. 6, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARDY Northern Grown Howard 17 (Premier) and Catskill Strawberry Plants, 100, \$3.00; 300, \$7.50; 500, \$11.00; 1000, \$20.00, trimmed ready to set. Shipped in live moss. Latham Red Raspberry Plants, large 2 year size, 50, \$5.00; 100, \$9.00; 500, \$40.00. Medium size 1/2 price. My plants are extra good, free from all root diseases and guaranteed to please. Postpaid. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vermont.

STRAWBERRY Plants: Robinson, Fairfax, Dorsett, Aberdeen, Pathfinder, 100-\$2.55. Grand Champion, Neet, Great Masters, Cardinal King, Late Giant, 100-\$3.50. Raspberry Plants: Latham, Taylor, Newburgh, 25-\$2.50. Indian Summer (everbearing) 25-\$3.00. Everything Postpaid. State Inspected. Free Circulars. Rex Sprout, Sayre, Pennsylvania.

NURSERY STOCK

QUICK BEARING Fruit and Nut Trees, Shade Trees, Grape Vines, Berry Plants, Everblooming Rose Bushes, and Flowering Shrubs at Money-Saving prices. State and Federal Inspected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for Free Colored Catalogue. East's Nursery, Amity, Arkansas.

EVERGREEN LINING-OUT STOCK. Transplants and seedlings. Pine, Spruce, Fir, Canadian Hemlock, Arborvitae, in variety. For growing Christmas trees. Windbreaks, Hedges, Ornamentals. Forestry Prices low as 2c each on quantity orders. Write for price list. Suncrest Evergreen Nurseries, Dept. AA, Johnstown, Pa.

GROW Christmas Trees for Profit. Norway Spruce seedlings 3 yr. 6" to 9" \$5.00 per 100—\$40.00 per 1000. Scotch Pine seedlings 2 yr. 6" to 9" \$4.50 per 100—\$35.00 per 1000. Cash with order or 25% cash with order, balance express collect at planting time. Strick & Allyn Co., R. No. 1, Elmhurst, New York.

BULBS

FLOWER BULBS — Gladiolus, Dahlias, Amaryllis, Begonias, Callas, Tigridias, Lillies, etc. Folder in colors free. Howard Gillet, Box A, New Lebanon, N. Y.

GLADIOLUS—Grow the Best. 25 Large Bulbs, all different \$1.25. Catalog on Request. Hillside Gardens, South Wales, New York.

EQUIPMENT

NEW and Used Chain Saws \$150 up. C. Loomis, Bainbridge, New York.

FOR SALE: New model 77 New Holland baler \$1850.00. New 45T International \$1350.00. 1950 model M. D. demonstrator \$2600.00. Mack's Dairy, Titusville, Pa., Star Route, Tel. 26-865.

FOR SALE—Roto-ette, A-I condition. Luther Cressy, Catawissa, Pa.

FOR SALE: Used Crawler Tractors. 1 HG 42 Cletrac, equipped with starter and lights; 2 AGH Cletracs, one equipped with starter; 2 BGI Cletracs, one equipped with dozer blade; 1 DD Cletrac, with dozer blade. Also used Farmall H. All in good condition and priced right. E. Vincent DeZetter, Oliver Farm Machinery Dealer, Phone 3230, Prattsburg, New York.

ADDITIONAL ADS
On Opposite Page

EQUIPMENT

(Continued from Opposite Page)

ODD SIZE tires and tubes. Robert Chase, Earlville, New York.

FOR SALE: Reasonable. Surge milk cooler, 8 cans. E. C. LaBari, Woodstock, N. Y., Phone Woodstock 2682.

12 LARGE Jamesway Electric Brooders \$25 each. \$240 the lot. Orange Poultry Farm, Chester, New York.

WANTED: Power-mower for Vac. Case-Tractor, new or used, state price. Write John Cook, Rochester 12, New York, Phone Charlotte 13051R.

ANIMAL Tie-Out Anchor, trouble free, easily moved. Postal brings leaflet. Klarwin Farms, Nottingham, Pa. R4.

"LUB-R-TROL"—Amazing New Invention—Immediately lubricates equipment easier; safer! Only 25c. Postpaid. Order today: Patco, 2166 DeForest Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

TRACTORS, Absolute Auction Sale, Farm Machinery—70 New and Used Tractors, on rubber & steel, including new and used Farmall M.H.A., AV, Cub, C, W9, all others, all models Allis, Oliver, John Deere, Massey, Ford, Ferguson, Minneapolis, Crawlers, Case, new Case I.A. Garden, and many new & used balers, combines, discs, plows, harrows, horse machinery, corn planters, pickers, binders, transplanters, rakes, mowers, trucks, pickups, K7 International 14 ft. body, 45T baler, new John Deere baler. Nothing to be drawn—everything to be sold for highest bid, at Phil Gardiner Farm, Mullica Hill, N. J., March 20th, 1950, 10 A. M. Rain or shine—Tell friends—Start early or a day ahead—Save hundreds. We expect new Farmall M to bring \$1800, new H \$1300, new C \$1000, new Ferguson \$1000, new 45T \$1100. Send for Catalog.

MAPLE SYRUP

PURE Massachusetts Maple Syrup. Order now for the best. Gals. \$5.00, halves \$2.75, plus postage. Harold Truesdell, Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts.

FANCY Vermont Maple Syrup \$5.50 gal. del. 3rd zone. Sugar on order. Franklin Hooper, Johnson, Vt.

REAL ESTATE

DELAWARE: Mild Winters. Low taxes. Homes, farms, businesses. H. L. Wallace, Realty, R. 1, Box 81, Seaford, Delaware.

FARMS and businesses is my business. I have them from \$2,800 up. Write for list. James Williams, R.D. 1, Clinton, New York.

119 ACRES. 2 1/2 miles from village. Very attractive buildings. All modern improvements. 38 head of fine cattle. Complete set of farm machinery, nearly new 18 room house. \$23,000. Harry G. Mun, Salesman for Frank Patta, Realtor, Treadwell, New York.

220 ACRES on hard road. 34 head of cattle. All farm machinery. 17 room house. Improvements, \$22,000. Also many others. Stanley Fish, Salesman for Frank Patta, Realtor, Richfield Springs, 460-W4.

FARMS for Sale: All sizes and prices, with or without stock and tools. Stores, gas stations on the main line. Almar C. Bedell, Broker, Dial 4638, Morrisville, Vermont.

STROUT'S Farm Catalog Free! Big Golden Anniversary issue, 124 pages, 2830 bargains, 32 states, Coast-to-Coast. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York -10, New York.

FARM. Nice location. Good buildings. Dairy 32 head. Poultry. Tractor. Equipment. Information and farm list free. Bunnell Agency, Davenport, New York.

450 ACRE farm for sale in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. 300 acres tractor worked and in high state of cultivation. 100 acres good timber, balance pasture. 14 room double house, bath, furnace, electricity. 2 large barns, 43 stanchions with drinking cups, 3 large chicken houses, granary, garage, tool shed, 2 silos, milk house, and plenty of good water. Russell H. White, Monroeton, Pa.

FARM WANTED

NEW ENGLAND Hay Seed wishes to rent stocked and equipped dairy farm. Experience and ability galore. Box 514-Z c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED: Dairy farm to rent, possible option to buy. Young experienced farmer, married. Have 38 Holsteins and equipment. Genesee Valley preferred. References by request. Box 257-West Sand Lake, New York.

EMPLOYMENT

SALESMEN WANTED—Old established firm wants energetic reliable men to sell quality line of Mineral Feed Supplements, Dairy Cleaners, Disinfectants, Insecticides, Udder Ointments, etc. Knowledge of livestock and dairying essential. Full or part time, protected territories, liberal commissions. W. D. Carpenter Co., Inc., Irving Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED: Experienced married man and son to work on modern mechanized dairy farm. Excellent house with all conveniences. All normal privileges. Only A-1 man with top references considered. Robert Leinert, State Road, Dover Plains, New York.

MARRIED man, small family, general worker for Aberdeen-Angus farm. Prefer experience beef cattle. Up-to-date machinery. Good house. Privileges. Seven Lakes Farm, Hanover Road, Yorktown Heights, N. Y. Charles Manning, Superintendent.

WANTED: Salesmen to sell non-competitive product to feed dealers and farmers. Write Box 514-Q c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

WANTED: Position as Superintendent of Estate or Produce Farm. Have had 31 years experience in New York State. Allen M. Weigand, 224 Linden Avenue, Rutledge, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED

MANAGER, herdsman, married with family; two working sons, wants position beef or dairy farm or work large farm on shares. G. Montague, S. Cairo, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER: For one adult, someone who likes dogs. Have some furniture and canned fruit. Mrs. Ethel Pritchard, R.F.D. No. 2, Savannah, New York.

MARRIED Man desires farm job about April 1st. 25 years experience. Write P. O. Box 104, Fultonville, New York.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALES

Two Aberdeen-Angus sales within three days will attract many cattlemen to Dutchess County, N. Y., in early April. Four bulls and 60 heifers will be offered at the Fuerst and Bethel Farms sale at the Fuerst Stock Farm, Pine Plains, April 1. The following Monday, April 3, 5 bulls and 60 females will be offered at the Ankony Farm at Rhinebeck.

Chief attraction from the Fuerst Farm is Evergreen 4th of Globe Hill, undefeated senior calf of the 1949 show season, and 6 of his half-sisters and one of his half-brothers.

Bethel Farms will feature 2 sons and 12 daughters of their senior herd sire, Bethel Bandolier; and 6 heifers bred to their International Reserve Champion bull, Dal'bairn Bandolier. Their feature heifer will be an Erianna, the only one to be sold in the East this spring.

The Ankony Farm sale at Rhinebeck will feature the get-of-sire of Eileenmere 1032nd, 1949 grand champion bull.

— A. A. —

DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 23)

farm prices by regulating pay checks through taxes on all the people, and then regulating farm income by regulating farm production, farm practices, farm land values, farm expenditures, farm marketing, and farm life and lives. All of which, believe me, does not need regulating.

The sad feature is that this Brannan

MISCELLANEOUS

NORTHERN red hearted cedar posts, grapestakes, Elec. fence, telephone poles, pole barns, wholesale, delivery. Fletcher Farms, Norwood, N. Y.

A LAND BANK Mortgage gives extra safety and extra service. Long time to pay. Low interest. Other advantages all geared to meet farmers' credit needs. Without obligation write for further details to Federal Land Bank, 310 S. State St., Springfield 2, Mass. Serving New England, New York, New Jersey.

POP CORN. Thompson's Original Bear Paw, white, hullless, tenderest corn you ever ate. 35c lb. 5 lbs. or over 30c lb. postpaid. Glenn Thompson, Johnson, Vt.

PREVENT horns painlessly. Rub D-Horn-R direct from tube onto horn buttons. No grease. No mess. Won't rub off. Safe, easy, painless. 15 treatment tube \$1. ASL, Box 232-CP, Madison 1, Wis.

COLORFUL hand loomed stair, hall, kitchen rag carpet, rugs. Price list free. John Roman, 531 West First St., Hazelton, Pa.

GIRLS CAMP: Applications now for summer session. Located in Finger Lake Region of New York State. Ages 7-18, modern equipment, new buildings, 150 acres, Special Staff, complete program. Write for literature. Egypt Valley Camp, Hemlock, N. Y.

LADIES DRESSES \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women, children's. Wool Sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots, Men's work clothing, Shoes. Shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.09. Bedspreads \$1.99, towels 35c. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalogue. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street, Dept. AA, West New York, New Jersey.

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging and pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. B-1, 955 Willard Ct., Chicago 22, Illinois.

JUST OUT! Get largest auto accessory and parts catalog in world. Over 15,000 items, including Hollywood accessories, hi-speed equipment, rebuilt engines; all parts and accessories for all cars, trucks. New, used, rebuilt! We have that hard to get part! Completely illustrated, Jam-packed with bargains. Send 25c. J. C. Whitney Co., 1919-Bx, Archer Ave., Chicago 16, Ill.

RAT FOOLER Box—Pat. Gets rats and mice. They lick poison Antu from feet and die. No exposed poison. No traps to reset. Box and poison \$2.50 postpaid. Dozen or more less 20% C.O.D. Mail order and \$2.50 to Rat Fooler, Box 2, Cheswold, Del.

FRUIT

IF YOU Can't come to Florida this year, let us send you some of the famous sunshine enclosed for your family's health in our best quality, juicy, tree-ripened oranges and grapefruit. You haven't tasted top quality until you try tree-ripened fruit shipped directly to you the day it's picked. All shipments guaranteed. Try a half bushel of oranges, grapefruit or mixed for \$3.50 express prepaid. J. E. Shofner, Tavares, Florida.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

ROLL FILM Service. Highest quality, all prints in individual Albums. Fast service. 6-8 Print roll 116-150—35c; 12-16 prints, 55c; 8 prints 3 1/2 x 4 1/4 from 127 film—45c; 12-16 prints—65c. Mail your roll film to Spencer Photographic, Box 25, Auburn, New York.

COLOR FILM. 116, 616, 620, 120, 127, 35mm. Free literature. Sample Roll—25c. More Film, Hemlock, N.Y.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

CORRECTION

We regret that some of the early copies of the March 4 issue were mailed before we discovered an error in the article entitled, "Operation Empire!" The President of Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative is Eugene P. Forrestel and other directors are: Palmer C. Flournoy, Harold M. Stanley, Clarence E. Johncox, Ernest O. Strobeck, George W. Slocum, Newell S. Hutchinson, J. Stanley Earl, Clayton G. White and James A. McConnell.

Plan has the full force of government with its unlimited publicity and dollars behind it.

Right now, government dollars are telling you in all sorts of ways and places this: (and it makes sense without the full story) We are now selling potatoes at 1c per cwt. which we bought anyway and could have sold to you consumers for 30c a bushel. You would have saved 75% of your potato bill this winter and we, (the government) would have lost less by millions of dollars. Your taxes would have been less and your food bill less. Doesn't that sound wonderful? Everybody makes money just by somebody like Brannan thinking up a plan.

It may not seem possible to you, but it is now probable that the power of government, plus such talk, will put this Plan over on all of us. There are some who believe that the government potato, egg, butter, etc., mess was deliberately planned that way, just so its bungling would be so apparent that it could now be said, "If we had had the Brannan Plan this could not have happened. Now we must have it soon." Impossible as it may seem, many people are already believing this line of reasoning.

"What Can I Do?" is a popular song right now. Write to your Congressman, or better still, dictate such a letter to your school boy or girl so that they will get the benefit of your experience.

COMPLETE DISPERSAL

Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Weaver's Holstein Herd at their farm on Route 22, Copake, Columbia County, New York.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22nd at 10 a. m.

32 cows, 7 bred heifers, 15 open heifers, 1 bulls. Over 50% of herd Registered—balance Hy-grades.

A few cows fresh—2 to freshen, balance bred for fall. Here you will find good size and popular blood lines. Herd average 12096 milk, 424 fat. All cows have D. H. I. A. records. T. B. accredited. Bangs vac. and Blood Tested. Your inspection of dairy invited. Also selling 3 tractors along with complete line of modern farm equipment, some farm produce. Offering, farm of 146 acres with A-1 set of buildings & never failing water supply. TERMS—Given an real estate.

HENRY E. FOLGER, Tel. 99 Copake, N. Y. Sales Manager & Auctioneer

4th MADISON CO., N. Y. Club Sale

MONDAY, MARCH 27

76 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE 76 EARLVILLE, NEW YORK. In heated sale pavilion.

Healthy on all tests, many eligible for any state. Personally selected by competent judge from 54 of the best herds in this noted Holstein County.

● Fresh Cows ● Close Springers ● Some due in early fall ● 3 High Record, Service Age Bulls.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, NEW YORK.

AYRSHIRES
MOST PROFITABLE COWS

Big Milkers Hardy Rustlers
Good Grazers Perfect Udders

Write for Booklets and List of
Breeders near you with Stock for sale
Ayrshire Breeders' Association
85 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

DAILEY STOCK FARM

Lexington, Mass., Tel. 1085

Top Quality young pigs 6-7 wks. old \$7.75 each. 8-9 wks. \$8.50 each. Berkshire & O.I.C. Chester & Yorkshire Crossed. Shipped C.O.D.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY WILBUR'S COMPLETE HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL

53 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS at auction.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1950, at 12:00 NOON.

ON Route 90, 2 miles east of Genoa, New York, and 5 miles west of Locke, New York.

A high producing herd, established 30 years ago by LaMott J. Close. D.H.I.A. records for many years. Many records over 500 lbs. fat on 2x. Herd average consistently over 400 lbs. fat. Several fresh and close up cows. An unusually attractive group of bred and open heifers. Herd T.B. accredited, blood tested and clean, nearly all calfhood vaccinated. 2 year old son of Milkdale Aristocrat Rag Apple out of 500 lbs. fat mom selling. All animals examined by veterinarian day prior to sale. Also 50 tons clover hay, 300 bu. oats, 500 bu. corn, 20 milk cans, 2 Surge Units.

HARRIS WILCOX, Sales Manager and Auctioneer, Bergen, New York.

TERMS: CASH—Sale will be held under cover. Catalogs available at the ringside.

goes the RECORD

For months, conceptions on first services in members' herds have been the highest in history. Last available 60-90 day non-returns showed 76% -- on the average, more than 7 of ten cows are conceiving on first breeding.

NYABC Members, who own and control their dairy cattle breeding organizations cooperating with their inseminators, local directors, headquarters employees, extension men plus their support of research efforts, have helped make this record.

The superior offspring from these conceptions are a matter of record. For details -- in Western Vermont and New York State, call your local unit that is affiliated with NYABC, or write directly to:

NYABC
New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative
Box 524 A Inc. Milford, N. Y.

Fuerst & Bethel Farms SALE

4 BULLS AND 60 HEIFERS - THE BEST WE CAN OFFER

SOUND INVESTMENTS IN ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDING

MANY SPECIAL FEATURES - FUERST & BETHEL SALE!

4 BULLS AND 60 HEIFERS - THE BEST WE CAN OFFER

SOUND INVESTMENTS IN ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDING

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4 BULLS AND 60 HEIFERS - THE BEST WE CAN OFFER

SOUND INVESTMENTS IN ABERDEEN ANGUS BREEDING

MANY SPECIAL FEATURES - FUERST & BETHEL SALE!

**Saturday, April 1st
PINE PLAINS**

Dutchess County, N. Y.

Catalog: write Myron Fuerst or Dale Fletcher, Box "P", Pine Plains, N. Y.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS SALE

Monday, April 3, 1950

5 BULLS- 60 FEMALES

featuring

THE GET AND SERVICE OF
EILEENMERE 1032nd

1949 INTERNATIONAL GRAND
CHAMPION BULL

Future Herd Sires and Foundation
Females from the Most Successful
Families of the Breed

Bred and Open Heifers

including

A Group of Heifer Calves

directly off their mothers

A SALE FOR EVERYONE WHICH
NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO MISS

Write for Catalogue Now

ANKONY FARM

RHINEBECK, NEW YORK

252nd EARLVILLE SALE

135 Registered Holstein Cattle

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many eligible for shipment anywhere.

Heated sale pavilion.

EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

100 Fresh and Close Springers,

10 Bred and Open Heifers,

25 Service Age Bulls.

COME AND BUY AT AMERICA'S OLDEST ESTABLISHED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE SALE, starting at 10:00 A. M.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, NEW YORK.

Eggs and Chicken A-plenty!

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



For a company meal, it is hard to beat fried chicken, well done and cooked to "fork tenderness." The tender, light-weight birds are especially suitable for frying or broiling.

—Photo by Poultry & Egg National Board

Grated cheese, sprinkled on this omelet before turning it, adds just the right touch. Served with piping hot creamed asparagus, it is a dish fit for a king. It's easy to make; just follow the simple directions on this page.

—Photo by National Dairy Council

BOTH eggs and chicken are abundant now, and this is the time to enjoy them most and to use them freely. Besides being good eating, they provide minerals and vitamins which help to keep you and your family healthy and feeling good. They also have the advantage of lending themselves to such a great variety of cooking methods that there is no reason for serving them in the same old ways day after day.

A puffy omelet, browned just right and oozing with a creamed vegetable, is an enticing dish for supper or lunch. For a real masterpiece, try it with creamed asparagus (canned, frozen, or fresh):

OMELET WITH CREAMED ASPARAGUS

6 to 8 eggs	2 tablespoons butter
$\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt	2 cups diced, cooked asparagus
$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper	$\frac{1}{2}$ cups medium cream sauce
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk	
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated American cheese	

Beat egg whites until stiff. Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon colored. Add salt, pepper and milk, stirring to blend. Fold egg yolk mixture into whites. Melt butter in skillet, turning to cover bottom and sides of pan. Add omelet and cook over low heat about 8 minutes, until golden brown on under side. Remove from heat and place in moderate oven, 350° F., for 5 to 7 minutes, until surface is set. Loosen sides with spatula. Cut lightly through center without cutting completely through omelet. Sprinkle with grated cheese, fold over and turn onto hot platter. Top omelet with piping hot creamed asparagus and serve immediately. Serves 6.

ZESTY BAKED EGGS

$\frac{1}{3}$ cup salad dressing or mayonnaise	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper	1 cup grated sharp cheese
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon paprika	8 eggs

Combine salad dressing and seasoning. Gradually add milk, stirring after each addition until smooth. Add cheese and cook over low heat until cheese is melted, about 5 minutes. Pour 2 tablespoons of the sauce into each of 4 individual greased baking dishes. Break 2 eggs into each dish and top with remaining sauce. Place in pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until eggs are desired consistency, 12 to 15 minutes. 4 servings.

CHEESE SOUFFLE

2 tablespoons butter	4 eggs, separated
4 tablespoons flour	$\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt
1 cup milk	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon dry mustard
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sharp cheese, chopped	$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper

Melt butter, add flour, blend well and



cook over low heat until bubbly. Add cold milk all at once and cook, stirring constantly, until thickened throughout. Add cheese to white sauce and stir until melted and well blended. Add mustard, pepper and sauce to yolks, beating constantly. Add salt to egg whites and beat until shiny and whites leave peaks that fold over when beater is withdrawn. Pour yolk-cheese mixture gradually over egg whites, folding at the same time. Pour into an ungreased $1\frac{1}{2}$ quart casserole. Circle mixture with a spoon about 1 inch from side of casserole and about 1 inch deep. Set in pan of hot water and bake in a slow oven (325° F.) until puffy, delicately browned, and a knife inserted in center comes out clean, 60 to 75 minutes. Serve promptly. 4 servings.

EGG SAUSAGEBURGERS

1 lb. pork sausage	for cooking
2 tablespoons finely chopped green pepper	eggs, beaten slightly
2 tablespoons finely chopped onion	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons sausage fat	$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper
	8 buns

Mold sausage into 8 patties to fit buns and fry. Meanwhile, cook green pepper and onion in fat until onion is transparent but not browned. Blend eggs and seasoning and add to onions and green pepper. Scramble over low heat. Place 1 sausage patty topped with a tablespoon of scrambled egg between split bun.

Serve hot with relishes—8 burgers

SOUFFLED CHEESE SANDWICH

6 slices bread	$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
Sliced cheese to cover bread	3 eggs, separated
	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup salad dressing

Toast bread on one side. Cover untoasted side with cheese. Add salt to egg whites and beat until shiny and whites leave peaks when beater is withdrawn. Add salad dressing to yolks and

beat until light. Fold yolk mixture into whites. Heap on top of cheese. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until puffy and brown, about 15 minutes. Serve promptly. 6 sandwiches.

For the person who carries his lunch, try mixing hard-cooked eggs with chopped celery, green pepper, pimiento, chopped ham, chopped pickles or chopped fried bacon. To make the idea of scrambled eggs still more interesting, mix into them, while cooking, chopped meat, chopped nuts, or chopped bacon. All of these may be moistened with mayonnaise or any salad dressing. Egg fillings by themselves are apt to be too bland and uninteresting, and although little seasoning is best for the very young, the older child or adult prefers the peppier mixtures.

For a company meal, it is hard to beat fried chicken, well done and tender. If you're one of the women who object to standing over a splattering skillet at the last minute before serving a meal, here is a method that will yield a delicious fried chicken without that objectionable feature:

FRIED CHICKEN

Put into a paper bag one cup flour, one tablespoon salt and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper; 2 tablespoons paprika (optional); $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon poultry seasoning (optional); mix well. Wipe pieces of chicken dry and shake them in the paper bag, one or two pieces at a time, until well coated with the flour mixture. Let coated pieces stand, preferably on a rack, to dry for a few minutes so coating will stick. Bread crumbs, corn meal and flour or cracker crumbs, may be used for the coating. $\frac{1}{3}$ cup cornmeal and $\frac{2}{3}$ cup flour mixed together make a better coating than all

cornmeal, which is apt to be dry and hard. If using egg and crumb covering, roll pieces of chicken first in crumb, then beaten egg diluted with 1 tablespoon milk or water and in crumbs again. At least 3 inches of deep fat are needed for frying because of the thicker coat.

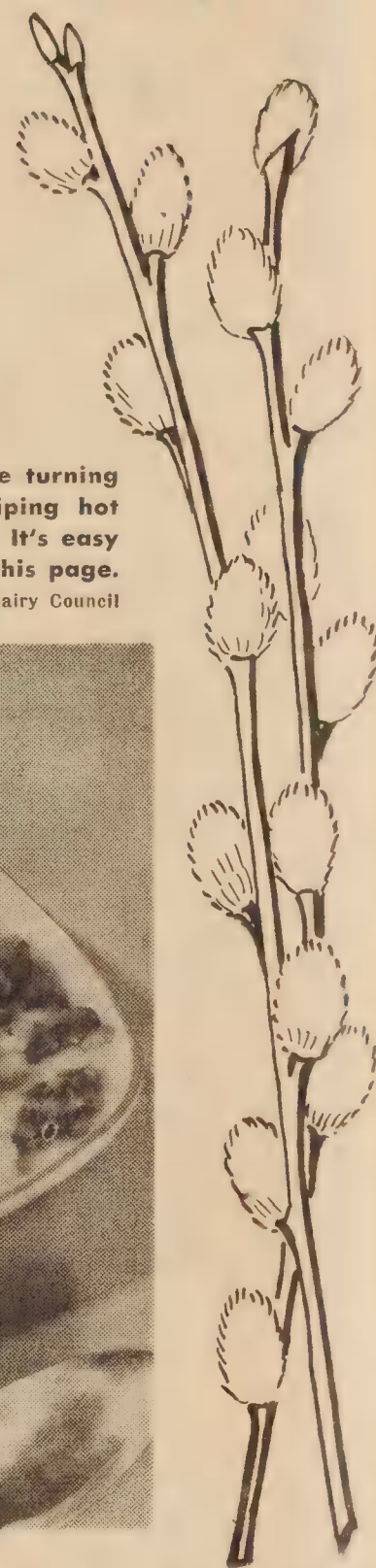
For the flour or flour and cornmeal, put enough fat into a heavy skillet to make about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch layer (do not crowd). Any good fat may be used. Cook chicken in hot fat until golden brown, 12 to 15 minutes; turn pieces occasionally so they will brown evenly; then place the pieces in a shallow baking pan and spoon over them a mixture of $\frac{1}{4}$ cup melted butter or fryings from the chicken and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup broth or milk. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) until chicken is tender, about 25 to 30 minutes. If the pieces appear dry, give them another treatment with the butter mixture.

The same oven-finishing may be given to broiled chicken, especially convenient if the party is large. Keeping fried or broiled chicken hot until serving time is always a problem, especially with gas or electric stoves, and this seems to do the trick.

GRAVY

For a non-greasy gravy, pour out all the frying fat, then measure into the skillet 2 tablespoons fat for each $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups gravy desired, being sure to return the browned crumbs. Measure into the skillet two tablespoons flour for each two tablespoons fat. Cook over low heat, stir until fat and flour are blended and frothy; add $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups cold chicken stock or milk or combination of these all at once. Cook, stirring con-

(Continued on page 32)



Versatile Fashions



No. 2087. The jacket-dress duet makes its appearance in the newest sleeveless version with plenty of deft detail and a waist-hugging jacket! Sizes 10-20. Size 16, 6 1/4 yards 35-inch.

No. 2976. This youthful frock looks well in cotton or print. It's easily made, a cinch to wash and iron! Sizes 10-20; 36-40. Size 16, 4 1/2 yards, 35-or 39-inch.

No. 3529. Graceful seven-gore skirt combines with the cape sleeves to adorn this otherwise simple and flattering dress. Sizes 16-20; 36-44. Size 17, 4 1/2 yards 39-inch.

No. 2096. A charming dress that's different—thanks to the twin box-pleats that fall from the novel arrow tabs. Panties included. Sizes 6 mos., 1, 2, 3. Size 2, dress and panties, 2 1/8 yards 35-inch; 1/4 yard 27-inch contrast.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern number and size clearly. Enclose twenty cents for each pattern wanted. Add 20 cents for our new Spring Fashion Book which has pattern designs for all ages, all sizes, all occasions. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.**

TODAY IN

Aunt Janet's Garden

Imagination Helps!

MY house plants this past winter were grown chiefly from slips given me by friends—5 varieties of begonia, some sultanas (or impatiens), a geranium, a coral cactus, 2 thick-leaved succulents whose name I still do not know. My beautiful hybrid cyclamen is strictly a greenhouse product. I hope I'll be able to bring it into flower again.

The tall-growing begonias soon began to look like a forest, so I clipped off the tips and have used them in arrangements. All winter I have had these little branches of attractive leaves and rather inconspicuous flowers to use in a low shallow bowl, with glass birds wading in the water, or to use as a "foundation" in a vase with leafless forsythia which had been brought in and forced into bloom.

From Mrs. Alma L. Gale comes this suggestion as to how she lends interest to her wintertime table. She bought an inexpensive 12-inch-in-diameter mirror on which she places any green or growing thing, or any object of interest, such as sea shells with pink interiors

reflecting to good effect. She sometimes uses crisp spinach, avocado pear and a couple of lemons, all of which offer contrast and interesting forms.

Just recently I was delegated to decorate tables for a spaghetti supper given by a church group. They wanted something Italian in spirit. It being midwinter, with traditional flowers and fruits of Italy at a low ebb, I was stumped and appealed to a friend for an idea. As usual, her fertile imagination responded with what turned out to be an inspiration. She suggested making a "Della Robbia" down the center of each table.

I found crepe paper of the proper shade of madonna blue, made a strip about 8 inches by 6 feet for background, ruffling the edges a bit. I got small branches of the most laurel-looking leaves I could find, on my shrubbery and the neighbors', and made a trailing "vine" down the center of the crepe paper. Then at irregular intervals, on either side of the "vine," we arranged, singly or in groups, such fruits as the shops had at the time, tangerines, small oranges, limes, tomatoes, red apples, bananas, grapes, even tiny yellow and green squashes. It didn't take many pieces of fruit—variety in color and shape being a chief consideration, and most of the fruit was used afterwards!

Oneida County Cook Wins New York State Grange Contest



Mrs. Stuart Germond (left) of Marcy, New York, receives congratulations as the winner of 1st prize in a contest sponsored by the New York State Grange. Mrs. Germond is another prize-winning cook who prefers Fleischmann's Yeast. "There's just no substitute for the best," she says. "I wouldn't risk using any yeast but Fleischmann's, because I know Fleischmann's is always good and lively and gives me best results every single time. It's the one yeast I've used for years—and it's never let me down."

Try it yourself. See why the country's prize-winning cooks prefer Fleischmann's Yeast to all others.

DELICIOUS, FLUFFY Muffins!

•No need to risk costly ingredients...no need to disappoint your family in the treat you promised! For here is your secret of delicious homemade muffins that are light as a feather every time...

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SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain caffeine—a drug—a nerve stimulant. So, while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect—others suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleepless nights. But POSTUM contains no caffeine—nothing that can possibly cause nervousness, indigestion, sleeplessness.

MAKE THIS TEST: Buy INSTANT POSTUM today—drink it exclusively for 30 days—judge by results!... INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran. A Product of General Foods.

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5 doctors prove this plan breaks the laxative habit

If you take laxatives regularly—here's how you can stop!

Because 5 New York doctors now have proved you may break the laxative habit. And establish your natural powers of regularity. Eighty-three percent of the cases tested did it. So can you.

Stop taking whatever you now take. Instead: Every night for one week take 2 Carter's Pills. Second week—one each night. Third week—one every other night. Then—nothing!

Every day: drink eight glasses of water; set a definite time for regularity.

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How can a laxative break the laxative habit? Because Carter's Pills "unblock" the lower digestive tract and from then on let it make use of its own natural powers.

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Too Tired At Day's End?

IF YOUR kitchen cupboards are too low or too high, you're using up unnecessary energy—energy that you might prefer to save for other things, such as playing outdoors with the children, or going to a movie in the evening, or working on your favorite hobby. That's the word from the College of Home Economics at Cornell University.

According to Mrs. Esther Crew Bratton, assistant professor in the college's home management department, a woman uses up eleven times as



If you want to conserve your energy, this is the right height for a frequently used cupboard shelf (46 inches, to be exact), says Cornell Home Management Specialist Esther Crew Bratton as she reaches for some tumblers.

much energy when she stoops to pull a kettle from a bottom shelf as when she takes it from a shelf 46 inches from the floor. When she stretches up to pick a dish from a shelf 6 feet from the floor, she is using four times as much energy as when she takes one from a 46-inch high shelf.

Mrs. Bratton points out that wasted energy is one of the factors in fatigue, and is no more justifiable in the home than in the shop. "Even with all the labor-saving devices now available," says Mrs. Bratton, "many homemakers complain of being too tired at the end of the day. Work spaces and equipment in kitchens still need improvement to prevent unnecessary use of energy."

Nine healthy young housewives, most of them the mothers of small children, cooperated with Mrs. Bratton in her study of kitchen fatigue, and it is hoped that the results of the tests may be of value to architects and designers of household equipment.

— A. A. —

DISHWASHING STRATEGY

CLEANING up afterwards is often the hardest part of meal-getting, but this chore can be simplified by employing a little before-hand strategy.

First of all, learn to be as conservative as possible in the use of utensils and tools used for food preparation. Sift flour on wax paper. Use the measuring cup first for dry ingredients and then for liquids. Make a habit of rinsing or soaking utensils and tools as soon as the food is removed. Cold water is best for rinsing or soaking pans and dishes which were used for milk, egg, cereal or dough mixtures.

Strainers are easily cleaned if immediately scrubbed with a brush under a hot water tap, or put to soak at once. Dishes which are scraped and rinsed as soon as a meal is over are easier to wash than when the ordeal is postponed.

Keep a tray at the side of the range

THE HEART REMEMBERS

By Edith Shaw Butler

Squirrels are busy
And chickadees
Sing a brief song
From orchard trees;

And cradle knolls
Begin to show
Patches of grass
Above the snow.

Sun and wind
Are working now
To swell the bud,
The waiting bough;

And the heart remembers
Countless springs
When, suddenly,
A bluebird sings

to hold cooking spoons, etc., during meal preparation. Then they won't disappear and also they won't leave gooey little dabs that stick to work surfaces and add to dishwashing time. A shallow enameled tray is nice for this purpose and is easy to wash.

If you liked broiled chops, etc., but hate to clean the broiler, use a rack in a large frying pan to set your meat on. It's easier to clean the frying pan than the broiler.

A folded newspaper is a handy, disposable aid for keeping work surfaces clean when doing such jobs as squeezing oranges, cutting bread, mixing ingredients, cleaning vegetables, paring apples, and so on.

— A. A. —

KEEP SHAPE IN RAG RUGS

Here is how I wash my crocheted or woven rag rugs. They look very nice, lie flat, keep their shape.

I do not put them through with the rest of the wash, but wash them separately in rich suds and warm water. Rinse until all soap is removed and water is clear. Then dip each one into a light starch solution, wringing out as much of the water as possible. I never hang my rugs on the clothes line but instead lay them out flat on a newspaper and pat into shape. The starch gives them body, making it easier for them to stay flat.—B. C.

— A. A. —

TO IMPROVISE A RING MOLD

If you need a ring mold and you do not have one, you can improvise one in a hurry if you fill a glass fruit jar with chopped ice, and place it in the center of a bowl. Pour the mixture to be molded around the jar and set in the refrigerator until it is thoroughly chilled and set. To unmold, remove the jar and invert upside down on a large plate or platter.—B. C.

— A. A. —

EGGS AND CHICKEN A-PLenty

(Continued from Page 30)

stantly until thickened. Boil approximately 2 or 3 minutes. Add ½ teaspoon salt and ¼ teaspoon pepper, stir in well and add more seasoning if needed. Serve gravy very hot.

MARYLAND CHICKEN

Coat pieces of chicken with seasoned flour as for fried chicken; put pieces into beaten egg, diluted with 1 tablespoon water for each egg, then dip into soft crumbs. Place in well-greased pan, preferably one layer deep; bake 1 to 1½ hours in a moderate oven 350° F., basting frequently with a mixture of half water. Serve with a hot cream sauce to which chopped parsley is added just before serving.

With

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Advertisers

Safe, sure high-speed spraying with the Yellow Devil Sprayer is described in a free booklet offered by ENGINE PARTS MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 113, 1360 West 9th St., Cleveland 13, O. Non-corroding, non-clogging features are incorporated in all Yellow Devils, from the 4-row job for small acreage up to the big 10-row sprayer.

Interested in Garden Tractors? The most complete list of manufacturers of power garden equipment ever presented *American Agriculturist* readers is on page 24 of the March 18 A.A. You can go through the list and write for booklets and prices on any of the better-known makes. Tell 'em you saw the tractor story in your A.A.

You'll get a free booklet describing the McCormick cultivators for your tractor and your crops by dropping a line to INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO., P. O. Box 7333, Dept. AA, Chicago 80, Ill. The easiest way is "window shop" at home is to fill out the coupon in their ad on the back page of this issue.

The RALSTON PURINA COMPANY is building new facilities to speed their livestock and poultry feeds and sanitation products to farmers. A new plant at Bloomington, Ill., will be placed in operation late this month and construction starts soon on a million dollar feed mill at Macon, Georgia.

Field tested varieties of Funk & Hybrid corn for both husking and silage are described in a new colorful booklet prepared by A. H. HOFFMAN, INC. It's yours free by writing or dropping a card to Hoffman at Box 403, Landisville, Lancaster County, Penna. Or you can use their handy coupon on page 5 of the March 18 *American Agriculturist*.

A new, free cow book, "The Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle," is available to *American Agriculturist* readers. It's written by a leading dairy authority and offered to you by the makers of Lanolin loaded Bag Balm, DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC., Lyndonville 50, Vermont.

Irrigation methods, problems and costs are all covered in a new booklet, "Pipelines For Profit," put out by the ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA. It answers questions about portable sprinkler irrigation systems; what equipment is needed; how to install it; how much it costs; and tells about sources of water. Write Aluminum Co., 2186C Gulf Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.



A new 16-page manual, "How to make money from farm woodlands," is now available free on request. It includes factual information—such as timber-marketing tips, estimating tables, and suggestions on the best methods of harvesting a timber crop—of value to any owner of wooded farmlands. Write to McCulloch Motors Corp., Los Angeles 45, Cal., for your free copy of Bulletin No. 493.

Entertaining at Dessert

By RUBY PRICE WEEKS

DESSERT entertaining has become very popular for several good reasons. Not too much food has to be prepared, and it is served at a time which doesn't interfere in any way with the regular routine of the household—usually from one to two o'clock in the afternoon, or seven to eight in the evening.

Another strong point in favor of dessert entertaining for an afternoon party, whether followed by bridge, knitting, or just chatting, is that the guests and the hostess have just as good an appetite that evening for supper as their families have! The result is that the family gets a meal which is "tops" instead of the sketchy one that often follows an afternoon party with late refreshments.

If you are entertaining a small group, they may all sit at one table, but if many people are being entertained, food is best served from a buffet table. In either case, arrange an attractive centerpiece. This may be of flowers, fruit, vegetables, or interesting figurines. It will depend upon the time of year, what one has to use, and individual ideas regarding centerpieces.

Dessert may be eaten while standing about the room chatting, and it should be something easy to eat that way. But if you think the guests would enjoy the party more if seated, they may take the food to card tables which are set up with matching lunch cloths and napkins. Filled water glasses and silver are needed.

Among the desserts good for some parties are shortcakes—strawberry or peach (fresh or frozen)—with lots of the fruit and whipped cream. With this, all else needed is salted nuts and a beverage, hot or iced, depending on the day.

Another delicious dessert is a favorite homemade frozen dessert with angel food cake. Cream puff or éclair cases are always good served filled with

vanilla ice-cream and chocolate over the top.

Here is a recipe for an unusual dessert, and all one needs to serve with it is coffee:

PINEAPPLE MERINGUE CAKE

1/2 cup butter	5 tablespoons milk
1/2 cup sugar	3/4 cup sugar
4 eggs, separated	1 cup chopped nuts
1 cup sifted flour	1 cup whipping cream
1 teaspoon baking powder	1 No. 2 can crushed pineapple
1/2 teaspoon salt	

Cream butter and 1/2 cup sugar thoroughly, add egg yolks one at a time, beating until very light. Add sifted flour, baking powder, and salt alternately with milk, mixing just to blend. Pour into two layer cake tins, well oiled. Beat egg whites and 3/4 cup sugar to make a meringue, spread over cake in both tins, sprinkle with nuts. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven (350° F.). Cool, remove from tins, put one layer on large serving plate. One half hour before serving spread bottom layer with whipped cream, mixed with thoroughly drained pineapple (or other fruit). Top with outer layer, chill. Cut at the table. Serves 10.

DATE DESSERT

1 pound dates, cut up	1/2 cup sugar
1 cup walnuts, cut up	3 tablespoons flour
2 eggs	1 teaspoon baking powder

Beat eggs thoroughly with the sugar. Add flour and baking powder sifted together, then dates and nuts which have been dredged with flour. Pour into well-oiled 8-inch tin and bake at 350° F. about 30 minutes. While hot, pour over 1 cup thin cream. Serve cold with whipped cream. Cut in squares or oblongs for serving. Serves 4.

CHOCOLATE MINT ICE CREAM PUFFS

1/4 cup butter	1 tablespoon sugar
1/2 cup boiling water	1 tablespoon cocoa
1/2 cup sifted all-purpose flour	2 eggs, unbeaten
1/4 teaspoon salt	1 quart mint ice cream
	Hot fudge sauce

Add butter to boiling water; heat until butter melts. Sift together flour, salt, sugar and cocoa; add to butter mixture, all at once, stirring thoroughly. Cook, stirring, until mixture



—Photo by National Dairy Council.

Chocolate Mint Ice Cream Puffs — excellent for a dessert party—fill cream puff shells with mint ice cream and pass a dish of hot fudge sauce.

leaves sides of pan. Remove and cool a minute. Add unbeaten eggs, one at a time, beating until smooth after each addition. Drop by heaping tablespoonfuls on greased baking sheet, 2 inches apart, shaping with wet spoon into rounds. Bake in hot oven, 450° F., 10 minutes; reduce heat to 350° F., and bake 25 minutes longer until lightly browned. Cool and cut off tops. Fill with peppermint ice cream and top with hot fudge sauce. Makes 6 medium puffs.

Another delicious dessert is:

CHOCOLATE UPSIDE DOWN CAKE

1 cup flour	2 tablespoons butter
2 teaspoons baking powder	1 square unsweetened chocolate
1/2 teaspoon salt	3 tablespoons cocoa
3/4 cup sugar	2/3 cup brown sugar
1/2 cup milk	2/3 cup white sugar
1/2 cup nut meats	1 1/2 cups boiling water

Sift flour, baking powder, salt, 3/4 cup sugar and mix with 1/2 cup milk. Add the butter melted with the chocolate. Mix the cocoa, brown sugar, 2/3 cup white sugar and boiling water, and pour this mixture on the cake mixture

in pan. Sprinkle nut meats on top. Bake 45 minutes in 350° F. oven. Serves 8.

When baked, this mixture is a chocolate custard on the bottom of the cake. Cut and serve in squares, upsidown, with either whipped cream or ice cream for special occasions, although it is very good without them.

SURPRISE DESSERT

1 can well-chilled evaporated milk	1 teaspoon vanilla
1 package lemon-flavored gelatin	Juice of 1 lemon
	Vanilla wafer or graham cracker crumbs
	1/2 cup sugar

Make gelatin in regular way and when ready to set, add sugar, vanilla and lemon juice. Fold this mixture into the milk whipped till stiff.

Line a refrigerator tray with vanilla wafer or graham cracker crumbs, add the mixture and sprinkle a few crumbs over the top. Let stand several hours, then cut in squares and serve.

This makes about two quarts and tastes a bit like cheese cake, but one can't tell that canned milk is used. It is easily made, unusual and very good.

Delaware County, N. Y., FFA Wins Honors



The South Kortright, N. Y., Chapter of the Future Farmers of America recently received a Certificate of Honorable Mention in the National Chapter Contest for the 1948-49 school year. To participate in this contest a chapter must first be one of the two high ranking chapters selected each year in a similar State Chapter Contest.

Mr. Albert Palm, advisor of the South Kortright Dairy Boys, tells that the club has placed among the two state winners for the past three years and has also received honorable men-

tion in the national competition each of the three years.

This contest is based upon all of the activities of a chapter for a complete year. A chapter must submit a program of work at the beginning of the year and a summary of its accomplishments at the end of the year. These activities are grouped under the following headings: supervised farming, conduct of meetings, cooperative activities, leadership, earnings and savings, scholarship, community service, and recreation.

In the above picture Mr. R. C. S.

Sutliff, Chief of the Agricultural Education Bureau, State Education Department, at Albany, New York, is presenting the certificate to president Herbert Hait at the annual Father and Son Banquet held last year.

— A. A. —

BUSY DAYS PLANNED FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

Visitors at Farm and Home Week at Cornell University, Ithaca, March 20 through March 24 will find something arranged for them every hour of each of the five days from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. The program of lectures, demonstrations, motion pictures and exhibits is so varied and complete that during some hours visitors will find a choice

of from 25 to 30 topics arranged for their attention. Many topics will be repeated at different times during the program.

Among prominent speakers scheduled to appear in Bailey Hall during afternoon sessions are: Allan Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Tuesday; and Alvin C. Eurich, president of the State University of New York, Wednesday.

BIG SQUARE DANCE

The Ag-Domecon Council, which is a student coordinating body for the New York State College of Agriculture and the New York State College of Home Economics, is sponsoring a round and square dance at Barton Hall, Thursday night, March 23. Music will be furnished by the well-known Woodhull Boys.

American Agriculturist 4-A Award Plans Changed

FOR SEVERAL years American Agriculturist Achievement Awards have been given to outstanding members of several youth organizations, presentations being made at the annual session of the New York State Grange. This year some changes in the plan are being inaugurated.

The awards for 4-H Club members (one boy and one girl) will be made at the 4-H Club Congress at the New York State College of Agriculture in June. Because the awards will be given earlier, County 4-H club agents should send applications to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y. not later than May 15.

The awards for two Future Farmers

of America will be made at the FFA State Convention at Waverly in May.

The awards to two young Grangers will be made at the annual session of the New York State Grange next fall. Whereas, in the past, these awards have been made to members of the Juvenile Grange, they will be given this year to one young man and one young woman under 21 years of age who are Subordinate Grange members. Any young Granger is eligible whose 21st birthday does not occur before January 1, 1951.

It is probable that one other youth organization will be included, and announcement of the details will be made when they are completed.

WINNERS IN '49

American Agriculturist Foundation Honors 534 High School Students in Vocational Agriculture and Homemaking

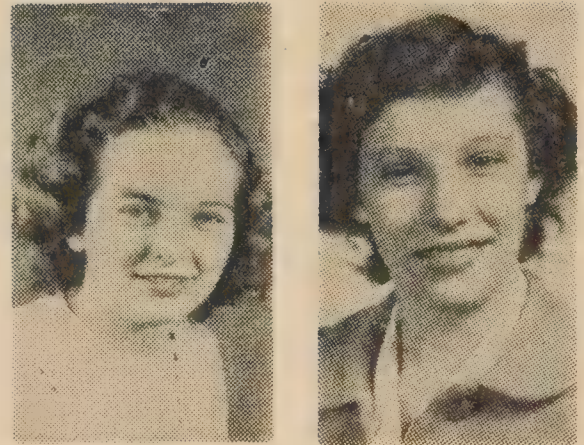
THIS IS a story of youthful ambition, hard work, capability, skill, good management, and leadership on the part of 534 high school students in vocational agriculture and homemaking who, in the eyes of their teachers and principals, demonstrated special merit in their schools for the year 1948-49. All of them were recipients of American Agriculturist Foundation Achievement awards for 1949. All of them can point to accomplishments which make a firm foundation for their future, and all have evidenced leadership that demonstrates ability to get along with others and to take on responsibilities beyond ordinary classroom demands.

Take Sam Krause of Bound Brook, New Jersey, who was graduated last June from New Brunswick, N. J., High School. Not counting his 1949 crop from 17 acres of wheat and 7½ acres of corn, Sam has earned more than \$1,400 raising grain for poultry and buying eggs at wholesale to candle, pack in cartons, and sell at retail on his way to and from school. From his own work and earnings he has bought a good used tractor and a half dozen field implements, and has an equity in a combine. He participated in F.F.A. activities all through school and was president of his chapter his senior year.

Of James A. Woods of Mercer, Penn-

leader, has done outstanding work in the Future Homemakers chapter, serving as secretary and vice president.

Mrs. Freda Finnigan, teacher of homemaking at the Weare, New Hampshire, High School, said of award-winner Jane Fisk: "She is always willing to do more than her share and is often selected to lead groups. She has the respect of her classmates, and at home cooks, cans, and sews, in addition to helping her father often with



Miss Beatrice E. Neudeck (left) was graduated from West Valley, N. Y. Central School last June. She is one of the few students to win the award twice. After college she wants to teach home economics.

One of the few sophomores to win an award was Frances Schuck (right) of the Afton, N. Y. Central School. She is active in sports, Grange, 4-H, and an officer in local and state Future Homemakers of America.



Joyce Durfee (left), who won the award at the Cherry Creek, N. Y., Branch of the Pine Valley Central School, can paint, hang paper, remodel bedroom furniture. She plans a career in interior decorating.

Housecleaning, preparing family meals, baby-sitting, altering her own clothes and remodelling closets are just a few of the outside-school activities of Rita Ann Briggs (right) of Whitehall, N. Y. High School.

sylvania, Joint Consolidated School, his instructor, John D. McFate, said, "Jim is a leader the boys respect and like to follow. Because his father works on the railroad, much of the responsibility of their 256 acre farm falls on Jim's shoulders, but he finds time to star on the F.F.A. basketball team and was vice president of the chapter and on many committees. He takes an active part in church and Sabbath school work, and was on the Pennsylvania livestock judging team at Chicago in 1948." Jim owns a purebred Berkshire gilt and six head of purebred Angus cattle, and grows some corn and barley. Upon graduating last spring he went to work in partnership with his dad.

Betty Lou Sayward, winner of the homemaking award at the Willsboro, New York, Central School, considered homemaking her major subject — the one which she says "will be the most beneficial to my future life." She looks upon cooking and better nutrition as a hobby instead of a chore, and she makes many of her own clothes. Betty Lou, a capable student and a tactful

outside work. She is an ideal homemaking student."

The above are examples of just a few of the students who received American Agriculturist Achievement Award certificates and checks for five dollars at commencement exercises and Father-Son banquets last year. We only wish we had space to tell you about each and every one of the 534 winners. There are others with even greater accomplishments — boys who have built up herds or made enough money for their own college education, and girls who have applied their high school homemaking skills to earn enough to start them off on careers.

Among winners was a blind girl majoring in home economics at the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a girl who has been totally deaf from birth.

These awards, first offered in 1945, go to students in agriculture and homemaking who do outstanding work,

After two years in the Army, John P. Verones returned to Williams High School, Stockbridge, Mass., and enrolled in vocational agriculture. An honor student, president of the Junior Class (1949) and a member of the student council, John received the American Agriculturist Foundation award at class night exercises.



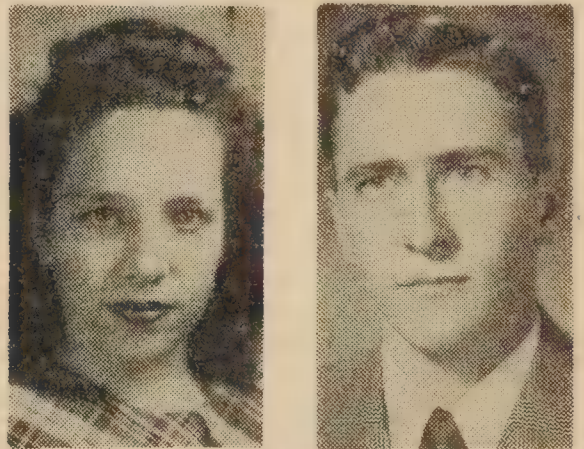
make practical application of the knowledge gained, do well in other school work and activities, and have a community record of good citizenship. One of the most enjoyable tasks that the editors of *American Agriculturist* have is the reading of hundreds of letters and reports received from award winners and from their agricultural and homemaking teachers. Many teachers speak of the stimulating effect of the awards on the students and express their pleasure in honoring winners for their achievements.

Listed below are the names of all 1949 winners reported to us. These and thousands of other agricultural and homemaking students are being trained to assume tomorrow's responsibilities on Northeast farms and homes.

(Where there are two names from one school, the first is the winner in vocational agriculture; the second, the winner in vocational homemaking. In a later issue we will publish the names of schools where awards were made but names of winners have not been reported to us by the school.)

NEW YORK

Adams Center Central School Gerry McIntosh
Addison Central School Sylvia Marsh
Afton Central School Charles Bottum
Allen George
Frances Schuck
Philip Nice
Akrong High School George Lewis
Alfred-Almond C. S., Almond
Alice Freeman Palmer Central School,
Windsor
Jesse Colwell
Altmar-Parish Central School Thomas E. Scott
Joanne Clafflin
Lois Bulris
Albert Jobman
Lodema Matthews
Carl E. Clark
Altona Central School
Andes Central School
Andover Central School



At the Campbell, N. Y. Central School, Eva May Divens (left) was chosen for the award because she was "an all around girl, interested in 4-H, athletics, class activities, and assumed many responsibilities at home."

Kenneth Burton Treen (right), graduate of Norfolk County Agricultural School, Walpole, Mass., was an active leader in school and operates a 2-acre garden, a small orchard, raises broilers and sells his own produce.

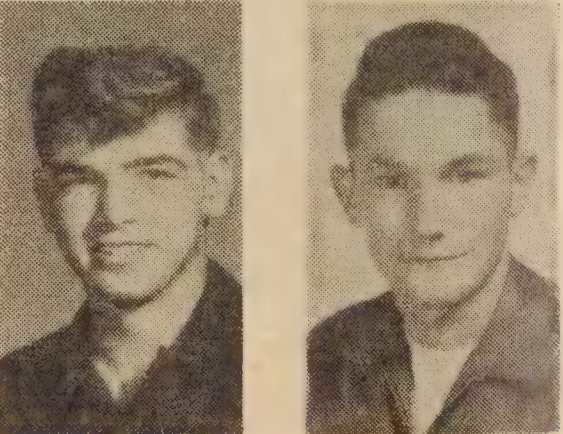
Angola High School
Antwerp High School
Arcade Central School
Argyle Central School
Arkport Central School
Avoca Central School
Bainbridge Central High School
Bay Shore High School
Belfast Central School
Belleville Central School
Bergen High School
Berne-Knox Central School
Bethlehem Central H. S.,
Delmar
Bolivar Central School
Boonville Central School
Bridgehamton High School
Bridgewater Central School
Brookport Central School
Brocton Central School
Camden Central School
Campbell Central School
Canandaigua Academy
Canaseraga Central School
Candor Central School
Canistota Central School
Cassadaga Valley C. S.,
Sinclairville
Cattaraugus Central School
Cazenovia Central School
Chenango Forks Central School
Janice Wood
Betsy Alberry
Roland Rosier
David M. Wood, Jr.
Mildred F. Reid
William Flint
Virginia Swift
Stanley Saxton
Helen Myers
Audrey Eccleston
Patricia Smith
Virginia Slack
Ronald Glazier
Robert Whipple
Dorothy L. Pitcher
Nicholas Vitillo
Janet Humphrey
Patricia Ordway White
Anne Munn
Mary Struk
Joan Kenyon
Marilyn Judd
Frederic Corell
Mary Buzzauco
Wesley Loomis
Eva May Divens
Robert Purdy
Venitha Thompson
Marion Whitcomb
Burdette Mullen
Richard Lind, Jr.
Irene Kropat
Gerald Palmer
Anna Long
William Janicki
Ruth Whitbeck



Photo, Courtesy Lockport Union Sun and Journal.

Typical of a scene that took place at hundreds of high school commencement programs last year was this one taken at Lockport, N. Y. High School. Miss Candace Doelman, left, Homemaking Supervisor, awards American Agriculturist Foundation certificate and \$5 check to Wilma Bayles, outstanding senior in vocational homemaking.

Cherry Creek Branch School
Clayton Central School
Clinton Central School
Clymer Central School
Cohocton Central School
Constableville Central School
Corfu High School
Corning High School
Cuba Central School
Delaware Academy and C. S.
Delhi
Delevan Central School
Deposit Central School
De Ruyter Central Rural School
Dundee Central School
Dunkirk High School
East Bloomfield Central School
Edwards Central School
Elbridge Central School
Fleischmanns High School
Fonda Public School
Fort Ann Central School
Fort Plain High School
Franklinville Central School
Fredonia High School
General Martin C. S., Glenfield
Genesee Central School
Genoa Central School
George Junior Republic,
Freeville, N. Y.
Gilbertsville Central School
Girls Vocational High School,
Buffalo
Goshen Central School
Granville High School
Greenville Central School
Greenwich Central School
Groton Central School
Hamilton Central School
Hammond Central School
Hannibal High School
Hancock Central School
Harpursville Central School
Harrisville Central School
Hartford Central School
Holland Central School
Holley High School
Homer Central School
Honeoye Central School
Honeoye Falls
Horseheads Union School
Hudson Falls High School
Jamesville High School
Jasper Central School
Jefferson Central School
Johnsburg C. S., North Creek
Johnson City High School
Kendall Central School
Joyce Durfee
Harriette Amo
Joe Maxwell
Elizabeth Morrock
Marilyn Turk
Elsie Azzi
Charles H. Evans
George Wells
Elma Mallory
Roger F. Seele
Clifford C. Karn
Alton Smith
Barbara Aikens
Patricia Richards
Margaret Van Akin
Glenice Cook
Mary Cadwell
Rita Korwik
Garnot Root
Marjorie Brasie
Albert Dauenhauer
Marion Bryant
Virginia DiSpirito
Bernard Vannier
Eleanor Tubbs
Ordell Stock
Margaret M. Walrath
Louise Gunsalus
Elizabeth Fuessler
John Casey
Harold Stewart
Dorothy Mabel York
Jeanette Brashear
Stuart Lobdell
Patricia R. White
Rosemarie Congilosi
Benjamin Coleman
Madeline Fraguoli
George Durmond
Ellen Cornell
Ray Gillis
Harold Hall
Richard Sawyer
Paul Schermerhorn
Robert Wiltse
Mary Simmons
Dorothea Baker
Quentin Taylor
Murray Valentine
Esther Crandall
Robert L. McClenning
Lloyd Mest
Elaine Kirsch
Herbert Seidel
Anne Davis
Dale G. Stoker
Ernest Pestle
George F. Burmeister
Gerald Crane
Barbara Ferguson
Bernard Lukaszewicz
Julia Wood
Henry H. White, Jr.
Rita Quadrini
Dale Button
Eva Foster
Marion Clapper
Martha Pasco
Joyce Green
Alice Steffen



Kenneth Eugene Ecker (left), South Dayton Branch of the Pine Valley, N. Y., Central School, was especially pleased that he won the award as his brother, Allen Robert, won it in 1948. He is active in sports and in the F.F.A.

At the Canistota, N. Y. Central School, Burdette Mullen (right) was chosen for the award as an "all-around balanced, reliable individual with accomplishments in many activities."

Kingston High School Paul Boice
LaFargeville Central School Shirley Greenwood
Lansing Central School, Ludlowville Celeste Christopher
Leavenworth C. S., Wolcott Leon Rasbeck
Letchworth C. S., Castile Stephen Balmas
Livonia Central School Joseph Tuchello
Barbara Van Der Meid
Lockport Senior High School Wilma Bayles
Lowville Academy Beverly Doud
Lyndonville Central School Norman Bentley
Machias High School Myrtie J. Sustie
Marion Central School Cornelius Boeye
Virginia DeLue
Hazel Gobeyn
Charles Weed
Orren Roberts
Ruth Gokey
Loretta Rivenburgh
Mary Feltz
Andrew Sidoti
Kathryn Dockum
Carl Boepple
Patricia Harrigan
Theresa Babbie
Joyce Talley
Doris Whitney
Roslyn Farney
Charles Bush
Shirley Sharp
Ralph Palmerton
Andrew Economics,
Charles Charwat
Emily Indracek

Marlborough Central H. S.
Medina High School
Mexico Academy and C. S.
Middleburgh C. S.
Middlesex Valley C. S., Rushville
Middletown High School
Mineville High School
Mohawk Central School

Mooers Central School
Moravia Central School
Mount Upton Central School
Mynderse Academy, Seneca Falls
Naples Central School
Newark Valley Central School
Newfane Central School
N. Y. S. Inst. of Agr. and Home Economics,
Cobleskill
New York State Agricultural & Technical
Institute, Delhi
New York State Institute for the Education
of the Blind, New York City

Anna Scarola



Selected by the Goshen, N. Y. Central School was Benjamin Coleman (left) of Monroe, N. Y., for excellence in studies, leadership, sports, music, art work and many outside agricultural projects.

For four high school years at the Greenville, N. Y. Central Rural School, George Drummond (right) made "consistent gains toward establishing himself in farming." He also received the Empire Farmer Award in 1949.

North Syracuse High School John Root
Nunda Central School Beverly Porter
Mrs. Jeanne Thompson Piper
Onondaga C. S., Nedrow Joan McLusky
Ontario High School Thelma Harris
Orchard Park Central School Alice Lickfeld
Owego Free Academy Willard Rought
Irene Welch
Donald Williams
Lora Cady

Panama Central School Martha Johnson
Penn Yan High School George Spencer
Perry High School Richard Patrick
Peru Central School Eleanor Boudrieau
Phelps Central School Gary M. Adams
Lucy Day

Philip Schuyler H. S., Albany Evelyn Wertman
Pine Plains Central School Gladys Wendover
Pine Valley C. S., So. Dayton Kenneth Ecker
Delores Everhart
Charles Covey
Dorothy Faatz
Carl Price
Phyllis B. Hilton
Robert R. Hulse
Richard Schrader
Richard Wright
Mary Bader
Robert Prata
Margaret Trout
Charles Myers
Dorothy Phillips

Poland Central School
Port Byron Central School
Pulaski Academy and C. S.

Red Creek Central School
Red Hook Central School
Richfield Springs C. S.
Richmondville Central School
Roeliff-Jansen C. S., Hillsdale
Romulus Central School
Royalton-Hartland C. S.
Middleport
Rush-Henrietta Central School,
Rush
Salem Central School
Sauquoit Valley C. S., Sauquoit
Savona Central School
Schoharie Central School
Scio Central School

Scottsville High School
Sea Cliff Public High School
Seneca-Gorham-Potter School,
Gorham
Sherburne Central School
Beth Meyer
Clayton Day
Marjorie Beckwith
Martin Maltbie
Bill Hughes
Dorothy Johnsen
Richard Mills
Herbert Hait
Jeanette LaLonde
Maysie Wells
Margaret Cruickshank
Fred J. Annis
Hazel Coddington
John Przybycien
Marilyn Ring
Yvonne Geisler
David McNeil
Clair Lewis
Waneta Ro Uee
Edith Welch
Stanley Edinger
Paul Van Epps
Carl Pearce
Joan Leonard
Jack Vandervort
Dale S. Fisher
Beatrice Grotevant
Joan Sellers
Vincent Janiak
Blanche Ibbetson

South New Berlin Central School
South Otselic C. S.
Spencer Central School
Spencerport High School
Stockbridge Valley Central Rural High School,
Munnsville
Tioga Central School
Troupsburg Central School

Trumansburg Central School
Tully Central School
Union Academy of Belleville
Union Springs Central School
Van Etten Central School
Vestal Central School
Virgil C. S., Cortland
Walton High School
Walworth High School
Warwick High School

Washingtonville Central School Gaylord Hall
Barbara Richmond
Herman Sigrist
Charles Daley
Jane Lanning
Frederick Paul
Katheryn Emo
Henry Kujawa
West Canada Valley Central School,
Middleville
Francis Butler
Paul Mondrick
Jean Rauscher
Donald Frank
Jeanette Stoddard
Leo Kowalski
Beatrice E. Neudeck
Ellen Kilty
Rita Briggs
Richard Zonneville
Betty Lou Sayward
John Twomey
Howard Crandall

West Seneca C. S. Buffalo
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West Winfield Central School
Whitehall High School
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York C. S., Retsof

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Thomaston High School Virginia Caregnato
Tourtellotte Memorial High School,
N. Grosvenordale Jane Lafontaine
Washington High School,
Washington Depot Lois Collister
Woodstock Academy Betty Anne White

MAINE
Bucksport High School Richard Burrill
Community H. S., Fort Kent Elmer E. Jalbot
Hartland Academy Ivan Estes
Corinna Union Academy Wendell Eastman
Lawrence H. S., Fairfield Merlon E. Wiggin
Livermore Falls High School Dwight Lamb, Jr.
Monmouth Academy W. Arthur Hathaway
Alice Damren
Sherman H. S., Sherman Mills Linwood Merry
Windham H. S., Windham Center Ora Haskell

MASSACHUSETTS
Agawam High School Eugene McLean
Shirley Larson
Allyn W. Coombs
Lillian Joy
Gloria Smith
Ernest Veader
Hilda Nunes
Julia Corey
Dayle Hamilton
Grace Stratford

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Tilton-Northfield H. S., Tilton Russell Vittum
Barbara Patterson
Elizabeth J. Benware
Richard Laurence
(Continued on Page 39)



THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

The Craigstone Meteorite

By CHARLES M. SHELDON

FOREWORD

In this amusing and touching story, a young and poverty-stricken professor tries to buy a fallen meteorite from Farmer Bent, who sets a high price on his "star" from out the sky in the hope of getting enough money to pay off the mortgage on his farm. The story is in two parts and will be concluded in our next issue.

CHAPTER I.

"Yes, my dear, it looks very pretty in the catalogue, 'Alphaeus Franklin Craigstone, Professor of Natural History (Botany), Astronomy, and Curator of the Herbarium.' If the salary were made to fit, it would look prettier to me."

"Beggars can't be choosers, Alphaeus," said the professor's cheery little wife, with an anxious wrinkle just appearing at the top of her nose.

"Beggars! My dear, when did we ever get that title? If the editor of the 'Southwestern Biologist' had paid me anything for that article on the 'Campeloma subsolidum,' which was copied in the foremost European scientific journals, we should not be so pinched for money as we are now."

"I suppose that is true, dear. It's a shame that the results of that discovery should be stolen from you. But I have great faith in your work. I know what you can do, and I will say so to the whole world."

The professor's sturdy little wife went over to her husband's side, and laid her cheek against his own. Then the professor of natural history kissed his young wife, and she went back to her work by the window while he resumed his writing.

Professor Craigstone was a young man, only two years out of college, with an enthusiasm rare even in a profession which owns many enthusiasts. He was already quoted as authority on fresh-water bivalves, thirteen new species having been reported by him. In all departments of his work he excelled, and in all his work he was sadly cramped for lack of money.

Wrayburn College was a Western institution, with more prospects than students. Its salaries were meagre, and its economy necessarily cruel.

When the professor wanted new shelves for his rare specimens of "Anodonta," the trustees passed a vote giving him leave to put them up—but appropriated no money for the enterprise; there was no money for them to appropriate. When he appealed for an assistant to catalogue and arrange his large mass of material for the herbarium, the sum voted was too small even to make a show of beginning the work.

His salary was drained every month by his living expenses, and he wore the same shabby coat to recitation-room, to church, and everywhere else.

His wife pinched and saved at every turn, wore the same dress made over, and heroically stood between the professor and bold collectors when there was no money in the house.

Her ingenuity and heroism were great. Her faith in her husband was

unlimited, and he knew it. With courage born of it he toiled almost incessantly, turning night into day, and fast growing old as he sought this way and that to add a dollar or two to his wretched income.

To make things worse, a young nephew of the professor—a graceless scamp, who had been received into the professor's house and given board and lodging—had borrowed small sums of money from time to time of the good-hearted professor. Now the youth had been expelled from the college for disgraceful conduct, and had departed without paying his debt to his uncle.

The professor's salary had been drawn one month in advance, and was already spent. There were bills from grocers, stationers, meat men. It seemed ridiculous that the foremost authority in the world on the "Phenacobius mirabilis" should be dunned for flour and potatoes. Yet that was the case, and affairs were getting desperate.

The professor scrawled nervously on the margin of a newspaper the amount of his debts, and found the appalling sum of four hundred and fifty dollars. It made him sick at heart. He did not know how he could ever pay it off. He could not ask the college to help him. Though he had paid out of his own salary more than five hundred dollars for rare specimens in natural history, he could not expect the college to return that money.

The college was glad to have the specimens, but it was quite willing the professor should pay for them and say

nothing about it.

Undoubtedly he had been imprudent to buy the specimens; but his enthusiasm had captured his judgment, and now he was suffering the consequences.

He sighed as he thought of his wife, and wondered how she had ever had the courage to marry him. He drew his pen through the figures, thus: \$450 as if he thus cancelled the amount, and strange to say, it made him feel better.

But still, there it was, and which way to turn to pay it he could not tell.

Scientific articles for newspapers do not bring large prices. "If I had only been a funny paragrapher!" said the professor to himself.

He thought of resigning and getting a situation elsewhere; but it was not a time of year when teachers are in demand, and the prospects of getting any situation at all were too small to risk losing the place he had. No, he could not think of any way out of it.

Even if he wrote for the papers every minute he could spare from his duties, he could not pay off such a sum in less than a year; and some of his creditors were getting very clamorous for money. He could not blame them. It was the disgrace of it that hurt the professor.

In despair, he rose from his table, walked across to his wife and said, with a tone of comic seriousness which was irresistible:

"Belle, lend me four hundred and fifty dollars for a few days, will you? I'll pay it back as soon as my book is finished, I will, on my honor!"

The professor's wife had a touch of

humor about her, which, with that of her husband, was their salvation when matters began to get serious. She laughed heartily at the absurdity of his demand, and together they spent the evening in calmly discussing the four hundred and fifty; but when they went to bed at twelve o'clock, the problem was as far from a solution as ever.

At breakfast next morning the professor looked at the morning paper between his sips of coffee—which almost choked him as he thought how much he owed for it—but he skimmed over the telegraphic and local news with a far-away look which showed that he was still thinking of the four hundred and fifty dollars.

Suddenly he set his coffee cup down, and grasped the paper in both hands excitedly.

"What is it?" asked his wife.

"Meteor!" said the professor. "Just listen to this: 'Last evening the occupants of a farm near Coleridge, Brown County, were startled by the appearance of a thunder-bolt, which passed out of a clear heaven close by one of the outhouses of the farm and, with a deafening report, buried itself somewhere in an adjoining field. It has not yet been discovered.'

"Those who saw it say it was a mass of solid matter, white-hot, and radiant. Parties are scouring the field to find the strange visitor from another world."

"Where is my coat?" shouted the professor. "If I run, I can catch the down-train to Coleridge."

"But, my dear, the down-train for Coleridge went an hour ago."

"Why, so it did. I had forgotten the change of time. But I can get the noon train. Belle, I'll run over and see the president, and ask him if he won't authorize me to get this meteorite for the college."

All thought of the four hundred and fifty dollars gone, nothing but his professional enthusiasm stirring in him, the professor rushed over to the president's house.

The president was a Scotchman, slow and sometimes exasperating; but he had a kindly feeling for the enthusiastic young professor, and would have pursued a more liberal policy with him if the trustees had allowed it.

The professor hurriedly stated the reason for his call.

"How much money will you want?" asked the president.

"I don't know. It depends on the people who own the farm. It is not likely that they will want much."

The president was evidently interested, but he was cautious. Finally he said, slowly, "I will advance twenty-five dollars for the college. You may go down to Coleridge and see what you can do."

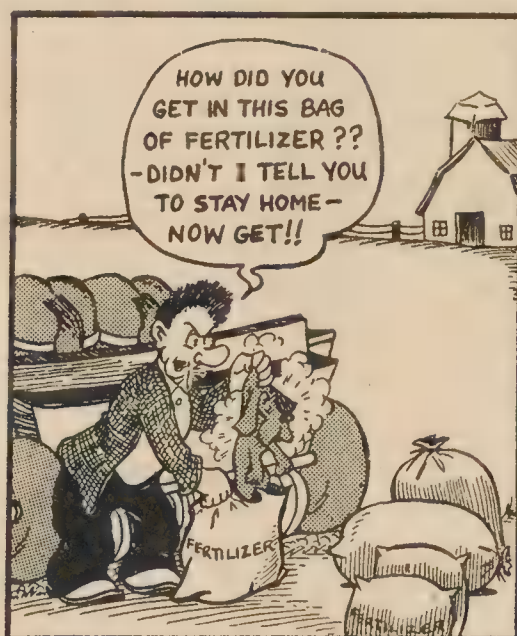
"Twenty-five dollars! Why, sir, if it is any kind of a meteoric stone, it will be worth a hundred times as much."

"Well, that may be," replied the president, as complacently as if meteors were as common as new-laid eggs. "That may be. But I do not feel it advisable to advance any more. It is a good sum for a farmer to get for the stone."

"I doubt if I can do anything with that amount, but I'll go and see," said the professor with a sigh.

The middle of the afternoon found
(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM & SPUD



Sawdoff Sizes up the Situation



him in Coleridge. He soon discovered that the falling of the meteor had excited the neighborhood, and he had no trouble in finding the farm where the stone had fallen. It was only two miles out, and he hastily walked the distance.

As he approached the farm-house he saw a crowd of men gathered about something in the yard.

"Ah! they have found it, evidently!" said the professor to himself. He was running over in his mind the best way of getting the meteoric fragment for the little money in his possession; but when he crowded in to see the specimen, he could hardly suppress his surprise.

It was an irregular mass of a dull, grayish-looking substance. In size it was about two feet long and eighteen inches thick. It was curiously indented with little hollows, as if large drops of rain had fallen upon the surface while it was in a plastic condition, like a dish of boiling hasty-pudding, and it had then solidified, leaving the marks of the raindrops as smooth as polished wood.

The whole looked much like a mass of iron and stone partly melted and run together. But the first glance assured the professor that the specimen was very rare and valuable. He felt guilty of breaking the tenth commandment as he looked at it.

The owner of the farm was a Mr. Bent, well-to-do and shrewd. He was relating the story of the falling and the finding of the meteor, as the professor came up.

"Jim and I were just going to bed, when we heard a curious noise and I went to the door just as she"—putting his foot on the meteor—"came down. It was queer, I tell you. She whizzed by like a streak, and there was a sound like thunder. The whole place was lighted up. I told Jim something had dropped out in the lot back of the house, and we ran out and looked everywhere for it in the dark, but couldn't find anything.

"This morning we hunted around for two hours, but couldn't find it. Then I gave it up, and I hitched up the team to plow. Well, I hadn't plowed two furrows before the plow ran into something that just jerked the point off. I never knew of a stone there before so I called Jim, and we set to work to dig down, and sure enough, there was our sky-stone a foot and a half deep.

"Only this end was sticking up, so the plow point struck it. We couldn't budge it alone, and had to hitch the team on to get it here."

"How much does it weigh?" asked one of the bystanders.

"It's heavier than it looks. There ain't three men here strong enough to lift it, if they all take hold together."

Three men tried, and the dull mass remained glued to the ground, while the rest of the crowd grinned to see their efforts.

Gradually the crowd thinned out, and the professor began to hope that he would have a chance to buy the specimen quietly.

"I suppose," said he, carelessly, "that you are willing to sell this stone. I am a collector of mineral specimens. I heard of this one this morning, and came around to look at it. What is it worth to you?"

"Well, I don't know," replied the farmer, with a keen glance. "'Tain't every day a chunk of a star falls into a man's back lot. Where do you live?"

"At home, mostly," replied the professor, who thought it best not to admit how far he had come to buy the "star."

Mr. Bent laughed. "Come now, that ain't bad. But what will you give for the thing?"

The professor hesitated. If he offered the twenty-five dollars at once, he would have nothing more to give if the farmer haggled. Still he thought best, on the whole, to offer enough to get the

specimen at once.

"I'll give you twenty-five dollars for it," he said, boldly.

"It's worth more'n that."

"Twenty-five dollars is worth more to you."

"But it won't buy a piece of a star."

"A piece of a star!" But this—the professor paused as he thought of the uselessness of trying to show Mr. Bent what a meteoric fragment was.

"Come, better take the twenty-five."

"Don't know about that. Think I'll wait for a better offer."

The professor nervously walked around the specimen. The more he saw it, the more anxious he was to get it. He thought to himself, "The college surely will back me up in offering fifty dollars for such a prize. To my knowledge, no such fragment has ever before fallen in this country."

"Tell you what I'll do. I'll give you forty dollars for it. What do you say?"

"I'll think about it."

At this moment supper was called. Craigstone did not know what to do. The visitors had all gone home. The good-natured farmer saw his hesitation.

"Come on in and have a bite with us, and stay all night, and we'll talk the thing over," said Mr. Bent, who evidently enjoyed so unusual a subject. "I don't know your name, or where you hail from, but that makes no difference. Come in."

The professor accepted the invitation thankfully. At the supper table he told the farmer who he was, feeling that it would be a breach of hospitality to eat at his table on any other terms than those of the frankest understanding.

"You see the college can make use of this fragment. It is perfectly useless to you on your farm. Not worth any more to you than any other boulder."

"Do you think forty dollars a fair price for it?" asked Farmer Bent, looking at his guest keenly.

This question much embarrassed the professor. He was almost morbidly truthful. He knew that the meteor would probably sell to scientists for two or three thousand dollars.

"Well, no. Perhaps not. But it is worth much more to us than to you. And in fact I do not know how much it is worth."

"Would you give fifty dollars for it?"

"Yes."

"One hundred dollars?"

The professor lost his appetite. "One hundred dollars! Why, the president would think I was crazy," he said to himself. Aloud he said:

"The college could not afford to give that. And let me tell you, Mr. Bent, no one but some college or university will ever purchase this meteoric fragment. It would be of no use for you to try to sell to another farmer. The stone is useless to you. Come, I'll give you fifty dollars, and call it a bargain."

Farmer Bent said nothing. He was a hard customer to deal with. He rightly conjectured that the visitor from heaven was a windfall of more than ordinary value. He had a mortgage on his farm of five hundred dollars, and he was not going to let pass this opportunity to raise money on a star, as he called it.

"Well, professor, I won't give you an answer tonight. Stay over with us, and I'll tell you in the morning."

The professor passed a troubled, restless night. In the morning he was up bright and early, and went over to view the stranger from space. The more he looked at it, the more he grew convinced that it was a rare meteoric shell.

Mr. Bent came from the barnyard with the milk, and greeted the professor cheerfully. The farmer had talked over the matter with his wife. Both were shrewd New England people who had moved west in early times, and en-

dured much hardship together. They had fixed upon the sum that they would sell the specimen for.

"Well," said the professor after breakfast. "What do you say? Fifty dollars and it is a go."

"My wife and I have agreed to let the stone go at five hundred dollars. You can have it for that!"

The professor groaned. "Five hundred dollars! The college would as soon think of sending me on an expedition to the moon to pick fossilized peanuts. They will never give such a sum."

"It's worth it," said Farmer Bent, with the assurance of a veteran meteorologist.

"I must be going back then. It's no use our talking it over any longer."

But the professor suddenly stopped. An idea had come to him that almost terrified while it inspired him. He

walked back to the farmer.

"Will you give me the refusal of the stone for five hundred dollars?"

"Tell you what I'll do. If you will give four hundred and fifty dollars in cash before I have another offer for it, it's yours."

"Do you mean that you will sell the boulder to the highest bidder?"

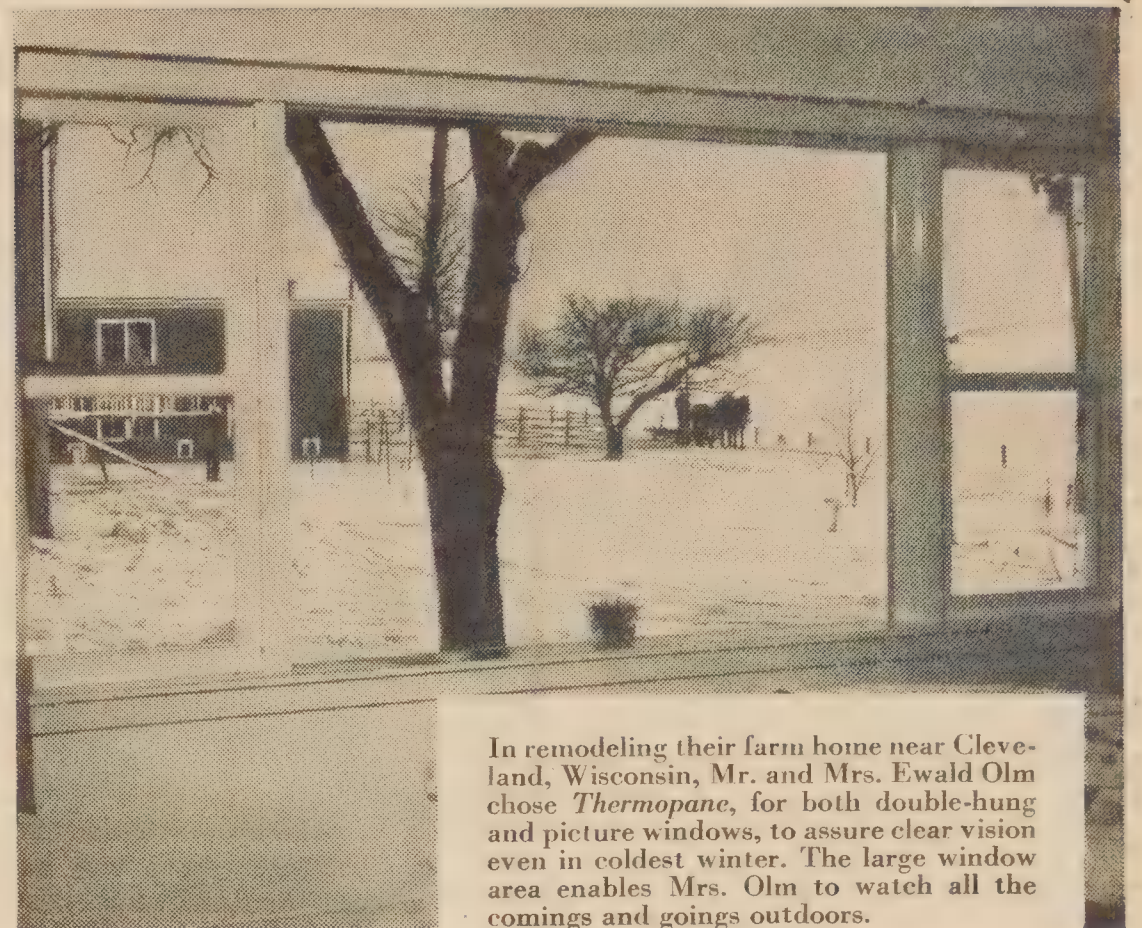
"Of course. But if you give me the four hundred and fifty dollars before anybody else, the stone is yours."

"All right. It's a bargain. I must hurry to get the train back."

"I'll hitch up and take you in."

So the professor and the farmer parted at the station with the understanding that four hundred and fifty dollars would buy the meteorite for the professor if no one meanwhile offered a larger sum.

(To be continued)



In remodeling their farm home near Cleveland, Wisconsin, Mr. and Mrs. Ewald Olm chose *Thermopane*, for both double-hung and picture windows, to assure clear vision even in coldest winter. The large window area enables Mrs. Olm to watch all the comings and goings outdoors.

Don't let frost shut you in

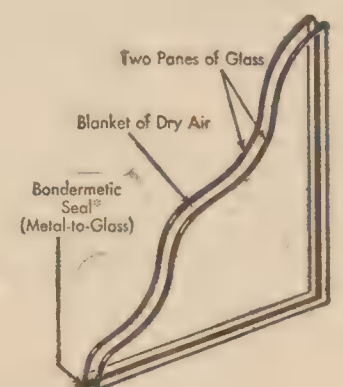
*Thermopane** insulating glass in your view-framing windows puts winter on clear display. Under normal humidity conditions, steam and frost don't block your vision and make you feel shut in.

Thermopane has a blanket of dry air sealed between its two panes. This keeps the roomside surface warmer in winter, so moisture isn't drawn from the air to collect on the glass. And—you can work or sit right next to *Thermopane* windows without feeling chilly.

With *Thermopane* you save fuel, too, because the insulating air space cuts heat loss through glass. And you never have to struggle with storm sash. *Thermopane* stays in all year—actually helps keep your rooms cooler in summer. It's the easy way to insulate all the windows in your home.

- For building economy, *Thermopane* is made in over 80 standard sizes, available through glass and building supply distributors and dealers. For full details, write for our *Thermopane* book.

*®



FOR BETTER VISION SPECIFY THERMOPANE
MADE WITH POLISHED PLATE GLASS



Thermopane

MADE ONLY BY LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD GLASS COMPANY
2835 Nicholas Building, Toledo 3, Ohio

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BARCOCK

NOW THAT my son Howard has sold out his holdings in New Mexico, and I have my own New York State farms operated by young men who give promise of making a go of their jobs, I admit to feeling a bit footloose.

For the first time in my life I have a chance to take a look at the whole country and, "on paper" at least, decide where I think are the best farming possibilities. I say "on paper" because I intend to string out as long as possible the rather enjoyable process of selecting a new place to farm.

CANADA

Were I a young man, I would take a long look at Canada. Here is a country with great possibilities. Its untapped natural resources are almost unbelievable. More important, its population—except in spots—has not yet begun to go soft. When you take the combination of great natural resources and a thrifty, hard-working people, you have exciting possibilities.

THE SOUTHWEST

The agricultural resources of this country's great Southwest are not generally appreciated. I began to notice them in the 1930's. Had anyone gone into the good agricultural sections of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico then and bought land he would have been in for a pretty good experience. His farming would have paid, and his holdings would have zoomed upward in value. To locate in the Southwest today may have advantages, but I am sure that if it is a good move now, it would have been a better move 12 or 15 years ago.

THE DEEP SOUTH

In the area east of the Mississippi and south of the Virginias the opportunities intrigue me. I think it is a great undeveloped livestock country, but the chief advantage that I see in this area is not so much the opportunity to take in plenty of money as to operate cheaply.

There is a lot of good cheap land in this section which can be made suitable for livestock. Little housing expense is required. There is a reservoir of farm help which could be made pretty good under constant supervision. More and more waste fruit and vegetable products are due to become available for cattle feed.

Finally—and this may amaze you—but last night I listened to Senator Pepper of Florida campaigning. After hearing him tell about federal aid he has gotten and is out to get for Florida, I couldn't help thinking that only a darned fool would stay up North and pay taxes to build up Florida. It would be much cheaper to move down here.

THE MIDWEST AND NORTHWEST

The Midwest, its agriculture having reached its zenith, leaves little room for pioneering. As for the Northwest, it interests me, but I probably never shall get to know it as well as I would like.

THE NORTHEAST

I've left our own Northeast to the last. You know as much about it as I do. It is the section where I have my roots. I'll always think of it as my home. I find it interesting to farm "on paper" elsewhere, but the only place where I'm sure I'll be content with both farming and living conditions is at Sunnygables—in June, that is.



THE PICTURE above was taken on the farm of a Northeast dairyman who has located in South Florida. It shows a two-year-old Brahman bull he is using on his poorer dairy cows to get calves he can raise for beef. I like this particular picture because it brings out the peculiar characteristics of the Brahman breed which enable it to do well in a hot climate. Note the long drooping ears, the pronounced dewlap and the loose wrinkled skin. These, along with sweat glands which other breeds of cattle do not possess, constitute the air cooling system of the Brahman. Since he is air-cooled, this bull will feed comfortably in hot sunshine which drives other cattle to seek shade. Note also the pronounced hump. This is the Brahman's reserve tank. Some device like this—the hump on the camel, or the big tails on sheep—is usually found on Asiatic animals which have to live

through long spells when they can get little or nothing to eat. During this period, the animals literally live off their own accumulated fat and tissues.

Finally, note the breadth of this bull's back and recognize him, too, for the efficient beef producer he is. Unlike the Brahman of rodeos, this particular bull is as friendly as a kitten. I walked right up to him (there was a stout fence between us) to take his picture. While we are not used to it and therefore don't notice it at first, the quality in this animal's eye and head is equal to that of a fine-bred Jersey. Within the next few years, I am confident, there will be a good deal of crossing of Brahman bred for milk production with dairy cows of the South. Conceivably, from these crosses may come new breeds of dairy cattle with the Brahman's ability to stand hot weather and hard going, just as beef breeds already have been developed through this cross.

WHOLE COTTON SEED

At Roswell, N. M., on February 20, 41% cottonseed meal was selling bagged at \$63 a ton from the cottonseed oil plants. On the same day, whole cottonseed was bringing \$41 a ton in bulk at the gin.

Back in the early Thirties, on a trip to the cotton growing sections of the Southwest, I ran into a similar situation, only at that time whole cottonseed was priced at \$18 a ton and cottonseed meal at around \$29 a ton. These prices did not make sense to me then, and they do not make any more sense now.

The processing of cottonseed oil is one of the tightest monopolies in the United States. For years the leaders of this industry have promoted the myth that whole cottonseed is not a good feed. The charge has even been made that the cotton oil interests in the past have succeeded in smothering experimental proof accumulated at certain agricultural experiment stations of the superior feeding quality of whole cottonseed.

Whatever may be the actual facts, not enough feeders of livestock realize that whole cottonseed can be fed straight to all livestock except hogs, in

reasonable quantities either hulled or unhulled; and that much of the time whole cottonseed, as it is today, is one of the cheapest grain feeds.

According to the 20th edition of Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding" whole cottonseed averages 23% protein, 23% fat, and only 17% fiber. By simply removing the hulls, the protein in the seed is upped to 32.8%, the fat to 34.6%, and the fiber reduced to the negligible figure of 3.1%.

It is my understanding that many nutritionists believe that fat is very important in dairy rations. How important has been lost sight of in recent years as a result of war conditions and the fact that the processors have developed their techniques until they remove practically all the fat from what we used to think of as the oil meals.

If these experts are correct, it would seem to me that one of the best buys for dairy beef rations in the country today is whole cottonseed.

Quite Palatable

In a large dairy outside of Phoenix three years ago I saw cottonseed fed by hand on top of the regular grain ration. The man who owned this dairy told me that he just couldn't make milk without the seed. He said that

after he got as much milk as he could out of his cows with a regular grain ration, he could increase their production by hand feeding cottonseed, and make money by doing so; and he pointed out to me the unusually slick appearance of his animals, for which he gave credit to the cottonseed.

I've also seen on my son's place in New Mexico the eagerness with which sheep and cattle ate cottonseed, even when it was covered with lint. And there was one sight on that farm which will always stick with me. I remember an old Dorset ewe standing between a couple of cotton rows while she contentedly ate a cotton boll. Cotton fibers stuck out on each side of her mouth as she chewed. Long ago I had begun to think of the ruminants as animals which did a great job converting grass and grain to meat and milk, but here before my eyes stood an animal actually engaged in converting cotton to wool!

I hope this little dissertation on whole cottonseed will start someone looking into the possible purchase of a supply of it for us in the Northeast. Maybe a deal cannot be made now, but it should be readied to use sometime in the future.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

EXPENSIVE MEAT BRINGS JAIL SENTENCE

ON the morning of February 13, subscriber Kenneth B. McLean of North Anson, Maine, discovered that two of his heifers had been stolen in the night. He immediately called Sheriff Martin J. Gallant. An investigation disclosed blood stains on the snow and a piece of broken glass which looked as though it might have come from a car window.

The next morning one of the McLean boys, on his way to school, saw a car with a broken window from which he thought the piece of glass might have come. He took the license number, and we called Augusta to get the owner's name. We were told that the car belonged to Paul Preble of Anson, Maine.

Sheriff Gallant searched Preble's home and found meat, but he could not prove it was from the stolen animals as the heads and hides were nowhere to be found.

Sometime later, it was discovered that Burton Seeley of Madison, Maine,

our intention to present both sides of every case, we are glad to tell you their objections.

They tell us that the particular fire extinguisher which our subscriber bought is not approved by the Fire Underwriters because it has never been submitted to them for approval. Some buyers of fire extinguishers, say Red Comet, want Fire Underwriters' approval, and for them they have types that are approved. Other people apparently do not care whether or not extinguishers are approved.

— A.A. —

INVESTIGATE FIRST

Over a year ago a man came to this town and solicited advertising space on a curtain for the stage in our Community Hall. He gave local merchants receipts for money he collected, and promised delivery of the curtain within about four months. It has been over a year, and the curtain has never been received.

On investigating this man and the company he was representing, we found this was not a reliable outfit and that this particular fellow was recently

50-262 213	THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA	Nº 3761
ITHACA, N. Y.		
February 21 19 50		
PAY <u>EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS</u>		
TO THE ORDER OF		
\$ 25.00		
Kenneth B. McLean	AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.	
North Anson, Maine	<i>E. R. [Signature]</i>	

was with Preble the night of the robbery. His home was searched, and buried in Seeley's cellar were discovered the heads, hides and a halter belonging to Mr. McLean.

Burton Seeley confessed to everything. He said the heifers were taken to his home on the night of February 12 and put down in the cellar through a hole in the floor. One of them was killed that night and the other one the next morning. Preble denied having anything to do with it, but he was tried and found guilty. He is now serving a two to four year sentence at Thomaston, and Seeley is there for from one to two years.

As a result of Mr. McLean's fine work in helping to bring these criminals to justice, *American Agriculturist* was pleased to send him a reward check of \$25, reproduced above.

— A.A. —

HOW EASY?

I wanted to make a little pin money, so I sent to Wilson Ties for one of their kits for making ties. I submitted four ties to them, but none of them met their requirements; and Wilson advised me they could not use me as one of their workers. I put in a lot of time and am out \$7.50. They agreed to refund \$2.50 on the pattern.

We have never recommended home-work plans of this sort. On checking with Wilson Ties, we were advised that our subscriber's workmanship did not come up to their standards for marketable ties. Their literature stresses how simple it is to make ties, and states that no experience or special talent is necessary to become an expert fashioner of these ties. If anyone among our readers has satisfactorily completed ties for this concern and has gone on to make money doing this work, we would like to hear about it.

— A.A. —

THE OTHER SIDE

Red Comet, Inc., of Littleton, Colo., feel that our comment about their fire extinguisher in the February 4 issue was unfair. Inasmuch as it is always

arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses.

We understand there are some reliable concerns who solicit advertising of this type, but we feel our subscribers would be wise to check very carefully the credentials and reliability of anyone who approaches them to buy advertising space of this sort. A good source of information as to the reliability of such a concern is the Chamber of Commerce in the town where it is located.

— A.A. —

WINNERS IN '49

(Continued from Page 35)

Weare High School	Clarence Still, Jr.
Whitefield High School	Jane Fisk
VERMONT	
Brattleboro High School	Shirley Bryant
Brigham Academy,	Shirley M. Baker
Bakersfield	
Burr & Burton Seminary,	Mary Frost
Manchester	Arnold Tibbetts
Cabot High School	Virginia Bryce
Cambridge H. S.,	Mary Durocher
Derby Academy	Lyndon Institute, Lyndon Center Dorcas Gage
Lyndon Institute, Lyndon Center	Lorene Armstrong
Newport High School	Norman DuBois
North Troy High School	Marlene Ring
People's Academy, Morrisville	Charles C. Sherman
Poultney High School	Janice Stewart
Shelburne High School	Richard Howard
Thetford Academy	Edith Magoon
Whitingham High School,	Lee Carl Stone
Jacksonville	Gladys Carrier
Wilmington High School	Faythe Foster
RHODE ISLAND	
J. T. Lockwood H. S.,	C. Raymond Farnham
Apponaug	Norma Leader
NEW JERSEY	
Flemington High School	Henry Daniel
Hamburg High School	Myron Sartell
Jamesburg High School	Bill O'Brien
Jonathan Dayton Regional High School,	Karl Reinhardt
Springfield	Carmine Matarazzo
Madison High School	Robert Whitehead
Millville Memorial H. S.	John Rudderow
Moorestown High School	Samuel Krause
New Brunswick Senior H. S.	Robert King
Paterson Central High School	William Chafey
Rancocas Valley Regional High School,	Ralph Donadio
Mount Holly	Vincent F. Musumeci
Sussex High School	Arnold King
Swedesboro High School	Jay Mayberry
Upper Freehold Township High School,	
Allentown	
Washington High School	
PENNSYLVANIA	
Bellefonte High School	Donald Ishler
Bloomfield H. S., Centerville	Dale Bement
Gaines High School	Frances Pansero
Mercer Joint Con. School,	James A. Woods
New Albany High School	Earl M. Brown, Jr.
Spring-Summerhill-Conneautville Joint Central School, Conneautville	George Law
Townville Consolidated School	Ernest Johnson

4 DEAD IN CRASH!



In Head-On-Collision With Truck

Killed in this accident were Orlea May Fuller, age 15, and her brother William E. Fuller, age 12, only children of Mr. & Mrs. Win. D. Fuller of Albion, N. Y. Each of the children had a North American Accident Insurance Policy.

Also killed were two uncles Herbert and Albert Fuller—of the four killed, three had policies.

Death Benefit checks were paid as follows:

Claim No. K-190991-NY

North American Accident Insurance Company

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago

Not Valid unless
Back is Signed by
Claimant

January 3, 19 50

Pay to

the order of William D. and Olivia M. Fuller, Father \$1000.00
and Mother and Beneficiaries of Orlea M. Fuller, deceased.

One Thousand and 00/100 ————— Dollars

LA S

2-82

FORM 47

Claim No. K-190990-NY

Check No.

North American Accident Insurance Company

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago

Not Valid unless Release is
Back is Signed by
Claimant

January 3, 19 50

Pay to

the order of William D. and Olivia M. Fuller, Father \$1050.00
and Mother and Beneficiaries of William E. Fuller, Jr. deceased

One Thousand Fifty and 00/100 ————— Dollars

LA S

2-82

FORM 47

Claim No. K-190989-NY

Check No.

North American Accident Insurance Company

Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago

Not Valid unless Release is
Back is Signed by
Claimant

January 3, 19 50

Pay to

the order of William D. Fuller, Brother and Beneficiary \$1050.00
of Herbert Fuller, deceased.

One Thousand Fifty and 00/100 ————— Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH

LA SALLE NATIONAL BANK

2-82 ILLINOIS 2-82

FORM 47-MP

L. E. [Signature]
Claim Examiner

Keep Your Policy Renewed and Order
a Policy for Each of Your Children

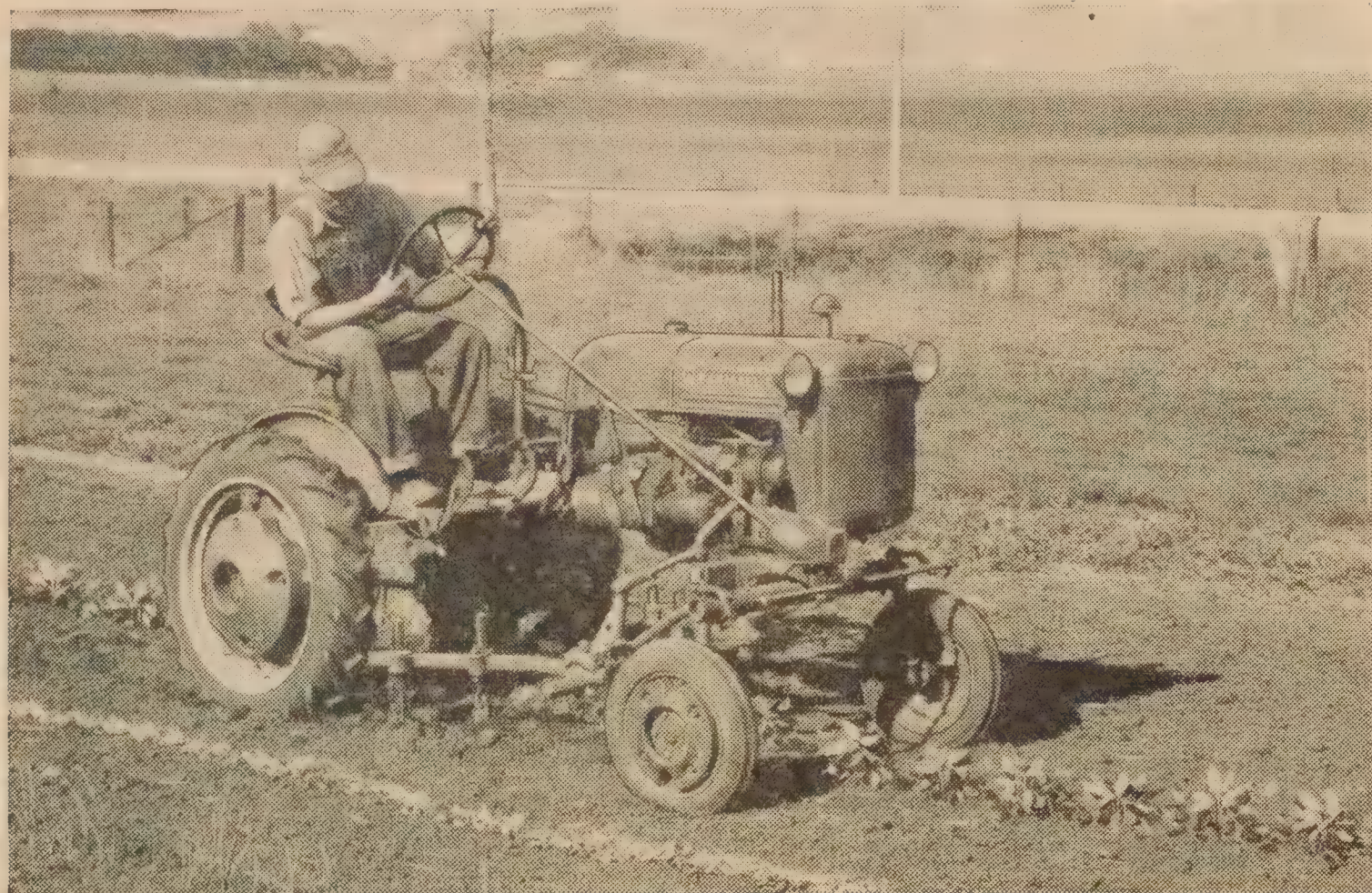
North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

McCormick Cultivators and FARMALL Tractors

A Winning Team for Cultivating All Your Row-Crops



For Farmalls Cub (shown) and Super-A there are one-row cultivators with the tools you want for corn, cotton, soybeans, or any other wide-row crop. These are easy-on, easy-off cultivators. One bolt holds each gang to the universal mounting frame, and the one mounting frame serves for both planter and cultivator. You can cultivate up to 12 acres a day with the Farmall Cub, and from 14 to 18 acres with the Super-A.

YES, WITH A MCCORMICK CULTIVATOR on a Farmall tractor you'll be ideally equipped to win over the weeds and the weather.

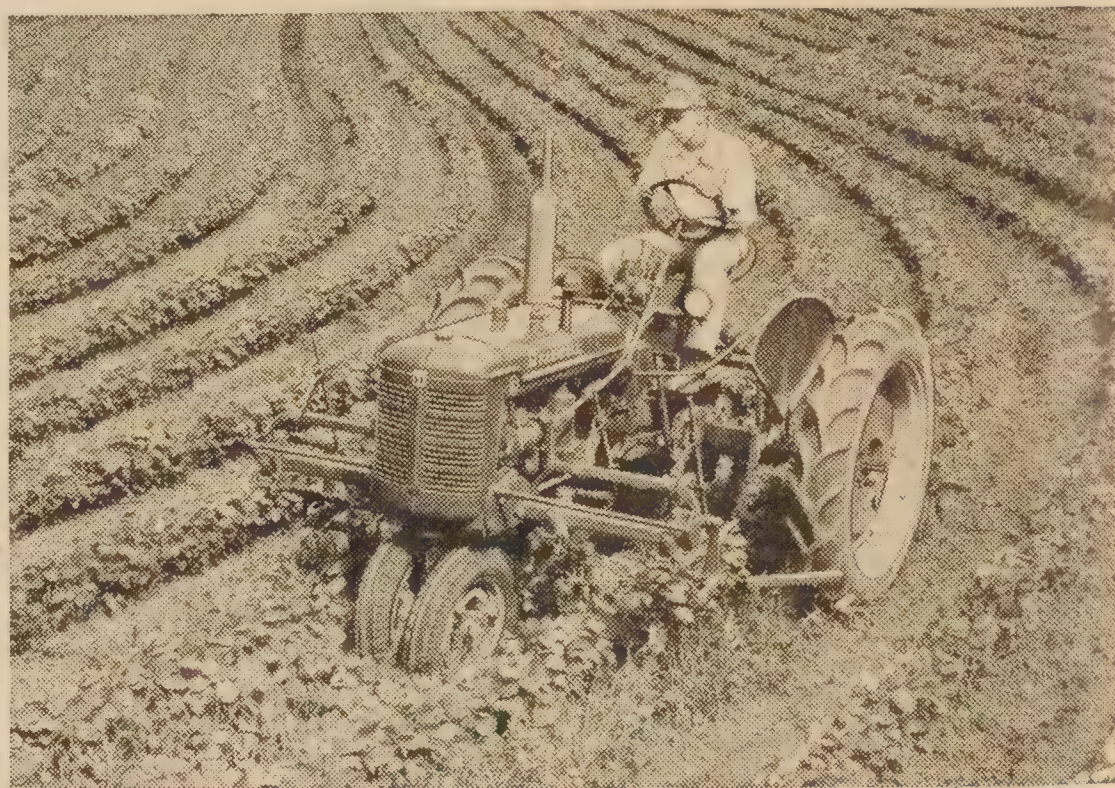
Your tractor can be exactly the right size for your farm, because you can choose from five different Farmalls. Your cultivator can be exactly right for your crops and your soil, because the McCormick line is *complete*. It includes any type you need.

McCormick cultivators for Farmalls are mounted just behind the tractor front wheels, so you don't have to twist or turn to watch the gangs at work. At row-ends and grassed waterways you raise or lower the gangs with a fingertip touch of your Farmall hydraulic control system. No slowing, no stopping. And with the gangs raised, the entire outfit "turns on a dime."

You'll be equipped to get your cultivating done *right*, and on *time*, if you have a McCormick cultivator and a dependable Farmall tractor. And now's a good time to talk to your International Harvester dealer about it.



For Farmall M there's a McCormick four-row cultivator that will let you work 60 acres a day. Uneven ground is no problem: each gang floats freely up and down, and self-cleaning gauge wheels keep the gangs from working too deep. Hydraulic Farmall Lift-All gives *automatic* delayed action of rear sections, so that they enter and leave the ground where front sections do.

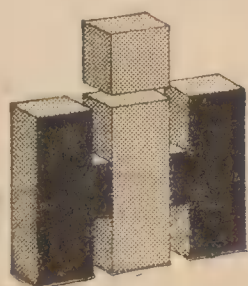


For Farmalls C (pictured), H, and M there are two-row cultivators with all the McCormick advantages. Cross-cultivating check-row corn is easy because you can see the gangs at work ahead of you... slip around an occasional out-of-line plant by giving the Farmall steering wheel a slight turn. You'll breeze through 30 acres a day with a Farmall-mounted two-row cultivator.

See your IH dealer for IH 5-Star Service... better five ways for getting your farm machines ready for the work ahead.



Send Coupon for FREE BOOKLETS
Go "window-shopping" at home for
the cultivator that will suit you best.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

International Harvester Company
P. O. Box 7333, Dept AA, Chicago 80, Illinois
Please send free booklet illustrating and describing the
right McCormick cultivators for my tractor and my crops.

My Farmall tractor is a _____ Model _____

My principal row crops are _____

Name _____

Post Office _____ State _____

My IH dealer is _____

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

NORTHEAST FARMS GET

High Yields of Feed Grains

By George Serviss

THIS YEAR the northeastern dairy farmer is face to face with lower milk prices and continued support prices on western feed grains. This makes it attractive to farm for high yield crops up to the point at least that the resulting crops can be fed on the farm. We doubt if for the long pull it will be profitable to produce feed grains on a cash crop basis as a major enterprise in most sections of the Northeast. There will, no doubt, be exceptions to this statement as a result of local conditions. High support prices in the corn belt on feed grains will, though, temporarily at least, result in increased acreage of feed grains in some sections.

If you go to the expense of plowing, fitting the land, buying seed, planting, and perhaps cultivating, it is good business to fertilize for high yields. Fertilizer is today the cheapest major production commodity that farmers buy. Compared to pre-war, the farmer's fertilizer dollar is worth 67 cents, his feed dollar 50 cents, his machinery dollar 40 cents and his farm labor dollar 27 cents. These figures clearly indicate that so long as good response is obtained from fertilizer it pays to use it. Deciding at just what rate to stop is the problem, not whether or not to use it.

If one examines the fertilizer recommendations of the various agricultural colleges in the Northeast, and compares them with the recommendations of the late 1930's, he will note quite a change. These changes in recommendations are based on first, a build-up of phosphorus on farms that have used phosphatic fertilizers heavily over a period of years; second, research indicating a larger place for nitrogen and potash in a fertilization program than was thought at one time to be the case; third, the desirability of higher acre yields in view of changing economic conditions; and fourth, the introduction of new varieties of practices that will produce these high acre yields.

Changes in Recommendations

First let's discuss the build-up of phosphorus that has taken place on many farms. Northeastern soils are generally deficient in phosphorus and it was certainly sound to emphasize the use of phosphorus after the lime needs of a soil were taken care of in order to grow legumes. Phosphorus, though, has been applied on many farms in excess of the quantities removed by crops, and since it does not leach, we now have quite an accumulation

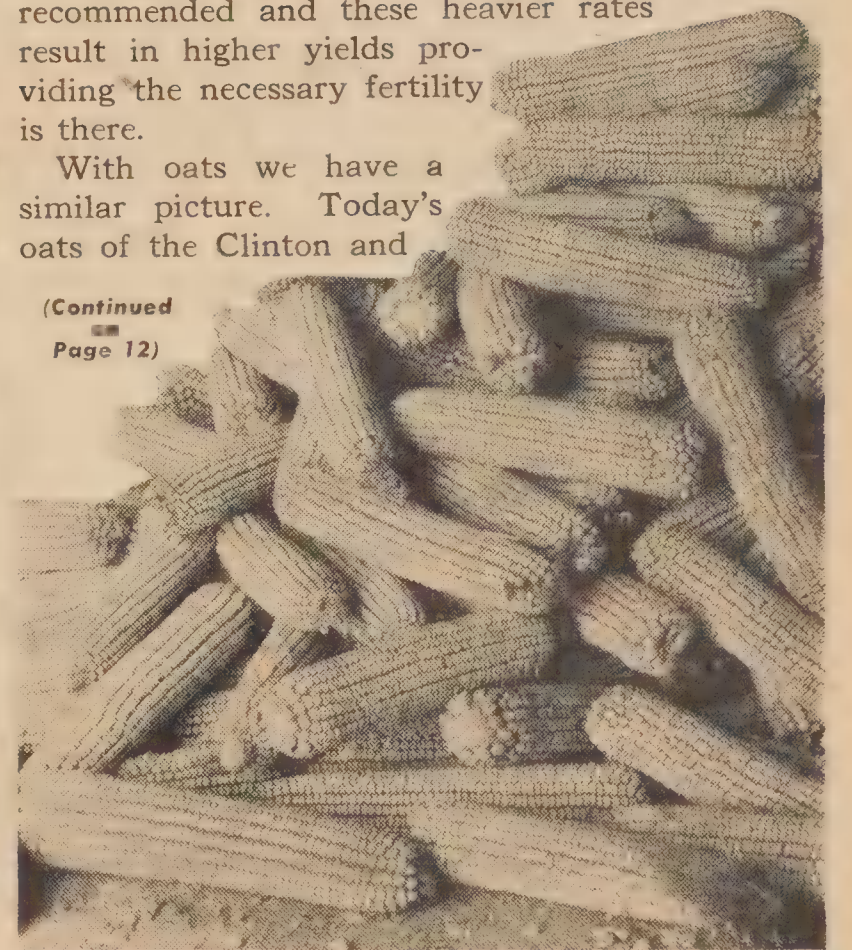
of fertilizer phosphorus on many farms. This phosphorus is not as readily available as freshly applied fertilizer phosphorus, but is of value. Its presence does not mean that phosphorus can be dispensed with in the fertilizer program, but it does mean that more consideration can be given to nitrogen and potash than has been the case. This has led to less emphasis in fertilizer recommendations on straight superphosphate, except for reinforcing manure, and on such analyses as 4-16-4, 4-12-4 and 3-12-6. Much more emphasis, though, is being placed on analyses that contain more nitrogen or potash or both in proportion to phosphoric acid. Such analyses are 10-10-10, 8-12-12, 5-10-10 and 6-12-6. It should be remembered that there are many farms that have not used phosphatic fertilizers heavily enough to result in any appreciable build-up and that a good proportion of dairymen do not yet regularly reinforce stable manure with superphosphate.

The hybrid corns grown today yield more than the open pollinated corns grown in the thirties. In order to yield more, they must extract more plant food from the soil. Sooner or later this means heavier use of fertilizer if these higher yields are to be maintained. It does not mean that a yield of 75 bushels per acre of shelled hybrid corn is any harder on the land than 75 bushels of open-pollinated. To get the yield, the plant food must be there from one source or another. Somewhat heavier planting rates for grain corn are now being recommended and these heavier rates result in higher yields providing the necessary fertility is there.

With oats we have a similar picture. Today's oats of the Clinton and

(Continued
Page 12)

Continuing high support prices ■ Western feed grains despite lower milk prices make home grown grains more important than ever to Northeast dairymen. Hybrid varieties and ample fertilization are bringing yields that rival those of the so-called corn states.



Before...

This eight-week-old pullet is at the dividing line in her growth. She has multiplied her weight 16 times since hatched. The feed—G.L.F. Chick Starter alone for six weeks with grain added for the last two weeks.



after...

From here to the first Egg, she goes on G.L.F. Growing Mash and Scratch Grain. Her growth now will be more gradual—she does not need quite as much of the costly minerals, vitamins and proteins.

This feeding system is used by more Northeastern poultrymen than any other method of raising pullets.

The plan outlined here—G.L.F. Chick Starter for the first eight weeks, G.L.F. Growing Mash to egg-laying maturity—has proven practical, economical and successful on thousands of farms.

G.L.F. chick mashes have the right amounts of everything science and experience says is needed by growing birds.

These mashes are manufactured by precision machinery from choice ingredients and shipped fresh daily to your own community. This farmer-owned system works so well that last year 17 million chicks were raised on G.L.F. feeds.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

G.L.F. Growing Mash

From Eight Weeks to the First Egg



PASTURE FOR PIGS

By John P. Willman

EFFICIENT and economical pork production should be the goal of every swine breeder or feeder. The use of pasture will aid greatly in reaching this goal because the use of pasture saves feed and is good insurance against losses due to deficiencies in the rations for swine of all ages. Swine that are given access to good pasture require less of the higher priced feeds, such as the protein concentrates, than are needed for pigs that are fed in dry lot. An acre of good pasture has a value equal to 1000 pounds or more of hog ration.

Kind of Pasture

Alfalfa, clover, or mixtures of these and timothy are good swine pastures. Dwarf Essex rape seed sown at the rate of 8 or 10 pounds per acre on well-fitted, fertile soil provides a palatable pasture for swine. Some pork producers prefer to sow a mixture of 6 pounds of rape and from one-half to one bushel of oats per acre. Rape or rape and oats may be sown in late April or in May and with favorable growing conditions is ready for use about eight weeks later. An acre of this or other good pasture crops is sufficient for 15 to 20 full-fed pigs from about weaning time until they reach market weight. The same amount of pasture will provide enough forage for 5 to 8 brood sows or gilts.

Early fall sown rye, wheat, or rye, wheat and vetch are excellent for sows and litters from early in the spring until the pigs reach weaning age. An acre of this type of pasture is enough for 10 or 12 sows and their suckling pigs. The pigs that are given access to pastures of this sort are more healthy and vigorous than those that are raised

in the barn or on old hog lots.

If pasture areas are limited it will pay to provide pasture first, for the boars, brood sows, and gilts in the breeding herd and second, for the pigs under 100 or 125 pounds live weight.

Pasture Fences

Permanent swine pastures for open or bred sows and gilts should be fenced with woven wire. A 32-inch woven wire fence with the vertical or stay-wires 6 inches apart and with a barbed wire above is one of the best. It may be too costly in many cases to use this type of fence for less permanent pasture areas. A properly built electric fence is excellent for these areas. Two strands of smooth galvanized wire, one wire about 10 or 12 inches from the ground and another about 20 to 24 inches above the ground, if properly installed, should give good results. This type of fence has been used at Cornell University for several years with a fence controller operated with dry-cell batteries. The weeds and grass must be kept cut or burned beneath these wires. The pigs soon make a bare path near the fence and they require a great deal of urging to go across this path even though the current is turned off temporarily. Well-fed pigs are easier to confine with any kind of fence than pigs that are hungry much of the time.

Now is the time to plan pastures for profitable pork production. The use of good, clean pastures saves feed, produces healthier pigs, and promotes sanitation. Bred sows and gilts that have been given access to pasture during the gestation period produce stronger pigs than sows that are confined to the dry-lot. The fencing problem should not be too difficult for well-fed swine.

FARMER READER SAYS:

"We Must Do Something About Markets Ourselves"

THE FOLLOWING letter from Harold S. Wright of Pawling, N. Y., evidences some real, constructive thinking about the present marketing situation, especially for milk. *American Agriculturist* editors would like to know what you think of Mr. Wright's ideas.

"We farmers through our various Marketing Agencies, Extension Service, State Conference Boards, etc., must arrive at a cool and accurate appraisal of conditions in our markets, and take definite, concerted action to do something about it *ourselves*, instead of setting up a cry and hue for our government to do it for us.

"In both Connecticut and the New York Market, the supply in the fall of 1949 was 25% in excess of that of 1948. More milk per dairy and more dairies contributing to the market. Why? Good weather and feed conditions probably, coupled with a prolonged period of attractive prices. Demand has fallen a little but not to a great degree.

"What can be done about it?

"Every agency connected with the industry in any way should develop a practical plan of control at the source, with perhaps something of the following nature.

1. Raise the butterfat percentage of milk in all markets by approved methods such as are commonly known.

2. Every farmer has a few cows which are boarders, not economical producers. Cull them or dry them off, and don't replace with fresh cows but replace with heifers or cows to come into production at a later date to balance production.

3. Reduce the ratio of grain feeding so that more home grown roughage will be consumed, a little less milk pro-

duced but at a lower cost per hundred.

4. Plan a revamped crop program which will include some corn for grain or some other form of home raised grain. A little less milk made, but costs can be lowered with the new oats varieties yielding 70-75 bushels and hybrid corn 100 bushels, and with grass for silage furnishing the necessary succulence.

"Shout this message to the high heavens by every known means and then, if possible, *reduce* the price of Class I fluid if necessary to maintain volume consumption. In spite of all government support programs at the tremendous cost to the taxpayer, the law of supply and demand still rules the roost, as we will find out all the quicker if the Brannan Plan should come into being, *because of the tremendous cost*. Remember the consumer is in the majority and he is getting fed up with artificially supported prices.

"It is the obligation of our farm leaders, our marketing organizations, and all other agencies, to recognize the facts and leave no stone unturned to develop a sensible and practical program, and then put it into action.

"The common practice heretofore when faced with declining markets is for the farmer to increase his production on the premise that his costs can't be cut and that he must maintain his present income. Result: an aggravated farmer-made surplus condition and an accelerated price decline.

"The suggested items above may not be entirely correct but the importance of this phase of agriculture can, in my opinion, be rated as of No. 1 Priority and all guns should be turned on it."

—Harold S. Wright, Pawling, N. Y.

"I found real pipe-joy when I changed to tongue-easy Prince Albert,"

says

Milford Goodermote,
carpenter

"CRIMP CUT
PRINCE ALBERT MEANS
SOLID PIPE COMFORT
TO ME. AND I SURE
LIKE P.A.'S MILD,
RICH FLAVOR!"

Milford
Goodermote



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The National
Joy Smoke

The choice, mild tobacco selected for use in Prince Albert is specially treated to insure against tongue bite. And crimp cut P.A. stays fresh and full-flavored in the handy humidor-top pocket tin.



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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

MILK PRICE WAR SHOULD STOP

DR. LELAND SPENCER of Cornell, nation-wide authority on milk marketing, told a New York State Farmers' Week audience last week that the milk price war which has been raging in New York City since last October is almost certain to have very serious consequences both to farmers and consumers.

The war came out in the open on October 13, when one of the largest milk distributing companies reduced the price of milk from 1½ to 2½ cents a quart. Other dealers immediately followed with a similar reduction. Now it is a known fact that the dealers' profit on fluid milk is less than 1 cent a quart. In some cases it is only a few mills. That means that the reduced prices are causing heavy losses to every dealer. Consumers benefit only temporarily from this price cutting, for the resulting chaos in the milk market will bring about higher prices than ever when the dealers who survive the fight try to make up their losses. Furthermore, the losses incurred by this price cutting, if continued, will surely find hundreds of smaller dealers out of business, thereby decreasing the competition which safeguards the consumer against monopoly.

To dairy farmers the consequences of this price war are even more serious. For example, all premiums paid by some of the dealers to farmers have been discontinued, or will be. Handling charges for cooperatives have been reduced, or are being drastically cut. This will result in reduced prices to members of cooperatives. And of course this price war will cause all kinds of pressure on farmers and their dairy marketing cooperatives to reduce farmers' prices.

Much of this price cutting problem stems from the almost constant war that goes on between those who sell milk out of stores and the dealers who distribute it to homes. Mixed into the complex situation also is a war between the advertised brands and the non-advertised. The larger dealers, who mostly sell the advertised brands from house to house, often have to cut their prices to meet prices set by those who sell unadvertised brands of milk. That situation has frequently started price wars.

Some of the responsibility for this disastrous situation in the milk business in New York City rests upon the New York City Administration, which started a demagogic campaign to convince consumers that milk prices were too high and that dealers were getting rich. Acting under this pressure from the City administration, some of the chain stores cut their profits and reduced the price of milk sold in their stores. This put the dealers who sell the advertised brands and other dealers on the spot, and undoubtedly was one reason why the price war started.

In any case, this price cutting is particularly unfortunate now when farmers are plagued by a large surplus of milk and when there has been little or no reduction in the cost of producing milk. It is high time that state and national authorities took note of the situation and steps to correct it. Under the New York State Milk Law the Commissioner of Agriculture has authority to act. So does the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, who could re-write the New York milk shed order to include authority to control unfair practices in milk marketing. The Federal Trade Commission also could act immediately to put a stop to unfair trade practices. It is for situations just like this that the Federal Trade Commission is supposed to exist.

GOOD PROPERTY

DURING THE next few weeks, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association will distribute nearly three million dollars worth of certificates of indebtedness to League members, to cover the fiscal year which ends March 31.

I well remember how this revolving method of financing League operations was bitterly opposed by many when it was first started. Yet over the years there have been few investments that dairymen could make that would have paid out better

By E. R. Eastman

than these certificates. They bear 4% interest, payable annually, and they have always been paid off when due or before. They may be used as collateral at banks, and conservative investors prize them. This method of financing League operations with the members' own money has proved highly successful.

IT'S STILL QUITE A CHORE

RIDING ACROSS a great dairy section of the Northeast in the middle of March, when a heavy blanket of snow covered the ground, I was interested and amused to see the patterns or pictures laid upon the snow by the manure spreaders. There were at least a dozen examples, where someone had tried to get a little gay and spread the manure in great circles or in figure eights, etc.

The total amount of manure that is spread on dairy farms every day in all kinds of weather is immense. As I looked at the evidence of the large amount of work involved even with the help of manure spreaders and barn cleaners, I thought how this dairy chore had changed since I was a boy. Then all of the pitching and spreading had to be done by hand. Frequently it was impossible to get into the fields during the winter, so the manure was piled up in the barnyard and a large part of it was wasted. Ever try to pitch manure when it was frozen and reinforced with old cornstalks?

The boys of a generation ago didn't drive the manure wagons and spread the manure in circles or in any other designs. They were just interested in dumping the darn stuff off the wagon or sleigh and getting back to the barn! Sometimes they had some fun, though. I knew one boy who got the bright idea of backing a horse against a pile of frozen manure and tickling her belly with a stick so that she would kick the frozen manure loose. Only trouble, the boy's dad caught him at it and the fun abruptly ended with the application of the same stick to the boy!

Not only have we found ways of spreading the manure easier, but the tractor and spreader have made it possible to get it back onto the fields that need it most—those farthest from the barn. We have learned how to balance the plant food and manure with superphosphate, and now we are learning that with many crops and on many soils we can profitably use more nitrogen and potash. Farmers of the United States are using far more commercial fertilizers even where they have farm manure than they ever have before, and making this increased use pay good dividends.

SOME GARDEN DECISIONS

IT HAS always seemed to me that the object of making a living is to live well. Therefore, I have never been able to see why many farm families don't give more consideration to the quality of their food. Relatively few milk producers use enough of their own product; only a few farmers grow their own meat; and were it not for the farm women there wouldn't be many farm gardens.

I am speaking from my own many years of experience when I say that these home-grown products pay in dollars and cents, and, what is far more important, they pay in much better living for the farm family. So many times I have heard farmers say, "I can buy it cheaper than I can raise it." But I know that you cannot buy meat like we have in our freezer from our fat Herefords; I know that the wilted, second-rate stuff that you often get from a grocery store is not to be compared in quality with the garden products and small fruits which we grow and eat not only during the season but have fresh from the freezer the year round. For example, you wouldn't have been able to tell any difference between the strawberry shortcake we had last night for supper and one made in June.

This year, prices of the stuff farmers sell are down, and, unfortunately, will be lower. But if we plan right, we can live just as well as we did when prices were higher. But it will take some planning,

and the time to plan a garden is right now.

Part of that garden planning is based upon saving work. Few men will work all day in the field and do a lot of hand work in the garden after supper. But we plow and fit our big gardens with a tractor and field equipment, and we cultivate them with the tractor. Some use garden tractors. Last year we had bushels of peas by sowing them broadcast and never touched them after sowing except to pick and freeze them. This year we will do the same with some of the small things like radish and lettuce. If the land is well fitted the small stuff will grow broadcast in spite of the weeds.

Of course, I am talking about the farm garden, where land is cheap and plentiful. Villagers with a little land and little equipment will have to do the work by hand. But even then, a good garden pays.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS BUT ONCE A YEAR

FASTER THAN most of us realize, changes and improvements have come about in farm practice even in the last five years. Some of these are now essential on every farm if we are to continue in business, and the decision as to whether or not you are going to use them in most cases has to be made in the next few weeks. Here are some of these changes:

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

It is now possible to extend the length of the pasture season in both spring and fall and to keep the pastures good during the dry months of July and August. Are you going to do anything about pasture improvement this year?

LEGUMES AND BETTER HAY

We know a lot more about quality hay than we did even a short time ago. Are your grass seed mixtures for this year up to date? Will you cut your hay early this year? And how will you harvest it?

GRASS SILAGE

This practice, which has come about mostly within five years, has probably done more to increase milk production and cut down costs than any other one factor.

EATING AT THE FIRST TABLE

Prices for farm products are going down, but with a garden and a freezer, home-grown meats, vegetables and berries, and more milk and eggs on your own table, your family can still live as well as ever, and better than most.

HOME IMPROVEMENTS

The house is where we have to live most of the time. Paper and paint, and maybe a little remodeling, can add a lot to the happiness of yourself and your family.

GREAT STUFF

EAST OF OUR house is a five or six-acre meadow which I seeded four years ago with a good hay mixture, including a small amount of alfalfa. Gradually the alfalfa has crowded out everything else so that for the last two years we have cut from 2 to 3 tons per acre of alfalfa hay from that piece, in two or three cuttings. It is the most satisfactory hay crop I have ever had.

The meadow is like a great lawn, the first thing around us that is green in the spring, and the last thing in the fall. Right through the drought of last summer, which was the worst I can remember, that alfalfa never stopped growing for a day.

On farms where it will grow, there is no grass or legume that can beat alfalfa either from a production or a feeding standpoint.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

OH, WHAT a strange looking cow," exclaimed the sweet young thing from the city. "But why hasn't she any horns?"

"Well, you see," explained the farmer, "some cows are born without horns and never had any, and others shed theirs, and some we dehorn and some breeds ain't supposed to have horns at all. There's a lot of reasons why some cows ain't got horns, but the reason why that cow ain't got horns is because she ain't a cow, she's a horse!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

BUSINESS OUTLOOK: Recent predictions by economists indicate the probability of continued business at about present levels during 1950. One of chief needs of country is lower taxes and a balanced budget. Congressmen are showing a disposition to guard the purse-strings. Representative Wadsworth of Geneseo, N. Y., recently declared he would be "stubborn" and would vote for no appropriation that was not absolutely essential. Others have joined him and "stubborn" may become word of high praise for legislators. **This is no time to embark on new, costly, socialistic experiments, no matter how admirable the goals.**

WORRIES: Washington bureaucrats are worrying about long-range job prospects, claiming that industry has not expanded to serve increased population and give jobs to growing army of workers. Therefore, bureaucrats will scold business, threaten business, and finally demand legislation to encourage or force business to expand, with actual taking over of some segments of business by government as final goal of "planners." **Worry is based on misconception that government should be responsible for all things, including jobs for its citizens.**

PRICE SUPPORTS: History of price supports is one of steady increase in support levels and continuous addition of crops eligible to support. Politics are becoming more and more evident in these supports. Particularly in election years (and no matter how essential the need), congressmen squirm at reducing support levels or tightening acreage controls. Recently Congress passed legislation to compel increase in cotton, wheat and peanut acreages above those set by the USDA. **Result will be added surpluses, added tax dollars to support prices.**

At present, value of price-supported products owned by Commodity Credit Corporation, or on which it has loaned money, totals \$4,000,000,000 including: cotton, \$1,012,663,736; wheat, \$1,011,791,572; corn, \$880,651,070; tobacco, \$150,695,354; linseed oil, \$116,649,787; flaxseed, \$84,987,974; dried eggs, \$98,116,167; butter, \$62,434,199; wool, \$40,140,430; dry beans, \$43,078,689; barley, \$35,024,655; and dried milk, \$35,024,655. Storage charges on products owned and for which there is no visible market amount to about \$500,000 a day.

We keep hammering at these facts only because we feel certain that in the long run the present situation, if allowed to continue, will be bad for all agriculture and particularly for our readers in the Northeast.

MILK AND EGGS: U. S. MILK production in February was a record high for the month—8.7 billion pounds, 3% more than a year ago and 6% above the 1939-48 average. But the figure is misleading. In studying production figures, never forget that population is increasing rapidly. **ON A PER CAPITA BASIS, FEBRUARY MILK PRODUCTION WAS NEAR THE LOWEST POINT IN TEN YEARS.**

The CCC acquired more than 100 million pounds of butter in its 1949 support operations, for which there is no visible market. Butter production is running 10% over last year, and the 1950 support price is actually 1 cent higher than last year.

February EGG production was 8% above February last year and 22% above the 1939-48 average; reasons, 6% more hens, 2% heavier production per hen. Price supports 10 cents per doz. lower than last year have been costing about 5 million dollars a month, and, so say the experts, cost is due to jump sharply in April, May and June.

The Commodity Credit Corporation owns 73 million pounds of dried eggs, equal to 1½ doz. eggs for every person in the country, yet is buying twice as many dried eggs as it did a year ago.

CROPS: U. S. DRY BEAN acreage goal for 1950 has been reduced by 20.4%. Individual farmers will get allotments soon. Price supports countrywide for all varieties, averaging \$6.30 a hundred, are available only to those who plant within allotments.

In New York processors plan to contract 34,000 acres of PEAS FOR CANNING, 4% less than last year. For U. S. the prospect is for an increase of 1%.

Prospective 1950 ONION acreage in late summer states is 65,980 compared to 61,650 last year. In New York prospect is for 15,000 acres, 3% above last year.

—H. L. Cosline.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR'S nervous as can be, he acts as jumpy as a flea, 'cause at this time in ev'ry year he's overcome with dread and fear that luck's run out and ev'rything is bound to go all wrong this spring. He's sure that either snow or rain will mean he can not plant his grain and when it's harvest time next fall he won't have any crop at all. He gets up at the crack of dawn and never even stops to yawn before he's over to my place, with worried look upon his face, to say, "It looks like snow some more, spring's never been this late before."

Then he starts pacin' up and down, his brow all furrowed in a frown, and when I try to make him set and talk 'bout something to forget, he shakes his head and wonders why the overcast and threat'ning sky don't get me all excited, too, and asks, "Whatever will we do?" I claim that question's sillier than askin' which came earlier, the chicken or the egg, 'cause we can't do a single thing, by gee. So I'll just count it fortunate because a late spring will mean that I've got more time to save my strength and give my life some added length.

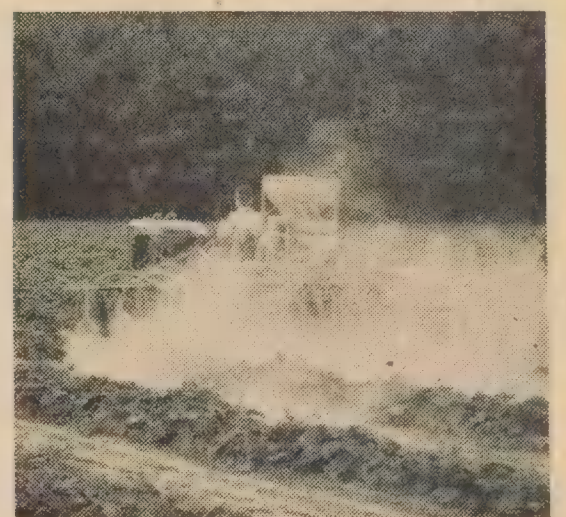
which came earlier, the chicken or the egg, 'cause we can't do a single thing, by gee. So I'll just count it fortunate because a late spring will mean that I've got more time to save my strength and give my life some added length.

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School District Centralization

Good or Bad?

By FRANCIS T. SPAULDING

Commissioner of Education for the State of New York

EVERY YEAR, on the advice of members of the Education Department, the Commissioner of Education must come to some definite conclusion as to whether to provide for local votes on the inclusion of scores of common school districts in new central districts. The problem of school district centralization is important to thousands of voters and thousands of children.

Eighty Per Cent Centralized

Most citizens seem to have agreed a long time ago that centralization is an excellent idea. The local votes on the centralizations that have been recently laid out show a majority opinion. For example, I have checked the voting figures for the 103 centralizations most recently voted on. The total number of votes cast was approximately 77,000. More than 55,000 votes were in favor of the proposed centralizations; less than 22,000 were against them. Out of these 103 proposed centralizations, 99 were approved by local majorities on the first vote; two more were disapproved at first and then reconsidered and approved at special meetings later; and only two have been voted down and not subsequently approved.

If one bears in mind the somewhat uncertain fate of propositions submitted to local referendums, one must grant, I think, that this record of votes on school-district centralizations represents an extraordinary batting average. The public opinion lying behind these votes has brought us to the point of centralizations now established in New York State—384 central school districts, composed of more than 5,500 former common school districts and several hundred union free school districts, and including nearly 80% of the State's area qualified for centralization.

Why Centralize

Much of what centralization has meant is clear to anyone who drives through countless areas in up-state New York. These central schools have buildings that any community can be proud of, with equipment that allows not just teaching out of books but first-hand experience in music and art, agriculture and industrial arts, science and homemaking, dramatics, school clubs, and physical sports, in surroundings that are clean, healthful and attractive, with teachers selected to do the work they can do best and given the kind of supervision and teaching programs which enable them to do that work. Beyond these educational changes centralization has brought with it other changes as well: the improvement of country highways, the growing inter-

est of rural people in the new kinds of community activities which their central schools make possible, the greater neighborliness of people over wide areas. It is because of what school district centralization has meant, in these terms, that year after year the numbers of our centralized schools have continued to grow.

Objections to Centralization

Though public opinion in general strongly supports centralization, various objections to it have been raised. The people who put forth these objections are practically always minority groups, because a majority which is opposed to a proposed centralization does not have to state or defend its position; it has only to vote the proposal down, if and when a vote is required. But the fact that the objections come from a minority of the voters certainly does not mean that

Without central schools, thousands of boys would be denied the opportunity of studying vocational agriculture.

they do not deserve thoughtful consideration.

One of the earliest objections to school-district centralization and one which is still occasionally put forth, is that the central-district organization will do away with the little red school house. My only comment is that this is exactly what central district organization is intended to do. To judge whether the results are good or bad, one need only compare the programs of the central schools with the programs of the schools they have displaced. Of course, there were and are many good one-room schools with splendid teachers. In their time they made a great contribution. The horse and buggy were good for their time, also, but few would wish to return to this means of transportation.

A second objection (and this is one more commonly heard at the present time) is that centralization will take away from the people in the common school districts the control of their schools to which the principle of home rule entitles them. To judge how valid this objection may be in connection with any particular centralization, one must know how much control the people in the common school districts now have over their schools. Let me explain:

Many Have No Voice

Any single proposed centralization may include some common school districts which literally have no pupils. Because of shifts in population or the moving of young people away from the community these districts have no children of school age. Except through centralization, they would have no schools over which to exercise any control.

Furthermore, more than half the common school districts included in the average centralization proposal are districts which contract with neighboring school systems for the education of all their children. Neither do the people in these districts exercise any present control over their schools, apart from their choice of the school districts from which they will "buy" their children's education.

Finally, none of the common school districts included in any proposed centralization exercise control over the education of high school pupils, beyond designating the high schools to which it will pay tuition. The arrangements for high school education are always on what amounts to a contract basis with neighboring schools.

So far as home rule is concerned, what centralization does for the com-



mon school districts is to give them a voice in determining educational policy for all their children, from kindergarten through high school. It does so in part by providing that through their votes they shall have direct representation on the central district boards of education. It is fair to say that in most centralizations one important gain is greater control by the people in the common school districts, rather than less control, over the whole period of their children's elementary and secondary education.

A third objection often raised by those opposing centralization is that centralization may force two neighboring communities which have habitually had little or nothing to do with each other to work together in providing an educational program for all their children. Sometimes the objection grows out of long-existent and deep-seated rivalry between two communities.

In no part of our democracy have we yet discovered any sure formula for keeping a determined minority from frustrating the will of the majority if it is bent on doing so. One may question whether the fact that school centralization makes necessary cooperation between groups which do not wish to work together is a valid objection to centralization, any more than it is a valid objection to democracy.

Cost More, Worth More

A further objection is that centralized schools cost more than common schools, and in particular that centralization will increase the tax rates in

certain school districts without appreciably lowering the tax rates in others.

To the best of my knowledge, there has been no contention on the part of any responsible person from the beginning of the centralization movement in New York State, that centralized schools will be cheaper than the common schools which they displace, in terms of dollars actually spent. The fact that they are not expected to be cheaper has been recognized over the years in provisions by the Legislature for special additional State aid to centralized schools. The position of those who have favored centralization has been that, for the money spent on them, central schools can provide a better education for rural boys and girls than can be provided at the same cost by any collection of one and two-room rural schools, or of such schools combined with the schools in union free school districts.

As to the districts which object to centralization because their own tax rates will go up out of proportion to the general increase in local taxes which the centralization may impose, it should be noted that part of the purpose of centralization is to extend more broadly the local tax base for the support of education. If this purpose is to be achieved, districts which in the past have borne less than their share of the cost of education in the area in which they are situated can properly be expected to assume a share equal to that of their neighbors in the area covered by the centralization.

Why Not Vote by Districts?

Another objection of opponents of centralization is to the statutory provision under which the final decision to accept or reject a centralization laid out by the Commissioner of Education is determined by the total number of votes cast in the districts to be centralized, and not by separate tabulations of the votes in the separate districts.

The New York State law governing school-district consolidations, which was in effect long before the Central School Law was passed and is still in effect, clearly illustrates what would happen if the Central School Law provided for district-by-district votes on centralization. The law governing consolidations provides that a negative vote by any one district terminates the proceedings and continues all districts in their nonconsolidated status. If voters could vote by districts, it would result in a practically complete blocking of many school district reorganizations. Common school districts which hoped to get their high school pupils educated at low cost to themselves through contracts with other districts — sometimes, even, through

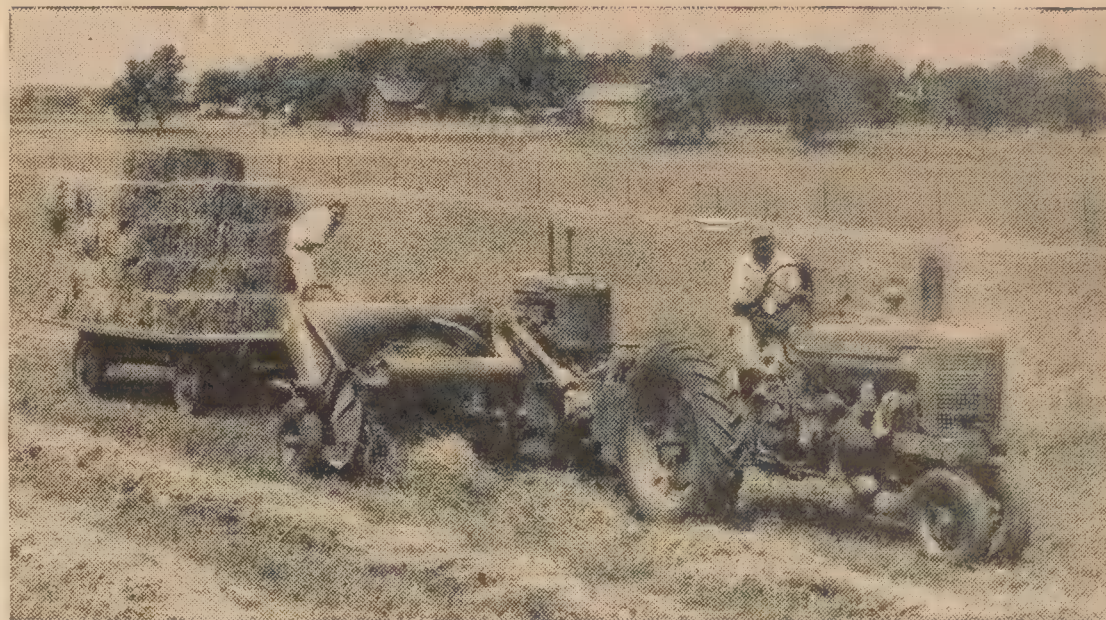
(Continued on Page 26)



You make better
quality hay... faster...
with a smaller crew... the *McCormick* way



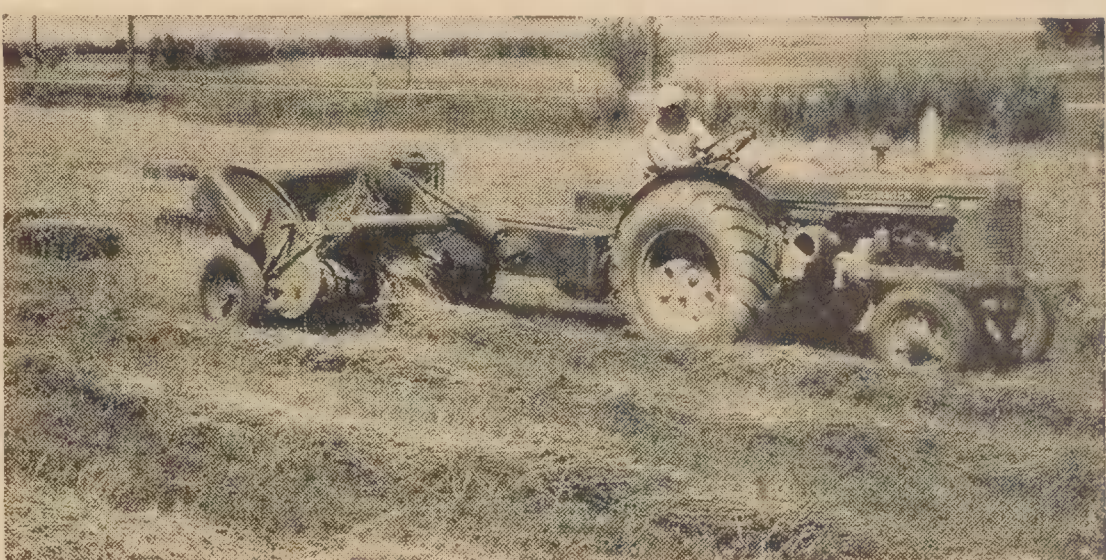
Win the race against weather. Mow 4 acres an hour with the McCormick semi-mounted tractor mower. Among its many advantages are V-belt drive for trouble-free, smooth operation; easy square corners without knocking down hay; safety cutterbar breakaway to prevent damage; and optional hydraulic lift. It fits most tractors. Attached to the drawbar in minutes.



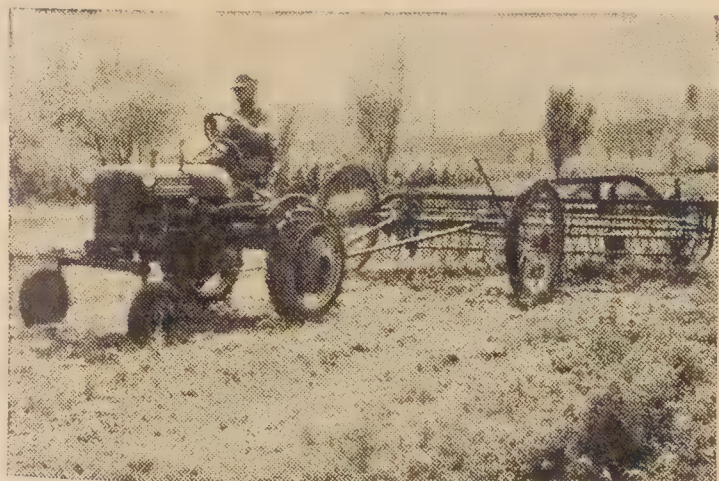
The tractor driver is the baling crew with a McCormick heavy-duty, engine-driven, pickup baler. This all-automatic machine bales up to 6 tons an hour, and is available for either twine or wire tie. Fast, yet mighty gentle, it seals the precious leaves into snugly-tied bales. Built for large acreage and constant custom operation. Handles heavy windrows smoothly.



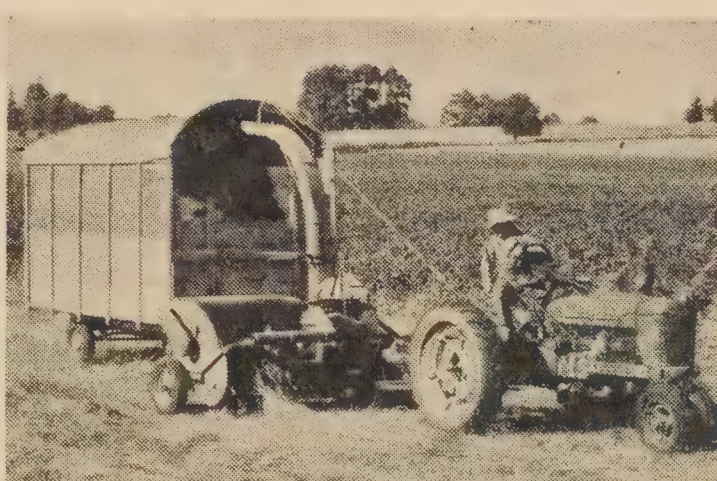
Mowing is made easy when your Farmall tractor is equipped with its own quick-attached mounted mower. Easy to back and turn, easy to get into tight corners; all the features and speed of the semi-mounted mower above. McCormick A-21, C-21, A-24; and HM-24 mowers have hydraulic lift.



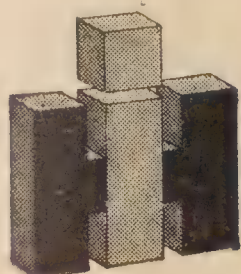
Family-sized farm baler. The McCormick power take-off operated, all-automatic baler is ideal for baling your own hay. No risky delays—start to bale the moment your hay is cured to finest quality. Bale 5 tons an hour, all by yourself. A Farmall H or equivalent tractor will power this machine.



You save the precious leaves, yet rake at fast speeds, with the McCormick heavy-duty, 8-foot side rake. Ground driven, it's never out of time—makes uniform windrows no matter how you vary the tractor speed.



Protein-rich cured hay or grass silage—full of vitamin A—is easier to make with a McCormick hay chopper. It picks up the crop from the windrow, chops it into pre-selected lengths, blows it into a trailing box or truck.



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My hay acreage is _____

Name _____

Post Office _____ State _____

My IH dealer is _____

Farmers Outnumbered by City Consumers...

Our Best Farm Program Lies in Cooperative Self-Help

More than four out of every five people in America live in towns, and work at something other than farming. We farmers are thoroughly outnumbered—a minority both on the census rolls and on the voting lists.

Our greatest hope for a prosperous agriculture lies in cooperative action among ourselves rather than in any form of price subsidy or government help.

Government Listens to the Greatest Number

Any government is going to be more sensitive to the demands of the four-fifths of the voters who live in towns than it is to the demand of the one-fifth who live on farms. Hence, in the long run, government control will surely tend to fix farm prices at a lower level than they naturally would bring in an open market. Price subsidies of any kind are only a temporary stop-gap for the farmer. Over the years, they can only bring him higher taxes, government limitation of acreage and production, and loss of freedom of action in running his own farm.

Farmers Themselves are Confused and Divided

Unfortunately there have been so many claims and counterclaims by interested groups that we farmers ourselves hold divided opinions as to what is best for our own welfare.

We should stop and consider—every one of us—how much good has come to all of us through the cooperative action of the Dairymen's League. If the 26,000 dairy farmers in the League can accomplish so much good, both for members and non-members alike, what couldn't be done if all dairy farmers got together and pooled their efforts in an attempt to maintain fair prices, equality of opportunity, and freedom of the individual farmer to live his own life in his own way.

The cooperative way is the only way by which we outnumbered farmers can make our voices heard, and our rights respected.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Cooperative
ASSOCIATION, INC.

Ayrshire Breeders Plan Diamond Jubilee in May

A RECORD-BREAKING attendance of approximately 600 Ayrshire breeders is expected at the annual meeting and sale in Syracuse, N. Y., May 5 and 6 to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Ayrshire Breeders Association. The meeting will be Friday, May 5, in the Onondaga Hotel, where new officers will be elected and the policies of the A.B.A. will be reviewed.

The Ayrshire Diamond Jubilee sale, (Saturday, May 6, at 10:30 a.m.), is being eyed by the Ayrshire men as one of the most important events of the year. Breeders from 30 states and several foreign countries will attend the sale or approximately 75 head of the world's finest registered Ayrshires. Tom P. Whittaker will be sales manager. Requirements for the sale are stringent. All females with completed records must have made a mature equivalent 2X record of at least 9,500 lbs. milk or 380 lbs. fat, and have a butterfat content of not less than 3.9%. Dams of females not in milk must also meet these minimum requirements.

Not more than 10 bulls will be auctioned and these must have dams with an actual 2X M.E. record of not less than 10,000 lbs. of 4% milk. All the cattle offered for sale must come from herds that are T. B. accredited and under supervision for Bangs Control. They must also pass tests for T.B. and Bangs within 30 days prior to sale date, and be vaccinated for shipping fever.

A.B.A. President Charles M. Rodriguez, owner of Vista Grande Farm at Cropseyville, N. Y., expressed pleasure at the tremendous strides made by the Ayrshire breed during the past few years. The A.B.A. was one of the few livestock registry associations to register more cattle in 1949 than in 1948. The services rendered to breeders by 58 full-time men and women at the A.B.A. headquarters in Brandon were praised by Mr. Rodriguez as playing an important part in the growth of the breed.

Officers elected at the first meeting in 1875 were from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont and Illinois. Today, the A.B.A. Board of Directors represents every region in the United States, and purebred Ayrshires are raised in all 48 states. The A.B.A. now has almost 9,000 members from coast to coast.

An essay contest for youngsters under the age of 18 launches the 75th anniversary celebration. The two winners of the contest will be given an expense-paid trip during the week of September 18, 1950, to the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Mass., where each will be presented a purebred Ayrshire calf.

Youngsters anywhere in the United States are eligible, whether or not they own any Ayrshire cattle. Essays on "The Ayrshire Is the Breed for Me," should be between 100 and 250 words and mailed to Contest Committee, Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n., Brandon, Vt.



"Never saw such good times — Nobody wants to hire a bum."

How I Cut Costs With Birdsfoot Trefoil

By **ALTON L. CULVER**
Tompkins Co., N. Y., Dairyman

ON MANY FARMS there is some rough hilly land that is being pastured, and was pastured by our forefathers. Such land is for the most part green for a month or two in the spring and then turns brown. From there on until winter, these fields are little more than exercise lots.

The time has come for these neglected back lots to have a face-lifting. Plow and fit a good seedbed in these fields that have never had a load of manure or a pound of commercial fertilizer; then give them the recommended treatment of lime and phosphoric acid and sow broadcast about 5 pounds of inoculated broadleaf birdsfoot trefoil seed per acre. In some cases good seedlings have been obtained by sowing less seed per acre, but in general 5 pounds is the recommended amount.

How to Start

To establish a birdsfoot seeding, plow the land early in the spring or the previous fall, then harrow occasionally until about the 20th of June. This forms a firm seed bed and destroys as many weeds and as much natural clover as is possible. Clover is a decided disadvantage in a birdsfoot trefoil seeding, as it furnishes strong competition to the tiny birdsfoot plants. After the seed is sown broadcast, it requires no covering. Rolling or cultipacking may be a benefit.

If the topography of the land is such that it cannot be readily plowed, a heavy disc harrow may be used to fit the soil without plowing. In this case a limited amount of small brush is no problem, and much will be destroyed by the discing operation. Other organic matter, such as golden rod or natural grasses, is no disadvantage if the seed bed is prepared in this manner. It may prove to be an advantage because such chopped material will tend to retard erosion, thus storing moisture. It also acts as a mulch, which prevents evaporation during dry periods. Another definite advantage is that this organic matter mixed in the surface of the soil will give considerable protection during the following winter and spring.

The one greatest risk in establishing a seeding of birdsfoot trefoil is freezing, thawing, and subsequent heaving. There is little danger of winter-killing after the seeding is one year old. My personal experience is that birdsfoot should be sown alone and not mixed with other legumes or grasses. If sown with a nurse crop, the nurse crop should be pastured.

Controlling Weeds

Clip new seedlings of birdsfoot with a mowing machine once or twice during the summer and fall following seeding to keep weeds down. It has been my observation that little if any damage to the seeding is inflicted by pasturing. Animals walking over the ground press the soil tightly around the little plants and press the plants down to withstand better the following winter. It is my opinion that if the foliage is nipped off, root growth is stimulated.

Some articles that I have read give the impression that birdsfoot needs good fertile soil. I think this impression has no foundation.

Editor's Note: Some years ago, too much was said to the effect that birdsfoot would grow anywhere regardless of lack of fertility. It won't do that! Now perhaps, too much emphasis is being put on the need for a fertile soil.

Birdsfoot will produce more forage

or pasture than any crop that I know of on poor land. Apparently the only care it needs for years (indefinitely) is an occasional liming and fertilizing. Then again I wonder if it needs the lime and fertilizer. I recall many cases where it seemed to be better and thicker in the deadfurrows and ditches where the topsoil had been plowed or washed away.

In one case there was a field of birdsfoot along the highway. In reconstructing the road, the highway department had bulldozed all the topsoil off the roadside. During the years following, the birdsfoot has spread over the bulldozed area to the road ditch and grown so thick and rank that one cannot see the ground. Because the topsoil is acid and the subsoil alkaline in this area, it would seem that birdsfoot needs the lime, but what about the phosphorus? It seems reasonable that a sustained high production can be maintained over a period of years only with fertilizer or manure, or both.

No Bloating

Ladino clover is an excellent legume, probably best adapted to pastures and mixtures for meadow seedings. It also yields far better on fertile soils that lie in lower and more protected areas. Birdsfoot trefoil does well on a wide variation of soils and elevations. It is very drought resistant and will do well on wet soils. There is no danger of bloat from pasturing birdsfoot.

I have described as well as I can the ideal soil preparation and seeding procedure. However, birdsfoot may be seeded from March until the forepart of August with very good success.

When growing birdsfoot trefoil for hay, expect only one cutting in a season. However, it yields 2 to 4 tons per acre. If the elevation on which it is grown is less than 500 feet, two cuttings may be expected. The harvesting for hay may be delayed until well into August, and yet the quality and greenness are retained remarkably well. Other grasses which are mixed with birdsfoot will be overripe and very poor quality. For this reason I again recommend sowing birdsfoot alone. The hay should be raked quite green to prevent loss of leaves.

If silage is made from the first cutting of birdsfoot during June, a second cutting of very high quality hay can usually be had.

Harvesting Seed

The harvesting of seed is a difficult and very often a disappointing enterprise due to the green and succulent condition of the foliage at harvesting time. The seed pods shatter very easily. They may be made to open and drop their seeds by extremely hot weather, a dashing rain, or being left to stand a little too long. Most of these conditions, and sometimes all of them, are beyond the grower's control. There is always a reason for any article bearing a high price tag.

To my knowledge, there are no diseases or insects that harm birdsfoot trefoil yet. In the present economic situation, farmers are caught with lower incomes and high expenses. Over a period of years, I know of no other crop that will give a higher return according to the cost of production than birdsfoot trefoil on soil that is not suited to alfalfa.

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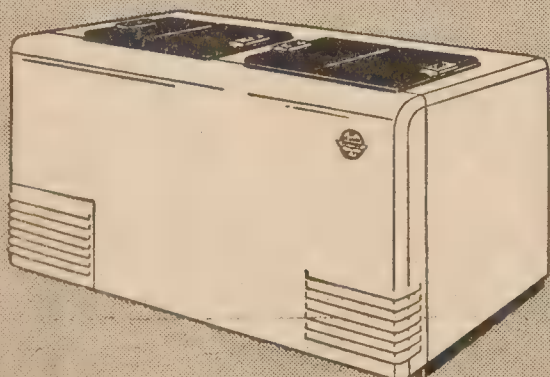
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Preservatives for GRASS SILAGE

SOME YEARS back when grass silage was tried at intervals, one of the chief disadvantages mentioned was the strong smell which grass silage usually developed. Realizing that grass did not contain as much sugar as corn, various experiments were undertaken to find a possible material to add to grass silage to improve quality by increasing acidity.

For example, after some trials, phosphoric acid was recommended, but at present we do not hear much about it. At the New Jersey Experiment Station cows were fed on grass silage which had phosphoric acid added when it was put in the silo. They ate large amounts of silage but tests indicated that the urine was so acid as to make heavy feeding of this silage inadvisable.

Wilting

During the war when it was difficult to get molasses, putting up silage by the wilting method was recommended. This consisted only of allowing the grass to remain in the swath after cutting until the moisture content was about 65%.

Some good silage resulted, especially where the percentage of legumes in the mixture was not too high. However, some definite disadvantages developed. For one thing it is practically impossible for anyone to judge accurately the degree of moisture in grass. If grass were allowed to wilt too much, mold would develop in the silage with a loss of nutrients and palatability. If it was put in too wet an objectionable odor frequently resulted. This objectionable odor comes from the development of butyric acid which is the same substance that you find in rancid butter.

Many a dairyman has questioned the advisability of putting up grass silage because his wife complained about the "stink" and in some cases, milk, which everyone knows absorbs odors easily, was returned from the station because of off-flavor.

Molasses or Grain

As a result of the lack of uniformity in making silage by the wilting method, most authorities now recommend the use of a preservative as an insurance factor. Two materials most commonly recommended now are molasses at the rate of 100 pounds to the ton or ground corn and cob meal, hominy, or some form of grain at the rate of 300 pounds to the ton.

In a recent discussion about grass silage, John Babcock who is known to our readers as an occasional guest contributor to *Kernels, Screenings & Chaff*, made the following suggestion. Where grain is used as a grass silage preservative it is just as effective to spread the grain on the bottom of the truck as it is on the top of the load if the truck is fitted with an unloader. Most unloaders have a false front on the truck which is pulled backward by a motor and it is easy to see that the grain is mixed just as well when it is put on the bottom of the truck as it is if put on the top of the load. The only advantages of grain over molasses are that it is often available right on the farm without cash cost, and in many cases it is less messy to add to the grass silage.

A number of different ways of adding molasses have been tried. The simplest is to put the molasses in a barrel or tank above the silage blower or cutter and run in the molasses as the grass goes through. The amount to apply can be determined by check-

ing the time that it takes to run a ton of grass through the cutter or blower and checking the time which is required to run a given weight of molasses on the grass. The one trouble is that molasses will run more slowly as the temperature gets colder. To offset this it has been suggested that molasses could be kept in an air-tight container and that a compressor, which is now found on many farms could be used to compress the air in the tank above the molasses.

Pipe Clogging

It is also necessary to turn off the molasses just before the last grass in a load goes through the blower, and to turn it on only after the next load has started to go through the blower otherwise you may clog your delivery pipe. While it has been stated that the use of molasses should not result in a clogged pipe if the blower or cutter is properly adjusted, it is a fact, nevertheless, that many a dairyman has used cuss words because the pipe did clog from time to time.

Pumping molasses to the top of the silo and adding it just as the grass is blown in, has been tried. Two disadvantages here are: First, that this set-up costs more money; second, there is serious doubt that the molasses is adequately mixed with the grass. This whole problem of ease of adding molasses is being studied and new developments will be reported to you from time to time.

Sulfur

The newest method of insuring good quality grass silage is to use sulfur dioxide. This is a gas which comes compressed in cylinders. After a foot or two of silage has been added to a silo the gas is introduced through a pipe connected to the cylinder and pushed down a foot or so in the silage. A valve is opened and the amount of gas added is figured on the basis of the

(Continued on Page 23)



Allegany County, New York, dairymen are quite convinced that their homegrown roughage is their cheapest source of feed, consequently they are determined to produce not only quantities but also quality.

This year more than 150 samples of hay and silage were exhibited at the 4th Annual Dairy Congress at Friendship. In picture, Walter Kopp, right, of Rushford, N. Y. and 1949 Hay King, crowns Donald Holcomb of Portville as "1950 Allegany County Hay King." Donald Holcomb is just a beginner in the farming business but, he is well on his way to success with a good roughage program.—H. I. Blixt, Allegany County Agent.

The bridge that runs from Wyoming to Boston



It's a long way from Medicine Bow to Boston . . . from the western cattle and sheep range country, from the feed lots and hog farms of the Corn Belt, to the hungry cities of the east. Between where the meat animals are raised and where the meat is eaten there's an average gap of a thousand miles.

Bridging that gap is a service performed by the meat packing companies of the United States. They buy the livestock on the farms and ranches, and in the scores of markets. They process it into meat. Then they deliver that meat to 300,000 retail stores in every city and town across the nation.

It's truly a nation-wide job. And just as truly it's a necessary and important one. For without this "bridge" that runs from Wyoming to Boston—without the meat packers' "pipe lines" which link supply to demand—livestock producers would have to limit their herds and flocks to the numbers that their small local markets could consume. And the supply of meat available for consumers to eat would be limited by the small numbers of livestock produced near the cities where they lived.

We of Swift are proud of our company's part in starting, organizing and carrying on the nation-wide distribution of meat. Gustavus Swift pioneered in the development of the refrigerator cars which made the whole thing possible. Today thousands of refrigerated freight cars and trucks supply the Swift network of refrigerated branch houses and plant sales routes which crisscross the nation. It is an important factor in one of the world's most efficient low-cost food distributing systems . . . Yes, we are a part of that great "bridge" which serves and benefits producers and consumers alike. And we are mighty proud of it!

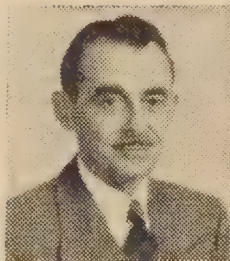
OUR CITY COUSIN



"My gosh,"
Our City Cousin panted,
"All the beans
Have come unplanted!"

Marketing Clean Cream

by T. J. Claydon
Department of Dairy Husbandry
Kansas State College
Manhattan



T. J. Claydon

When it comes to *marketing clean cream*, dairymen can't even trust the air they breathe. Even on clear days, the air is filled with sediment. This material settles into containers and utensils and contaminates cream that is openly exposed. On the way to market, dust commonly collects around the edge of cream container lids. This sediment is jarred into the cream when lids are removed. On the farm—and en route to market—it is *good business* to protect cream, containers and equipment.

Clean cream is also dependent upon the use of approved-type dairy utensils that are unsoiled and in good repair. Old pots, crocks, syrup buckets and worn-out dairy containers should not be used. Such pieces of equipment are carriers of rust and collectors of dirt. They are not easily sanitized and cannot be tightly covered to keep out dust.

Cream is *practically clean* as it leaves the spout of mechanical separators, according to farm and laboratory investigation. Hand skimming and water dilution methods of separation leave some sediment in cream. Well-kept separators also have proven the most economical means of separating cream. *The marketing* of clean cream, however, is not assured by use of the mechanical separator. Cream that is sold with poor sediment test is a problem of concern to both the producer and butter manufacturer. *Attention to detail*, all along the line, is an answer to this problem.

Quote of the Month

"Plastics from animal hair, drugs to ease your aching back, and steaks guaranteed to melt in your mouth: Research on these and hundreds of other major and minor projects is being pressed in packing house labs."

The Wall Street Journal

Soda Bill Sez:



You will never be broke as long as your earnings keep ahead of your yearnings.

If the mistakes others make annoy you, remember, you could make them all yourself.

Well Dressed U. S. Girls

Last fall a group of people from Uruguay visited us in Chicago. They noticed the girls who work in our office returning from their noonday meal. One of the Uruguayan ladies asked, "Are they visitors, like us?" "No," we replied, "they work here as stenographers and clerks." Astonished at how well they were dressed, she commented, "Certainly the business of the United States, and the so-called 'capitalistic system' must be all right, for I notice that all your women have that well-dressed look. There are not many countries in the world where working girls could do that."

GROWING IS GOOD

When I was a boy I liked to watch living things thrive and grow. Growing was *good*. That's the way I still feel. And that's the way Americans have always felt. As a nation we have grown from thirteen states to forty-eight—across the entire continent. We have grown in size and numbers, in strength and power. It's an American trait to be proud of growth.



Yes, whether it's the nation or livestock, men or businesses, I believe *growing is good*. Many companies have grown in size to meet their responsibilities. They served better.

Why has Swift & Company grown?

Most important is that people liked what we could do for them. Retail meat dealers learned that we provided the products and services they needed. Everything we sell must win the favor of the public. We were pleased to find housewives asking food stores for more of our meats, and asking for them oftener. We had to grow to keep up with the expanding demand for our services and products.

A lot of livestock and other products are needed to meet this demand. To get them we must buy in many markets. We're dealing with big areas and long distances and with food stores in every corner of the nation.

Meat packers of all sizes are needed to handle the nation's huge volume of livestock, and to process and distribute the meat. Some of these began business many years ago and have grown to serve producers and consumers across the nation. Swift & Company is one of these which grew up because there was a big job to do.

Hope you have a fine summer. If you get to Chicago be sure to drop in and see us. We will be with you again in September on this page.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural
Research
Department

Martha Logan's Recipe for BARBECUED FRANKS

Prepare a thick barbecue sauce. Add one cup sauce for each one pound of frankfurters and heat 5 to 8 minutes.

Thick Barbecue Sauce:
2 small onions, sliced thin 1 tsp. chili powder
2 tbsp. vinegar 3/4 cup water
2 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce 3/4 cup catsup
1 tsp. salt

Mix all ingredients in a heavy skillet. Cover and simmer about 45 minutes. Yield, 1 pint sauce.

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Many interesting facts about dairy animals are told in Booklet F of our Elementary Science Series—"The Story of Dairy Animals." Illustrated, simply told, interesting to children or grownups. Write for your FREE copy today. And tell your teacher. If she asks for them we'll send free copies for every kid in the class. Other booklets about Soils, Plants, Meat Animals, Grass, Poultry are free to you, too. Address Agricultural Research Dept., *Story of Dairy Animals*:—



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4. **EXCLUSIVE** Unadilla Door Front System always opens at silage level, makes pitching easy. S and V joints make doors air-tight, juice-tight. Special V base anchors, firmly embedded in concrete foundation, eliminate unsightly anchor cables.

Unadilla Wood Staves Seal Juices In, Seal Weather Out
Unadilla Silos protect your ensilage with the perfect seal provided by wood. Wood is the tried and proven silo material. Since 1906 Unadilla has produced better wood silos.

More Silo For Your Money

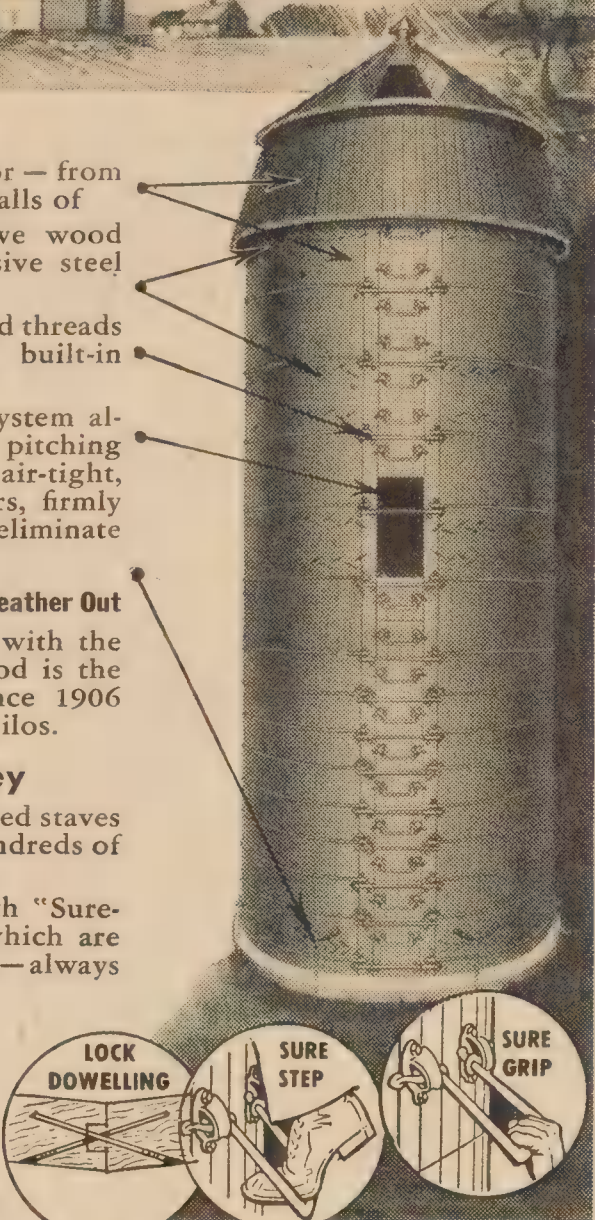
MORE STRENGTH — because the seasoned staves are knitted into one tight unit by hundreds of steel dowels only Unadilla provides.

MORE SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE with "Sure-Grip, Sure-Step" ladder and doors which are continuous and flush with the front — always open at silage level.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG AND FACTS ON NEW TIME-PAYMENT PLAN THAT GIVES YOU UP TO 5 YEARS TO PAY.

UNADILLA SILO CO., Box B-6, Unadilla, N.Y.

Only Unadilla has . . .



Northeast Farms Get High Yields of Feed Grains

(Continued from Page 1)

Mohawk type are resistant to the common strains of rust in the Northeast and much stiffer strawed than the old varieties. Since the yields are not limited by rust to the extent that once was true, and since they are stiffer strawed, and lodging is not generally as serious a problem as it once was, more nitrogen can be applied profitably in many instances. One can overdo the nitrogen, though, particularly if the oats are seeded to a hay or pasture mixture. Excessive nitrogen can still result in lodging or a rank dense growth detrimental to the seeding.

A Broad Outline

What fertilizer to use and how much is dependent on the crop, on the soil, what kind of a sod, if any, will be plowed, how much manure will be applied, or has been applied within the past year. Obviously, it is not possible to estimate the amount of fertilizer that will be most profitable to the nearest pound or whether 300 pounds of 5-10-10 will be more profitable than 350 pounds of 4-12-8. We do not know what the weather will be and we are also dealing with constantly changing Nature. We do have the recommendations of the State Agricultural Colleges that are based on many years of research and farm observations. These provide "guide posts" from which one can plan a sound fertilizer program. Analyses and rates can, in fact often should, be varied somewhat from them to fit the particular set of conditions.

Some facts to keep in mind are; first, that sandy soils are usually more deficient in nitrogen and potash than silt and clay loams and that for a cultivated crop like corn on a sandy soil it is likely to be best, if the fertilizer rate is heavy, to apply part of the nitrogen in the mixed fertilizer and the remainder later as a side dressing. In other words, for corn on a sandy soil instead of a 6-12-6 or a 10-10-10 at planting time, a 5-10-10 is likely to be preferable providing a side dressing of a straight nitrogen material is made at the last cultivation.

Second, the manuring program must be taken into consideration. Manure is usually a good source of nitrogen and is also a good source of potash if the bulk of the liquid portion is saved by use of sufficient bedding or otherwise. Manure is a poor source of phosphoric acid and unless it is reinforced with superphosphate, the commercial fertilizer applied for the crop should be relatively high in phosphoric acid as compared to nitrogen and potash. In other words, if 300 pounds of 10-10-10 was the tentative program, a shift to 500 pounds of 6-12-6 would likely be better if the manure was not superphosphated. The same amount of nitrogen and potash being applied, but twice as much phosphoric acid. Only about one-half of the nitrogen in manure is available to crops the year it is applied. This means about 5 pounds of nitrogen per ton of manure. One hundred pounds of a mixed fertilizer analyzing 5% nitrogen contains as much. If ten tons of manure not reinforced with superphosphate are applied, the total plant food contained would be equivalent to about 1,000 pounds of a 10-5-10 commercial fertilizer, if, though, the manure is reinforced with 50 pounds of 20% superphosphate per ton, it would be equivalent to 1,000 pounds of 10-15-10. All of the nitrogen in the commercial fertilizer will, though, be available the year applied.

Most corn in the Northeast is planted on sod. What kind of sod makes a big difference in the amount of nitrogen available to the corn. High yields of corn are possible only where there is an abundance of nitrogen. It is con-

sidered that a good legume sod is the equivalent of 100 pounds of nitrogen (the amount in 1,000 pounds of 10-10-10). A timothy sod probably has no more than 25 pounds of nitrogen (the amount in 250 pounds of 10-10-10). Mixed legume and timothy sods would fall in between depending on the proportion of legume remaining. In Cornell experiments conducted some years ago, the difference between corn on alfalfa sod and corn on timothy sod was about 26 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Substantial differences in favor of alfalfa also continued for two years in succeeding crops of oats and wheat.

In growing corn, if one is aiming at 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre or 20 tons of silage, about 1,600 pounds of 10-10-10 per acre would have to be applied if all of the plant food was to come from commercial fertilizer. We quote this example, not as a recommended rate. Since we can guess the nitrogen supplied by different sources closer than the other plant foods, we will illustrate fertilizing for a 100 bushels of shelled corn and we will need 160 pounds of nitrogen, not allowing for any loss. From 15 tons of manure we would get 75 pounds of nitrogen; from a timothy sod, 25 pounds, which leaves us 60 pounds needed in commercial fertilizer which can be supplied with 600 pounds of 10-10-10. If we start with an alfalfa or clover sod, though, we have 100 pounds; 8 tons of manure would supply another 40 and 200 pounds of 10-10-10 the remainder of the 160 needed. Not everyone wants to try for 100 bushels of corn or 20 tons of silage to the acre and only the best land is suitable. In trying for such yields, planting rates, soil tilth and many other things become important. When heavy rates of fertilization are practiced, it is usually best to apply at least one-half of the fertilizer broadcast and plow it under.

Typical Recommendations

New York: 150 to 400 pounds of 10-10-10 depending on the amount of manure also applied.

Vermont: 300 pounds of 8-16-16.

New Jersey: Not manured. 500 to 700 pounds of 5-10-10 plus 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate at last cultivation; manured land 300 to 500 pounds of 4-12-4.

Pennsylvania: On fertile soils or with manure, 200 to 250 of superphosphate or 4-12-4; without manure on only moderately fertile soils 200 to 250 pounds of 4-12-8, 3-12-6 or 5-10-10.

The above differences in recommendations naturally reflect difference in soils and in manuring practices.

We won't attempt to illustrate the fertilizing of oats to the extent we did with corn. The same factors, though, govern. A 50 bushel oat crop will only use about one-third as much nitrogen as a 100 bushel crop of corn. Typical state recommendations follow:

New York: For oats seeded to hay or pasture. Manured — rotation 400 pounds of superphosphate or 300 pounds of 0-20-20. Unmanured—rotation — 350 pounds of 6-12-6 or 250 pounds of 8-16-16. Unseeded oats in a manured rotation 250 pounds of 6-12-6 or superphosphate. Unseeded oats in unmanured rotation 350 pounds of 6-12-6 or 250 of 8-16-16.

New Jersey: 300 to 500 pounds of 4-12-8 plus, if they are to be seeded, a separate application of 500 pounds of 0-14-14 per acre.

Pennsylvania: On fertile soil or with manure, 250 pounds of superphosphate 0-14-14 or 4-12-8 or 3-12-6. Without manure on only moderately fertile soils 200 to 300 pounds of 4-12-8 or 4-12-12.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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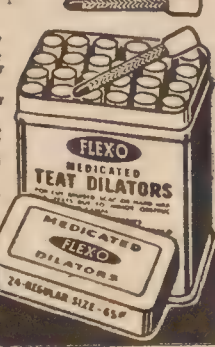
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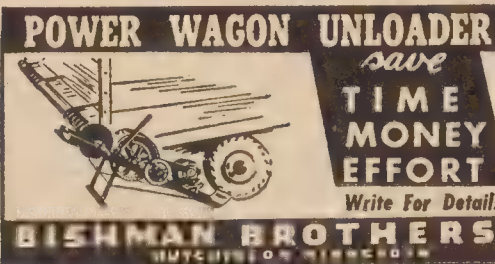
Farmer —*, Harvard, Ill.

*From a letter in our files.

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Planning for the Control of ORCHARD PESTS

By E. Stuart Hubbard

President, N. Y. State Horticultural Society

WE HAVE attended winter fruit meetings and spray schools. We have packed and marketed much of our fruit. We have spent much thought on the economic situation and our financial problems.

From this mass of interwoven fact, fancy, data, machines, materials, methods, market trends and a realization of one's personal and material limitations there emerge certain fundamentals.

Consumers appreciate a handsome, perfect, fine flavored apples delivered fresh at convenient places in constant supply. There has been a record movement of this fine quality apple crop but at prices that have weakened the financial reserves of a great many apple growers.

There is ample reason to believe that there are many factors favorable to the producer of good apples the coming year. There is reason to expect that many of the adverse factors will be less harmful or absent this year.

We therefore plan to proceed confidently but cautiously.

In analyzing our balance sheet it is evident that the shrinkage in sales value, which was the lowest in eight years, was so great that our lower production costs had little effect on the net return.

Our difficulties were so largely climatic: in the production of a national surplus of nearly all fruits and by damage to the size, quality and yield of our own through frost, heat and drought, that we can rather confidently look for more normal conditions the coming season. And, with normal conditions our fruit sales have always been ample to bring a net profit over costs.

So we are planning to do what we can to lessen the frost damage by re-

moving trees in low spots; to lessen injury by drought by removing trees on the driest spots, by removing part of the trees to provide more root space for those remaining; and by pruning so heavily as to reduce the leaf surface somewhat on the drier areas.

We will continue to spend what money and time we can spare for fertilizer, for brought in mulch whenever possible and for moderate broadcasting of manure in the winter and early spring.

We are doing but little detail pruning of small wood but are pruning as much of the orchards as possible with a few expert men in cutting larger branches so as to be able to cover the under side of the lowest branches with spray, to make openings in the sides of the trees at different levels to permit the free passage of spray across the inside of the tree; and to keep down the highest tops to a regular level for more exact dust and spray coverage.

In spraying equipment we expect to lessen our labor, material costs and, we believe, increase our efficiency, by dusting in early applications when possible, by using a new mist sprayer requiring a driver only; by putting a "Maine" mast on the front of each of

two tractors for the driver alone to use with our power spray rigs; and by endeavoring to apply so thoroughly the right materials, and time applications so correctly that we shall need fewer special or extra sprays.

We believe our customary D. N. dormant sprays for aphid varieties, the oil-bordeaux delayed dormant spray for mites and many insects; sulfur, dust or wettable, for scab; fermate for rusts and for better finish on Golden Delicious, are still the safest and most reliable materials through bloom. After bloom there are so many problems of insects or diseases, weather, machines used, operator ability, etc., and there are so many materials, old and new, to choose from that we cannot lay out an arbitrary chart that we can expect to follow exactly.

In all these details we religiously respect the physical welfare of the tree above and below ground by choosing materials that damage the least the breathing and photosynthesis action of the leaves; that interfere the least with the best biological, chemical and mechanical conditions in the soil, and that result in the most delicious, beautiful and wholesome fruits to attract, delight and nourish our people.

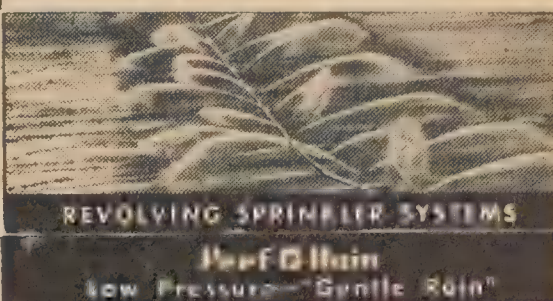
—A.A.—

GRANGE ESSAY CONTEST

A nation-wide essay contest on "Soil Fertility and the Nation's Future" with \$10,000 in prizes has been announced by the National Grange and the American Plant Food Council. It is for young men and women through 20 years of age and it ends April 15. Entries are to be sent to the nearest Subordinate Grange. They should not exceed 800 words.

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THE MARCH 15TH GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

One-score and 16 years ago our fathers brought forth upon this nation a new tax, conceived in desperation, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are fair game.

Now we are engaged to a great mass of calculations, testing whether that taxpayer, or any taxpayer so confused and so impoverished, can long endure. We are met on Form 1040. We have come to dedicate a large portion of our income to a final resting place with those men who here spend their lives that they may spend our money.

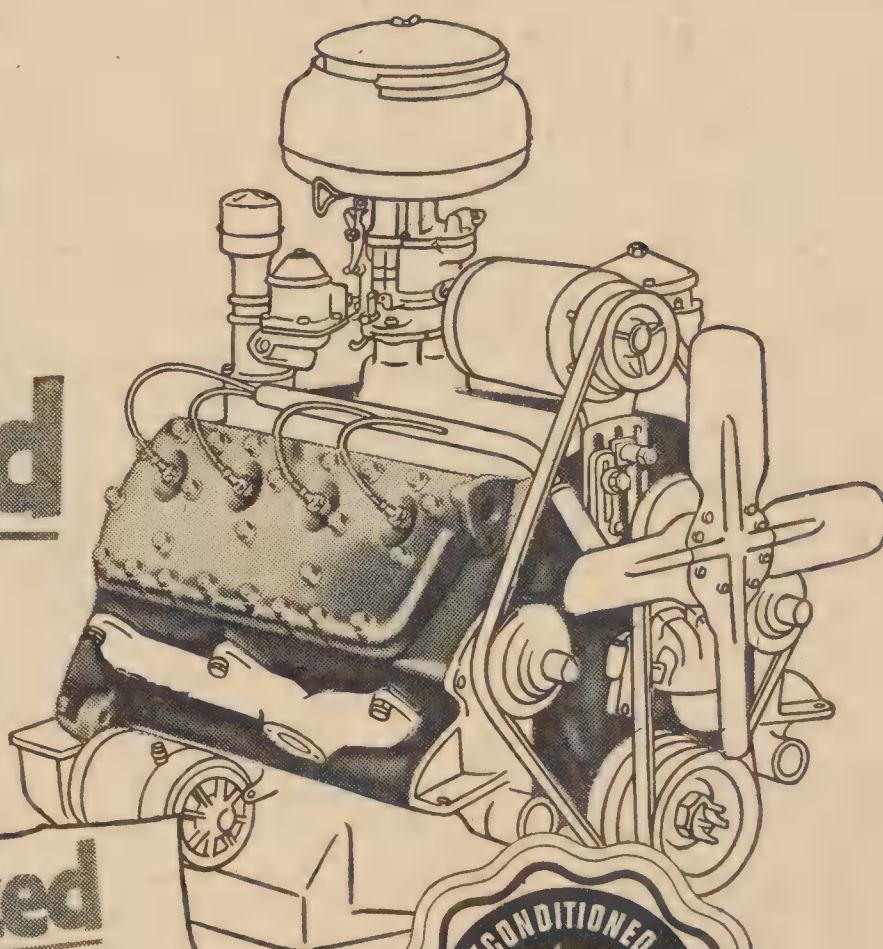
It is altogether anguish and torture that we should do this. But in the legal sense we cannot evade—we cannot cheat—we cannot underestimate this tax. The collectors, clever and sly, who computed here, have gone far beyond our power to add and subtract.

Our creditors will little note nor long remember what we pay here, but the Bureau of Internal Revenue can never forget what we report here. It is for us taxpayers rather to be devoted here to the tax return which the government has thus far so nobly spent. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these vanished dollars we take increased devotion to the few remaining; that we here highly resolve that next year will not find us in a higher income tax bracket. That this taxpayer, underpaid, shall figure out more deductions, and that taxation of the people, by the Congress, for the government, shall not cause our solvency to perish from the earth.—Anonymous.

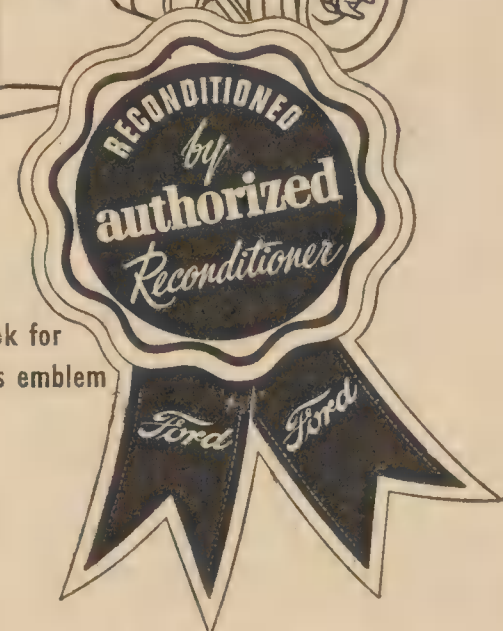
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Wireworm Control With CHLORDANE

By DR. R. W. LEIBY

Extension Entomologist, Cornell University

SIX POUNDS of actual chlordane applied to an acre of soil gives 80 to 90 per cent control of wireworms according to tests conducted in New York over a period of two seasons. Its use by a few growers under field conditions has also shown its effectiveness. Although an unqualified recommendation can scarcely be made at this time, taste tests made thus far of cooked potatoes grown in soil treated with chlordane at six pounds per acre have not indicated any off-flavor or odor produced by the chemical.

Growers of potatoes or other crops might wish to try the chlordane treatment but only in fields or parts of fields where they have a wireworm problem.

The chlordane is distributed best by spraying or dusting machine. It is applied in early spring preferably after the soil has been plowed and then worked into the soil one to three inches deep by further fitting of the land. It may be applied just before the potatoes are planted.

Distribute Evenly

Special efforts must be made to distribute the six pounds of actual chlordane over an acre uniformly. If applied at a higher dosage to a part of an acre, the potatoes in that area might have a slight off-flavor. If applied at less than six pounds per acre, the wireworms may not be killed by the chlordane vapors.

A 50 per cent wettable powder of chlordane may be purchased and in this form it is used at the rate of 12 pounds per acre. This could be added to 100 gallons of water and applied in a potato sprayer to an acre. The chlordane is available also in an emulsifiable form at various strengths. The following quantities are needed per acre to be equal to six pounds by weight of actual chlordane; 40% strength—2 gallons; 72% strength—3 quarts; 90% strength—2 quarts. These quantities may be added to 100 gallons of water and applied to one acre of soil.

Dusts containing 10 per cent or 5 per cent of chlordane can sometimes be purchased. To get six pounds of a ten per cent strength dust on one acre would require the use of 60 pounds. If 5 per cent strength is used, 120 pounds of dust would be needed for an acre.

The chlordane can be mixed with fertilizer and then broadcast prior to soil fitting. Care must be used to apply uniformly the proper amount of 5 pounds of actual chlordane to an acre regardless of the fertilizer. It should not be applied in the row when mixed with fertilizer.

— A.A. —

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

(Continued from Opposite Page)

to increase each item of canned goods 5 or 10 cans each year.

She says, "I would be lost without the garden. I spend many hours outdoors in the fresh air and sun and feel that this is a real contribution toward my good health. It doesn't hurt your waistline either!"

Authoritative substantiation of what these ladies have to say about their gardens comes from Richard Hopp, assistant horticulturist at the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station. His first reason for producing vegetables in the home garden is to be able to harvest them when quality is at its peak. The second reason for a garden is its actual value in dollars

and cents. "The value," he says, "is often overlooked." He says that it has been estimated that around 30,000 to 40,000 farm and city gardens have been grown in Vermont in recent years, and that at a conservative estimate of \$150 worth of produce each, the total value in the State is around 6 million dollars. "This may be a hidden income," he says, "but it means that these 6 million dollars are available in the state to be spent on other things."

Another New Englander, William A. Burt, of Exeter, N. H., has this to say about gardens:

"I read with interest the letters to you about whether a home garden pays or not. 'It is my opinion, as one other person remarked, that it cannot be valued in dollars and cents. One gets so much more out of a garden than can be bought with money, to say nothing of the convenience of having things at a moment's notice—fresh in the summer, canned in the winter. One wouldn't be likely to buy as much if he had to depend on the store entirely."

"It brings to mind the story of the farmer who decided it was too expensive and too much bother to raise a pig—he'd buy his pork when pig-killing time came. Finally, he decided he'd like some. He went to his pork barrel; it was empty. He went to his pig pen; that was empty too. Then he opened his pocketbook, and that was empty. He kept a pig after that. The 'littles' one puts into it don't seem to amount to much at the time, but it makes a big difference at harvest time."

— A.A. —

FERTILIZING A YOUNG ASPARAGUS BED

Reporting on work with young asparagus beds, E. P. Brasher, Delaware Experiment Station, recommends that 800 lbs. of a 5-10-10 fertilizer be applied in early spring and a like amount after harvest. A sidedressing in August with 200 lbs. of muriate of potash per acre improved yields even though 1,600 lbs. of a 5-10-10 fertilizer had been applied during the early spring. The fertilizer should be applied over the row rather than over the whole bed or in bands.

— A.A. —

USE LIMITED SPACE FULLY

If you have a backyard village garden, put the rows relatively close. You will have to cultivate the garden by hand anyway, and putting rows of smaller crops just a little farther apart than the width of a garden rake will make better use of the space you have available, and will help you in controlling weeds.

A garden rake is an excellent cultivating tool if used before the weeds get a start. It will kill them and will not go deep enough to injure the roots of the crops. Then as soon as the crops get a good start they will practically cover the ground which is very discouraging to weed growth.

— A.A. —

Cauliflower on Long Island needs 15 lbs. of borax per acre to prevent brown rot on the heads, and hollow stem. Where the fertilizer did not contain enough borax, it may be applied as a sidedressing with nitrate of soda or it may be sprayed onto the plants. If the weather is rainy enough to leach the borax out of the soil, it is advisable to sidedress cauliflower with 10 lbs. of borax per acre, even though the fertilizer contained 15 lbs. (1/4 of 1%) of borax.

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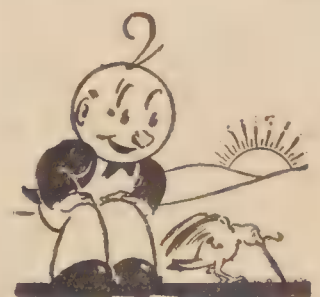
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A three-man crew can plant 500 seedlings an hour working under ideal conditions as shown above. Man at left keeps grip on seedling to see that it is firmly set before moving on to the next one. Man at right drives mattock almost straight in and while left hand is still on mattock, reaches for seedling from bucket man.

A Three-Man Planting Crew

By HENRY S. KERNAN

THIS spring approximately 25,000,000 tree seedlings will be distributed for reforestation by the New York Conservation Department and other agencies. Some will be planted by machines, but the greater part will be set in the ground with a mattock.

In organizing a crew for hand planting, the usual method is to assign one man the job of opening the hole and a second that of carrying the trees, inserting one in each hole, and packing the earth around the roots firmly. These two-man crews are lined up the desired distance apart and guided by one or several flags as the length of the field requires. The average number of trees planted per man day using this method varies from 500 to 800 according to the experience of the labor and the planting conditions.

Another and far more efficient three-man crew is now being advocated by foresters. Here two men plant while the third passes out trees, checks on the spacing and alignment, and watches for careless work. The mattock must be swung so that when the blade is driven into the ground, the end of the handle is below the knees. Otherwise the seedling cannot be set upright. Next the planter receives the tree in his left hand from the bucket man. Holding it at the juncture of the root and stem, he inserts it into the hole so that the roots point down and are spread. With the mattock in one hand he taps, but does not pound, the soil around the roots, all the while exerting a slight pressure upward with the hand setting the seedling until he feels that it is firmly in place.

The bucket man's job is not wearing, so that by changing every 500 trees, the need for rest periods can be eliminated. Moreover for every tree planted, only one man is bending instead of two.

Using this method, I have no trouble planting 4,000 trees a day, even with two inexperienced men, on brushy and rocky ground. With excellent conditions we have easily done 500 trees an hour.

— A. A. —

NEW YORK CO-OP COUNCIL ELECTS

A. G. Waldo of the Canastota Growers Cooperative Association was re-elected president of the New York State Council of Farmer Cooperatives at the Council's second annual meeting at Syracuse. Other officers are: Roswell P. Kinney of Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association, vice-president; Paul Taber of Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, treasurer; and Prof. G. W. Hedlund of the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell, secretary.

Ernest Miller of the Hortonville Grange Cooperative Association was

elected to the Board of Directors to fill a vacancy and Paul Taber to succeed C. L. Dickinson.

Since the Council organized a year ago, nine new members have been added, making a total of 30 cooperatives in the Council. The new members are: Western New York Milk Producers Co-op Ass'n.; Accord Farmers Co-op, Germantown Co-op Ass'n.; Hortonville Grange Co-op Ass'n., Capital District Co-op; N. Y. Certified Seed Growers' Co-op; N. Y. State Sheep Growers Ass'n.; Oak Orchard Producers Co-op; and the Producer-Canners Co-op.

— A. A. —

CAMP MINIWANCA SCHOLARSHIP

AGAIN this year *American Agriculturist* is offering a scholarship with all expenses paid at a two weeks' leadership training course at Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan. The scholarship will be awarded to some young man in the Northeast between the ages of 17 and 21. The winner will be chosen primarily on the basis of his leadership experience in organizations to which he belongs.

If you would like to apply for this, write to *American Agriculturist*, Dept. M, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y., giving the following information:

1. Your age and birthday.
2. The youth organizations to which you belong, honors you have won as a member of these organizations, and leadership contributions you have made to them or to your local community.
3. Names and addresses of 3 adults other than your parents as references.

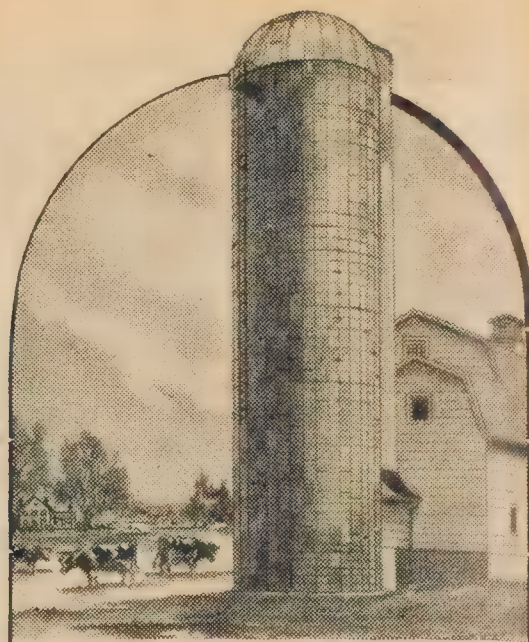
If you know of some young man who might be interested in the scholarship and who would profit by it, we would appreciate it if you would call this opportunity to his attention.

Last year's scholarship was won by Frank L. Arnold, Jr., of Rushville, N. Y.

— A. A. —

MILK PUBLICITY WORKING

In its first five months the Syracuse, N. Y., Dairy Council unit reports more than 54,000 Onondaga County school children are using Dairy Council exhibits, posters and booklets to learn the values of milk. Factories with in-plant feeding facilities for more than 93,000 employees are using Dairy Council materials in their cafeterias to encourage consumption of milk. Women's Clubs, the Red Cross, Parent-Teacher Associations, Onondaga County Health Association, doctors and dentists, as well as other individuals and groups are rapidly coming to appreciate the value of the Dairy Council program.



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How I Grew 144 Bushels of Shelled Corn per Acre

By Harold Metzner

THIS yield of 144 bushels of shelled corn was obtained under normal commercial dairy farm conditions. If it had been grown to produce a maximum yield regardless of cost, there would be no point in my telling you how we grew it.

I operate Roy Shaver's farm in Dover Plains, N. Y., on a profit sharing basis, so you see I have to make ten cents profit in order to have a nickel for myself. This type of program does not leave much latitude to do things for show.

This crop was not obtained by one year's good farming practice alone. I am sure that we did not do any more diligent job on our corn crop in 1949 than hundreds of other farmers did. I feel that the main reason for the results that we got is the fertility that we built into the soil over the past seven years and the choice of a variety that is bred to take advantage of that condition.

Neglected Acres

In order for you to appreciate what can be done to make poor soil yield corn up to Mid-Western standards, I will give you some of the background of Dover Dale Farm and the field that yielded 144 bushels per acre.

This farm had been tenant-operated from 1905 to 1928, and from '28 to '39, and had been used for pasture and standing hay sold to the highest bidder. In 1940 before Roy Shaver purchased it, the whole farm of 257 acres with 230 tillable only cut 40 tons of hay. Today this farm grows hay and ensilage and 80 per cent of the grain for 115 head of stock. These are big Holsteins and we feed very liberally; many of the cows weigh 1,600 pounds.

Our usual crop program is 40 acres of alfalfa, 25 mixed hay, 55 corn, 20 oats, 10 wheat and 60 acres of improved ladino pasture. We rent 100 acres of pasture for dry stock. The topography of the land is good, being level to gently rolling. The texture of the light to medium loam soil is well suited to corn and alfalfa.

Building Fertility

The field that we entered in the De-Kalb contest in 1949 had never been plowed or manured before Mr. Shaver bought the farm and I came on it in 1943. The cedar stumps were on it when I plowed it in the spring of '43

and it looked like it might furnish a month's pasture for some dry stock. There were no legumes so it was necessary to get some started as soon as possible. Contrary to usual practice, we plowed up sod and planted oats, seeding it down to clear alfalfa. The pH was only 5.5 so 3 tons of limestone was applied. Five hundred pounds of 5-10-5 was sown in the drill with the oats and alfalfa. The oat crop was very poor, yielding only 18 bushels per acre.

The new seeding of alfalfa came on good. I had planted 18 pounds per acre. The next year I tested the soil and found it low in everything but lime, the pH being 6.8. I applied 700 pounds of 0-20-20 after the first cutting. We had excellent alfalfa from that field for four years. I applied 500 pounds of 0-19-19 the third year when tests showed phosphorus and potash slipping again.

During the four years, we had taken three cuttings every year except one. When it was plowed for corn there was still a half catch of alfalfa left. Our treatment of this field prior to planting the corn is what I mean by building fertility into the soil. By generous applications of phosphorus and potash, we maintained vigorous stands of alfalfa, the alfalfa built up the nitrogen in the soil and there were still good amounts of phosphorus and potash left over from the 0-20-20 application, plus a lot of humus in the form of inch-thick alfalfa roots.

For the 1948 corn crop I applied 2 tons of ground limestone, the pH being down to 6.2, so that the ground would be up to pH 7 when the alfalfa would be planted 2 years later. We applied about 12 loads of manure per acre, which was the first manure this ground ever had other than cow droppings. We put on 500 pounds of superphosphate per acre since we had not used it in the stable. I do it this way to be sure of a more even application. Four hundred pounds of 6-12-6 was put on with the cornplanter.

The ground was fall plowed for the 1948 crop. We plow 8-9 inches deep for corn since we have sufficient depth of top soil. I feel that a deeper seed bed holds more moisture and also buries a lot of weed seeds deep, so that they can't get up to the top so fast and start with the corn.

We harrow the ground as much as

(Continued on Page 21)

A 15-YEAR-OLD VETERAN



I THOUGHT your readers might be interested in one of our old foundation cows. Her name is Butter Girl Aaggie Colantha Segis. She is 15 years old and has just completed a DHIA record of 19,100 pounds of milk, 705 pounds of fat 3.7% test, milked twice a day for 365 days. Many of the animals in our herd trace back to

this old cow and we are using a son of hers as one of our herd sires.

We have been using bulls in our herd for a number of years from the cow family of Mr. LaMotte which you featured on the cover of the July 16, 1949 issue of *American Agriculturist*. Fall Creek Ormsby Ace, our former sire from Mr. LaMotte's herd, was a grandson of the No. 1 cow in the series and he was sire of the No. 5 heifer. We have three herd sires and one former sire of Mr. LaMotte's breeding. Three are sons of over 100,000 pound cows and one is a grandson of a 100,000 pound cow.

Our Aaggie Cow's son, sired by Fall Creek Ormsby Ace, combines the blood of two outstanding long-lived cow families and I believe he will breed into his daughters the qualities that have kept these two old cows producing and reproducing for so many years.—James Robertson, Laurens, N. Y.

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your
harvest



It's a comfortable feeling to have your own ALL-CROP harvester, independent of a neighborhood harvest. You — one man — are in complete control.

Who decides what day to begin harvesting? You do. There's no waiting your turn. Catch the crop at its peak of ripeness . . . your ALL-CROP is ready.

The optional hydraulic header lets you follow uneven land, uneven crops, or pick up down grain, with a touch of the controls.

The 5-foot rubber-faced bar cylinder, matched exactly to cutterbar width, threshes the crop just as it grew in the field without bunching or slugging. Smooth-running, adjustable V-belts supply steady power for cutting, feeding, shelling, threshing and cleaning.

What new crops can you grow to fill the profit gap left by acreage allotments? The new model ALL-CROP gives you a choice of 106 grains, beans and special seed crops. With increasing seed demand, many of them are real profit-makers.

Select your best soil-building crop rotation, providing high-protein, meat-and-milk-making legumes as well as grains. The ALL-CROP harvester allows you a wider range of cropping systems to fit your family farm.

Ask your Allis-Chalmers dealer to show you the new A Series ALL-CROP harvester.

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION • MILWAUKEE 1, U. S. A.

Third Annual Empire State Brown Swiss Classic

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1950 at CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
Ithaca, N. Y.

50 HEAD Judging Pavilion at 1:00 P. M. **50 HEAD**

Selected consignments from prominent herds throughout the State.

Remember many show winners selected from previous sales.

Fresh cows—Close up cows—Bred and open heifers. A few choice calves.

SALE COMMITTEE—Harold Magnussen, Rexford; Robert Cullings, Scotsville; Edmond Schillawski, Auburn; Stewart Benedict, Massena; W. B. Stewart, Piffard. Norm Magnussen—Pedigrees. Tom Whittaker—Auctioneer. Catalogs—W. B. Stewart, Piffard, N.Y.

NEW YORK STATE BEEF CATTLE GROUP HEIFER SALE

SAT., APRIL 22nd, 1:00 P.M. FAIRGROUNDS, PALMYRA, N. Y.
ANGUS-HEREFORD

All cattle approved by a selection committee. They come from 17 (seventeen) counties. Sold in groups of one (1) to four (4). Can be inspected from 10 o'clock sale day.

90 YEARLINGS, TWO YEAR OLDS AND YOUNG HERD BULLS 90

Mostly open — Some of older ones bred. T.B. free — Vaccinated for Bang's Disease. Inoculated against shipping fever. Sale sponsored by N. Y. State Beef Cattle Feeders & Breeders Improvement Project (The same group of beef producers who operate the Fall Feeder Sale at Palmyra).

FORREST WATSON—Clyde, N. Y.—Sales Manager; **HARRIS WILCOX**—Bergen, N. Y.—Auctioneer; **IRVING MONROE**—Palmyra, N. Y.—Clerk & Cashier.
Write to New York State County Agents or Sales Manager for free catalog.

ANNOUNCING
NEW YORK HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL SALE
MAY 6, 1950
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
LIVESTOCK PAVILION
ITHACA, N. Y.

Bath Polled and Horned
41 FEMALES AND 7 BULLS

These cattle come from the leading herds in New York, Mass., Penna., and Virginia.

For catalogue write
ROBT. J. GENERAUX
Sale Manager
R. 1, Canandaigua, N. Y.

SHEEP DISPERSAL

Having sold my farm, I will sell at public sale on Wednesday, April 5, 1950, 10:30 A.M., at J. B. Black Fellowship Farm, the intersection of Route 100 and 401, at Ledwigs Corners, Chester county, Pa., midway between Pottstown and West Chester, complete farming equipment of 400-acre farm, 275 head of sheep to be sold immediately after lunch, 6 registered Dorset rams, 4 grade rams—Dorsets, Southdown and Suffolk, 224 head of Dorsets, Southdown and Suffolk ewes 3 to 5 years old with this year's clip. Dry having lambed this year, 41 ewe lambs 7 to 9 months old. J. B. Black, Phone Eagle 2386, Chester Springs, Pa. J. B. Henderson, Arthur Danks, Sale Mgrs. David H. Williams, Auctioneer, Hickory, Pa.

DAILEY STOCK FARM

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Top Quality young pigs 6-7 wks. old \$7.75 each. 8-9 wks. \$8.50 each. Berkshire & O.I.C. Chester & Yorkshire Crossed. Shipped C.O.D.

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REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Auction Sale
Northampton Fair Grounds
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 12:30 P. M.

65 HEAD 65

Cows—Bred Heifers—Open Heifers
Bull Calves

35 Near freshening
21 Calfhood Vaccinated
12 Choice Open Heifers
3 Bulls

Write for a catalogue

Seath and Shultz
Sales Service

Peterborough, N. H.

E. M. Granger, Jr.—Auctioneer

Western New York Aberdeen Angus GROUP HEIFER SALE
ERIE COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS
HAMBURG, NEW YORK
April 15, 1950

50 Purebred, Registered, Bred and Open Heifers will be sold in well grown, unfitted farmer style. Sired by and Bred to good Bulls. From good beef producing Dams. T. B. and Bangs tested, vaccinated for Bangs as calves.

MYNDERT PANGBURN
Sale Mgr.
East Aurora, N. Y.

DISPERSAL SALE

Tuesday, April 25, 1:00 P. M.
REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Orchard Brook Dairy Farms
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tants—Owners
ALTAMONT, N. Y.

60 HEAD

Close up fresheners and also some summer fresheners.

2 Outstanding Herd Sires
21 Adult vaccinated
31 Calfhood Vaccinated
T. B. Accredited

Advanced Register testing has been carried on in this herd.

A real opportunity to get some of the best of Guernsey breeding.

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For catalogues write

Seath and Shultz, Peterborough, N. H.

Grand National Ayrshire Sales Diamond Jubilee Auction

MAY 6th

New York State Fairgrounds
Syracuse, New York

10 Great Young Bulls

with Proven Ancestry

A Sensational offering of Females including heifer calves, bred heifers and cows

Sparkling in Type and Production Breeding. Sales begin at 10:30 A.M.

For catalog write
T. P. WHITTAKER

Ayrshire Sales Service Brandon, Vermont



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK farming, grass farming, fewer acres of cash crops and grain—all add up to a reduction in so-called surpluses. But, does this mean surplus meat in the not too distant future?

We have seen livestock surpluses in this country. We have killed little pigs, and in drought years we have slaughtered and mostly wasted great numbers of cattle. Milk has sold below cost of production, and wool, hides, fats, etc., have all seen times of surplus when they were hardly worth the cost of transporting them. Not a pretty picture, but is it necessary or probable under our present economy, population growths, better diets, etc.?

Geographically the Northeast has tremendous advantages in any livestock expansion program. The South is our greatest threat now. But in spite of all we are hearing about the South's "pasture all the year around," new breeding for heat resistant animals, ability to grow new corn hybrids to withstand dry heat, they still have a long way to come to equal the Northeast as a livestock producing area.

Disadvantages

Not many people go South in the summer time and see those dried up brown grasses which carry no food value and which are a constant fire threat, or how far apart they have to plant corn rows because of lack of moisture, or the dried up corn fields in August, or how their animals look and act during those hot, dry months. Anyway, generally speaking, our livestock comes out of our cold barns in better shape every spring than their livestock comes through their hot, dry summers every fall.

The western ranges are rapidly becoming unavailable as meat producing areas for consumers in the East. Population increases in the far West, in the mid-West, and on the ranges are resulting in the consuming of most of the meat they can produce.

Economic factors are becoming more and more difficult for livestock expansion. Land costs, foundation stock costs, transportation costs, labor costs and taxes are all on such a high dollar basis that just sitting back and letting little animals grow into big mature animals ready for breeding or sale has become, with most of us, an impossibility. We must do something else while they are growing.

New diseases, parasites, health regulations, etc., are also contributing factors in a slower livestock expansion than might be expected. Today we must have high producing cows; they in turn are subject to more troubles than low producing cows and the same illustration applies to highly bred meat animals. Of course these troubles are being overcome but they tend to slow up rapid expansion.

Good Animals Scarce

Livestock numbers will and should increase, particularly here in the Northeast. But, they will not increase as fast here or anywhere else as our pessimists are apt to think, or as fast as they could have some few years back. It costs no more to bring up a high producing animal, but it is worth more because it produces more and this is about the only way we can get away from the high costs of growing and maturing animals. This country has never produced a surplus of good animals; the surplus has always been

(Continued on Page 23)

TENDER TISSUES

NEED ITS
LANOLIN PROTECTION

Lanolin-loaded BAG BALM is specifically designed for heal-promoting action on the very tender teat and udder tissues. Its expensive ingredients are safely antiseptic-on-contact, spread just right, and stay on for sustained benefits. For all healing jobs on Cuts, Chaps, Wire Snags, Sunburn, Windburn, and for beneficial massage of Caked Bag there's no "just as good". Demand BAG BALM, from your farm-supply dealer. Ask for FREE COW BOOK.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
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INSIST ON
LANOLIN LOADED
BAG Balm
TO PROMOTE
RAPID HEALING



The only horse that
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Absorbine now and then

■ Absorbine is especially helpful in relieving windgall, curb, thoroughpin . . . puffs, strains and bruises. A stand-by for 50 years . . . Absorbine is used by many veterinarians. Does not blister or remove hair. At all druggists . . . only \$2.50 for ■ LONG-LASTING BOTTLE.

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ABSORBINE

AUCTION

The following described cattle and equipment will be sold at auction to settle the estate of the late J. P. Maroney at AVERILL PARK, N. Y., at the farm located along Rt. 66, ten miles from TROY.

Friday, April 21 at 10:00 A.M.

59 REG. JERSEYS

36 Cows, 3 Bred Heifers, 14 Yearlings, 14 Calves. Yearling Bull, 2-4 yr. old Bulls. Ten of the above are fresh. Others are in all stages.

10 REG. HOLSTEINS

6 Cows, 1 Yearling, 2 Calves, 1 Bull. HEALTH—The herd is TB Accredited and under supervision for Bangs control. Majority of cattle are calfhood vaccinated. Herd Blood Tested within 30 days prior to sale.

EQUIPMENT

'47 Model A JD tractor, '49 Fox Field chopper, '48 New Holland Baler, '49 Vacuum silage blower; the following John Deere equipment: Grain drill, tractor mower, side del. rake, tractor cultivator, hay loader, 2 and 3 bottom plows, and disc plow. Letz grain drill, hay elevator, Avery corn planter, spring tooth and disc, harrows, culti-mulcher, 2 wagons, manure spreader, hydraulic tractor shovel, snow plow, scoop, and numerous other items. Lunch at the Sale.

Terms Cash — Sale Positive
George Ricker, Groton, Vt., Sale Mgr.
Tom P. Whittaker, Brandon, Vt., Auctioneer

How Big Are Poultry Flocks ?

By L. E. Weaver

SOMETIMES when I am writing the items for this page I get to wondering about you who will be reading them. Are you mostly general farm owners with a lot of acres, but only one or two hundred hens, or are you the "commercial" men with several thousand layers? Should



L. E. Weaver

I write about the newest discoveries in the vitamin laboratories and so on, or just remind you of the seasonal chores that you might be overlooking; or should it be a mixture of both? That is what it has been for the most part, a little of both. Awhile ago Hugh Cosline and I decided to try to get an indication of the size of the poultry flocks of AA readers, and we put a request in the paper asking you to tell us five things; the size of your farm, how many hired men you have, how many layers you usually keep, how many broilers you grow each year. The response was sufficient, I think, to mean something. I would like to pause here to say 'thank you' to all who took the time and paid your own postage to send us the information. Exactly one of every five returns was from what I call a "commercial" poultryman. Of this group the smallest flock was 700 layers and the largest 3,000. The average size of all the group was 1,730 hens.

Four-fifths of the returns were from what I call "farm flocks." The two smallest were 100 layer flocks. There were three flocks of 300 layers each. All the rest were in between, the average size being 197. Not one backyard flock owner reported, which was not surprising since we asked about acres, hired men and so on.

Few Broilers

Broiler growing was not very important on these farms. Only four reports showed any at all, and then only small lots. The number of hens didn't have much relation to how many hired men were kept. No farm had more than one hired man and those were the ones with big acreages. I imagine they were dairy farms.

If any conclusion of value can be drawn from such a sketchy survey, I think it is that we had better continue to emphasize the practical, but spice it up with some of the more interesting new angles from time to time.

From another source I recently got

some authentic figures on large (commercial), medium (farm flock) and small (backyard) flocks in New York State. The figures came from the 1940 census report and were brought together by Dr. Kearls in his Ph.D. thesis at Cornell. Chickens were kept on 100,000 farms in New York State in 1940. Only 8,000 of those farms kept flocks of more than 400 hens. I know that 400 hens don't make much of a "commercial" flock, but to simplify the discussion let's call this 400 plus the commercial farms. Now here is a rather astonishing fact: more than

half of all the hens in the State (53% to be exact) were on those 8,000 farms. All the other 92,000 farms together kept fewer hens than were on those 8,000 farms. It is easy to see that if we are considering hens, and not owners of hens, the commercial group is most important.

Many Small Flocks

Now let's take the farms with 100 to 400 hens, our middlesized group. There were 23,000 such farms—almost three times as many as of the commercial group, and they owned a total of 4,000,000 hens against 7,000,000 in the commercial flocks—so they really are a big factor in the egg-producing job in the state.

Last of all comes the group with fewer than 100 hens. I was astonished at the number—69,000. The group rep-

resents a lot of people, even if they own only a few hens each.

So we are right back where we started. Since what is written or printed is read by people, and not by hens, as far as we are concerned it rather looks as though a paper published primarily for everybody who is rural-minded should devote a lot of its poultry space to the things of most interest to the small and middle-sized poultry owners, because there are so many of them. I plan to do that!

Some chick orders are being cancelled. The present low price for eggs is in part the result of starting too many chicks late last spring.

There are other reasons also for the low egg prices. Pork is more plentiful and cheaper, and probably that has re-

(Continued on Page 20)

A word from the man who produces SUNNYBROOK Chicks

Regardless of ups or downs, people in this great country of ours are going to continue to eat. They are eating more poultry and eggs than ever before and they will continue to do so. Poultrymen in the East are producing the highest quality of eggs in the world for the finest market in the world. Poultry prices are steadily rising. So do not let fear, inaction and hesitation keep you from a wholesome, pleasant and substantial means of living.



For all around sound and secure investment—assured results and pride of ownership, as well as freedom from those money-losing illnesses, so common in ordinary cheap baby chicks, there are no baby chicks on the market that can equal Sunnybrook Chicks for 1950, for we have, beyond all doubt, the greatest baby chicks ever grown.

Although our hatching facilities are running at full capacity, we have made plans for those of you who have hesitated in buying your baby chicks for this year. We have some of the finest Started Pullets you have ever seen, 4-6-8-12 weeks of age up to ready-to-lay, as well as some dandy Started Capons 4-6-8 weeks of age—all astonishingly low priced. We can be of great help to you, so you have not lost a day. So, may I urge you to start right this year—buy Sunnybrook. We have all the popular breeds.

Let me send you our latest picture story of Sunnybrook Poultry Farms. Just drop me a card or better yet, phone me. If you want to order Chicks or Started Pullets or Capons and if the order is for \$100 or more, reverse the telephone charges—I will gladly pay it.

My best wishes for the best poultry year you have ever had.

A. HOWARD FINGAR.

U. S. Approved—Pullorum Clean Breeders — of course.

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARMS

BABY CHICKS — STARTED PULLETS — CAPONS

A. HOWARD FINGAR—Owner-Manager

BOX 6

PHONE 8-1611

HUDSON, N. Y.



"Elsie, I love you . . . You ARE Elsie, aren't you?"

WHITE ROCK

PLYMOUTH

BABY CHICKS

\$16. per 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS

All eggs used are from our own breeders 100% State Tested—Pullorum Free (tube agglutination method.)

Tolman Rocks are famous for Rapid Growth, Early Maturity, Profitable Egg Yield. The ideal combination bird for broilers, roasters or market eggs.



TOLMAN CHICKS get their profitable traits from 50 years of progressive breeding—their rugged health and stamina from breeders that live the year round in our open front houses

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WE SPECIALIZE, ONE BREED, ONE GRADE THE BEST, AT ONE PRICE.

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TOLMAN

& SONS, INC.

ROCKLAND MASS.

5 REASONS TO BUY RICHQUALITY CHICKS

1. HIGH EGG PRODUCTION — 30 years of careful, scientific breeding behind Richquality chicks.

2. PULLORUM CLEAN — the highest rating by New York Poultry Improvement Board.

3. PROMPT DELIVERY — every chick delivered when promised last year.

4. NEWCASTLE VACCINATED — all stock vaccinated against Newcastle disease.

5. UNIFORM HIGH QUALITY — all chicks are from eggs produced on the Rich Farms.

WHITE LEGHORNS RHODE ISLAND REDS

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BOX 9-A HOBART, N. Y.

Chapman Chicks

for TOP QUALITY and Good Profits

Everything you want in chicks. . . high livability, fast growth and feathering, good meat quality, and steady production of large eggs . . . all yours in Chapman chicks. All chicks from our own breeders on our two farms.

N.Y.—U.S. Approved—Pullorum Clean

White Leghorns New Hampshires

Red-Rock (Sex-Linked) Crosses

Order your Chapman Chicks soon. Write today for new folder and prices!

CHAPMAN FARMS

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Buy the best - We'll do the rest!

HALL BROTHERS

Chicks

Send right now for our NEW BABY CHICK CATALOG FREE. Get in the big egg money with chicks that are Profit-Bred and Profit-Bound.

Hall Brothers Hatchery, Inc.

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FAIRPORT Quality Chicks

Big husky chicks from pullorum tested breeders (no reactors.) Bred for meat and egg production. White Leghorns, R. I. Reds, New Hampshires, Rock-Red and Red-Rock Crosses. Straight run or sexed. Write today for price list and delivery dates.

FAIRPORT HATCHERY AND POULTRY FARM

BOX 40 Fairport, New York

JUNIATA LEGHORNS, U.S.R.O.P. Foundation. Pullorum Tested. Write for low prices.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

(Continued from Page 19)

duced the demand for eggs somewhat. Then, too, not so many eggs are going into incubators now. They are going on the market and adding to the supply, and the price-support level now is 75 rather than 90 per cent.

It doesn't take long to get the industry "back to normalcy" as a rule, so I expect that things will be looking a lot better by mid-summer. What I hope will not happen is that these folks who are cancelling chick orders now will reconsider and order again in June. A lot of late-hatched pullets coming into heavy production a year from now could put us back in the same surplus situation we are in now. It has happened before.

The smart poultryman will start as many chicks as he has room for, no less, no more, and he will start them early.

* * *

THE names of poultry diseases are often long and hard to pronounce. They usually are shortened to a nickname after they have been around long enough for folks to feel on intimate terms with them. Coccidiosis, for example, is often called Coxy, and Laryngotracheitis has been cut down to Tra-cheitis. It seems to me that Lymphomatosis has been around long enough that we might call it Lympho now. Probably I am not exactly correct when I say that Lymphomatosis is the same as Leucosis, or Leukosis, as it is sometimes spelled, but for all practical purposes they both refer to that complex of diseases which includes fowl paralysis, big livers, iritis and various tumorous conditions. Lympho would be an easy handle for practically the whole group.

From time to time I hear comments that indicate that it seems funny to the speaker that after all the years Lympho has been around, and after the thousands, probably millions of dollars' loss it has caused, so little is known about the disease or how to fight it. No cures are known, no vaccines have been developed.

All I can say is that this discouraging situation has not continued because of any lack of effort to do something about it. Many state experiment stations have been working at a solution for years. The federal government established a laboratory in Michigan ten years ago that has done little else but study this number one poultry killer—Lympho. Their tenth annual report contains some hints that they may be getting somewhere at last. Here are some of the highlights:

For a long time they have suspected that Lympho can be transmitted through the eggs to the chicks, but the evidence they gave has not been too conclusive. During the past year they were able to find the infection in chick embryos from apparently healthy mothers. They feel, therefore, that not

only is it possible for the infection to be transmitted through the egg, but the carrier hen may not be affected herself, the same situation that we have with pullorum disease. Now, as a result of that discovery they are trying to do two things: (a) devise a test that will detect the carrier hens, as the blood test detects hens that are pullorum carriers; (b) develop a method of fumigating the inside of the incubator while chicks are hatching so that infected chicks will not spread the disease to healthy chicks.

They have shown also that chickens of all ages up to 600 days may be affected, but that some family lines don't show it until they are much older than other lines. The use of old hens for breeders is one way, therefore, of cutting down the number of young pullets that will die from Lympho infection. That, of course, is not a new idea.

One statement in the report seems to me to be particularly significant. It says, "Thus, if this interpretation is correct, most, if not all, chickens appear to be infected with causative agents of Lymphomatosis early in life; subsequent development of the lesions depends upon host-environment-pathogen interactions." If that statement means what I think it says, then we may finally conclude that the development of an active case of Lympho is a three-way proposition. In order for the disease to appear in an acute form, three requirements must be met: 1. a chick that is susceptible; 2. an environment that is favorable to the development of the disease; 3. the virus that causes the disease.

The big "unknown" is the No. 2 requirement. Just what things in the environment can make it possible for the disease to get a start no one seems to know. However, I feel very sure that a good job of brooding will help the situation.

—L. E. Weaver.

—A.A.—

WATCH WATER SUPPLY WHEN MOVING PULLETS

On January 30, we moved 170 12-week old White Rock pullets from the brooder house to a 24'x24' pen in the laying house. As the days went by some of the birds began to look sick. On February 10 it was noted that approximately 25% of them looked like specimens used in advertising worm, blue comb, and coccidiosis cures. The remaining 75% seemed perfectly normal. Two birds were sent to the Massachusetts Veterinary Science department for diagnosis. Dr. Bullis reported that they either had an uncommon type of coccidiosis or had not had anything to drink for some time. The latter proved to be the case.

Two water pans were placed on the floor of this pen and some of the weaker birds had their heads dunked. By February 11 there was marked recovery.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

BABCOCK'S Healthy Chicks

MAKE GREAT LAYERS



Last year ('48-49) our White Leghorns won as follows at the official egg laying tests: 1. High White Leghorn Pen All Tests. 2. High Pen all breeds in profit class at California. 3. High Leghorn Pen at Western New York and Georgia. 4. High Four Pens all breeds at Pennsylvania. 5. Poultry Tribune Trophy (273.50 eggs and 287.9 points per bird) for high average production all breeders in U. S. competing. This is highest average ever made. 6. We still hold All-Time World Record for one pen.

WE HATCH THE YEAR 'ROUND

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Reds, Bar. & Wh. Rocks. Also Leg. 2 weeks up. Send for prices. ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

ery and by the 14th all birds looked normal. No mortality was experienced.

The 24x24 laying pen was equipped with an automatic waterer—water pan on an elevated stand. In the brooder house the birds were accustomed to 5 gallon water pans set directly on the floor.

I was fully aware of the fact that young chicks sometimes have difficulty in locating the water supply but did not realize that this would occur as late as 12 weeks of age. Dr. Bullis informs me that this may occur even later in life.

Moral — don't take anything for granted in the chicken business.

—F. P. Jeffrey

—A.A.—

GO TO THE HEN, THOU SLUGGARD!

It is worth emphasis that hens are smarter than humans.

They are smarter about eating. They choose balanced diets of natural foods, eat heartily, and have good health and trim figures.

They are smarter about working. They work steadily, sing at their work, and accomplish more than humans.

They are smarter about living. They choose plenty of fresh air and sunshine, get sufficient sleep, and have relatively longer and healthier lives than humans.

They are smarter about life. They do not go in for wild isms, debilitating night life, do not coddle the drones, and set an example of community tolerance and peaceful existence.

Finally, they turn out a better product than humans. An egg is a wonderful achievement, one of Nature's great protective foods, full of vitamins and minerals and proteins, in a beautiful protective package, and easily digested by both sick humans and well ones.

Humans, who make a lot of health mistakes which hens don't make, might well compensate for some of their foolishness, by eating more eggs to improve their pep, their health, and their physical beauty.

This article pays tribute to the hen. Humans, in humility, should give attention to the fact that they are dumber than hens.—Pacific Rural Press.

—A.A.—

HOW I GREW 144 BUSHELS OF SHELLER CORN PER ACRE

(Continued from page 17)

necessary to produce a well pulverized and smooth seed bed, the kind that you like to have to plant your vegetable garden in. This usually means two diskings at different angles, once with the culti-mulcher at another angle and once or twice with a chain harrow.

We plant corn in 36 inch rows, try to have the kernels spaced 8 inches apart and about 1½ inches depth. The reason for the smoothness of seed bed is to attain uniform depth of seed.

The planting distances would not necessarily apply to all fields, the balance of soil fertility and plant population is a matter of judgment. If I have a field lower in fertility, I space the kernels further apart. I wish that I had planted a little thicker in 1949, as the size of ears showed that the ground could have stood closer planting and my yield would have been larger.

Keeping Ahead of Weeds

We cultivate only as much as is necessary to control the weeds, the important things being to get ahead of the weeds. Just when the first shoot makes its appearance, the ground being dry enough, we go over the field with a chain harrow to kill all of the weeds just starting and still not injure any corn. This holds the weeds back enough so that we can delay the first

regular cultivation until the corn is about 3 inches high. Then, using a narrow tooth next to the corn we can throw a little dirt in the row, which is the main place to control weeds.

Every cultivation after that, of which there are usually two, we throw as much dirt as the corn will stand against the plants. When the corn is about 18 inches high we stop cultivating as the plants will shade out the weeds.

The corn in the 1948 and 1949 contests were in the same field, the practices and fertilizer applications were the same, the exceptions being that lime was applied in 1949 and 1948 ground was fall plowed and 1949 ground spring plowed. The 1949 crop was absolutely weed free and the 1948 crop had a few weeds.

DeKalb 458 was used in 1948 and DeKalb 404 A which is about a week earlier was used in 1949. The 1948 yield was 128.45 bushels, shelled, which was within ¼ bushel of the state championship. The 1949 yield was 144.09 bushels. Of course the extreme heat had something to do with the increased yield in 1949. The crop was not bothered by drouth as it was on river bottom land.

I think that we can all feel assured that it now pays to grow corn in New York State to fit in our dairy program. Our yields being as good as the corn belt states mean that our cost of production is as low as theirs and there is a \$24 per ton difference from the time the corn leaves the Illinois farm until you receive it on your farm. In the operation of our farm this \$24 per ton means \$2,880.

Editor's Note—Mr. Metzner recently reported the above account of his experiences on the Rural Radio Network.

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RABBITS

RAISE Chinchilla Rabbits! Real profits from breeders, meat, furs, laboratories. Markets supplied! Write today! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

WANTED — Rabbits, 5 to 9 lbs. Write J. Stocker, Ramsey, New Jersey.

NEW ZEALAND Whites, 3 months, 3 for \$10.00. Pay after you receive them. Mostly from Blue Ribbon Ancestors. Good for Meat, Fur and show. Pedigrees Furnished. 100% Guaranteed. Kelsie Agor, Mahopac Falls, New York.

DOGS

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS: Beautiful, Intelligent, Championship breeding. Males \$35.00, Females \$30.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia 432M3.

GENUINE RAT TERRIERS. Pedigreed. Papers furnished. Caswell, Box 1013, Altoona, Penna.

REGISTERED Collie puppies. Reasonable price, \$25 up. Rachel Rjoux, Windham, New Hampshire.

SPRINGER Spaniels—Reg. youngsters—Ready for fall hunting—Repeat breeding by excellent gun dogs — delightful year round companions. Luetgens, R. D. 1, Freehold, New Jersey.

SCHNAUZERS—Standard A.K.C. puppies and dogs. Ulster Kennels, R. 1, Box 443, Kingston, New York.

A.K.C. COCKER Spaniels. Black, blonde or rust. Every pup reg. Best pet for home or car. E. A. Foote, Unionville, New York.

GOLDEN Collie Kennels—Home Of The Golden Collie —Offers. Collie Puppies—Your Gilt Edged Sable Lad or Lassie as well as lovely Tri colored and also the beautiful White Collies. All are grandchildren of Champion The Duke of Silver Hoe, C. D. Everyone is sold with app. and with full printed pedigree. Aristocrats all. Due to the heavy demand for our collies at springtime, sorry only one to a family. At Stud—Show Collie—Golden Sable with finest white markings. Send for his pedigree and snaps. He is a dream of a Collie. Self Addressed Stamped envelope—Please! V. M. Kirk, West Leyden, New York.

PUPPIES from heelers. Arthur Gibson, DeKalb Junction, New York.

PURE bred blood hounds, male and female. Priced for quick sale. W. R. Williams, Sheriff, Court House, Utica, N. Y.

REGISTERED Collie Puppies — Champion Sired. Will ship on approval. Collinette Kennels, Wilton, New Hampshire.

AIREDALE Pups: Nine ready to go Apr. 15th. Good hunters—watch dogs and great companions for your children. Eligible for registering. \$25 either sex. James H. Stone, Phone 68M, Marcellus, N. Y.

HAY

FOR SALE: Hay and straw, all grades, delivered by truck. Advise what you want. Robert Wolff, Schaghticoke, New York. Phone Greenwich 7433.

CLOSING out 50 tons hay. F. Root, Brainard, New York.

ALFALFA, clover, timothy, mixed first quality, also straw. Delivered. Barton Orlick, Red Hook, N. Y., Phone 2592.

ALFALFA, Timothy and mixed hay, delivered by truck load. Kenneth L. Stewart, Maplecrest, New York.

FOR SALE: Good Quality Field Baled Hay. Rex Sprout, Sayre, Pennsylvania.

HAY WANTED: 500 Tons for our Herds of Dairy Cows. Must be Top Quality. Alfalfa, Clover Mixed, and Alfalfa Mixed. Quote Delivered Prices. Garelick Bros. Farms, Inc., Franklin, Massachusetts.

SEEDS

EMPIRE Birdsfoot Trefoil Seed—Certified. C. F. Crowe, Dryden, Tompkins County, New York.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

April 15 Issue.....Closes March 31
May 6 Issue.....Closes April 21
May 20 Issue.....Closes May 5
June 3 Issue.....Closes May 19

PLANTS

STRAWBERRY Plants, Premier and Catskill \$2.25 per hundred postpaid. 3 yr. blueberry plants \$1.35 each. Roy J. Guyer, Storrs, Conn.

STRAWBERRY Plants: Premier, Dorsett, Fairfax, Catskill, Robinson, Sparkle, Midland, Everbearing Streamliner. Certified, muck grown, fresh dug. Braman Bros., Penfield, New York.

STRAWBERRY plants, state inspected. Premier, Temple, Red Star, Maytime, Fairfax, \$3.00 per hundred. 10 extra plants free. Post paid. Harvey Bennett, Jr., Cedar Farm, Amagansett, Long Island, New York.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants. Premier, Catskill, Fairfax, Robinson, Dunlap, 100-\$1.75, 500-\$6.50, 1000-\$12, prepaid. Gemzata Everbearing \$18 thousand. John A. Flaten, Union City, Pennsylvania.

CERTIFIED Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry plants. 24 yrs. same place. Strawberries. (Gem everbearing) \$2.20-100. Premier, Fairfax, \$2.00-100. Dunlap, Robinson. \$1.85-100. Raspberries. (Red) Latham, \$1.35-12. (Black) Late Cumberland, Early Logan, \$1.25-12. All prepaid. Free catalog. Roberts Strawberry Nursery, R. 6, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

HARDY Northern Crown Howard 17 (Premier) and Catskill Strawberry Plants, 100, \$3.00; 300, \$7.50; 500, \$11.00; 1000, \$20.00, trimmed ready to set. Shipped in live moss. Latham Red Raspberry Plants, large 2 year size, 50, \$5.00; 100, \$9.00; 500, \$40.00. Medium size ½ price. My plants are extra good, free from all root diseases and guaranteed to please. Postpaid. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vermont.

NORTHERN grown Howard 17 (Premier) and Catskill Strawberry Plants. Trimmed, ready to set. Packed in live moss. 100 for \$3.00, 250 for \$6.50, 500 for \$11.00, 1000 for \$20.00. Extra fine Latham Red Raspberry plants. Large size, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$9.00, 500 for \$40.00. Smaller size half price. All plants state inspected. Postpaid. Instructions included. Ivan L. Stanton, Johnson, Vermont.

AFRICAN Violet Leaves—new varieties—Lady Geneva, Red King, Violet Beauty, Double Neptune. Send stamp for complete list. Mrs. Bernice Stanhope, Dundee, N.Y.

CERTIFIED Strawberry plants. Premier, Dunlap, 25-\$1.00, 100-\$2.50. Streamliner 100-\$4.00. Gem 100-\$3.50. Latham, Sunrise Raspberry 10-\$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Cortland, McIntosh Apple Trees \$1.00 each. Everything postpaid. Perkins Berry Farm, Hudson Falls, New York.

STRAWBERRY Plants: Robinson, Fairfax, Dorsett, Aberdeen, Pathfinder, 100-\$2.95. Grand Champion, Neet, Great Masters, Kardinal King, Late Giant, 100-\$3.50. Raspberry Plants: Latham, Taylor, Newburgh, 25-\$2.50. Indian Summer (everbearing) 25-\$3.00. Everything Postpaid. State Inspected. Free Circulars. Rex Sprout, Sayre, Pennsylvania.

GOOD, Vigorous, Home-grown, State-inspected Strawberry plants. Howards, Midlands, Fairfax, Fairlands. Pathfinder, Temple, Catskill, Sparkle, Robinson, Dunlap, Aberdeen, Fairpeke, Chesapeake, and Red Star. (\$2.50 per 100, \$4.50 per 200, \$10.00 per 500) All packed in moss. Everbearing Streamliner, Gemzata, and Superfection (\$4.00 per 100). Mary Washington Asparagus (\$2.50 per 100). Everything post-paid. Please order early as the supply of plants is limited because of the dry weather last season. James Dudley & Sons, Millbury, Massachusetts.

FREE—to strawberry gardeners: Fifteen Farmaco Everbearing Strawberry plants, (A new high yielding strawberry, producing berries the first year). Value \$1.00 with every order of 100 or more of the New Sparkle, Premier, or Catskill varieties at \$3.50 per 100. Rate on Quantities. Seven acres of New York State grown berry plants, inspected by State Agricultural Experiment Station No. 618. Order early as last summers drought curtailed growth of some varieties. Shipped Express—Check, M.O. or C.O.D. Collect. Facer Farm Market, R.D. No. 2, Phelps, New York.

FOR SALE: Streamliner and Gem Everbearing Strawberry plants. Mrs. Roy Hastings, R. 3, Malone, N. Y.

BULBS

DAHLIAS beautiful large varieties. Labeled, 10 for \$2.00 postpaid. Peter Lasco, Forest City, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE: Gladiolus Bulbs. Modern varieties. E. Arthur Calkins, Glen Wild, N. Y.

NURSERY STOCK

QUICK BEARING Fruit and Nut Trees, Shade Trees, Grape Vines, Berry Plants, Everblooming Rose Bushes, and Flowering Shrubs at Money-Saving prices. State and Federal Inspected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for Free Colored Catalogue. East's Nursery, Amity, Arkansas.

EVERGREEN LINING-OUT STOCK. Transplants and Seedlings. Pine, Spruce, Fir. Canadian Hemlock. Arborvitae, in variety. For growing Christmas trees, Windbreaks, Hedges, Ornamentals, Forestry Prices \$1.00 to \$2.00 each in quantity orders. Write for price list. Suncrest Evergreen Nurseries, Dept. AA, Johnstown, Pa.

FRUIT

IF YOU Can't come to Florida this year, let us send you some of the famous sunshine enclosed for your family's health in our best quality, juicy, tree-ripened oranges and grapefruit. You haven't tasted top quality until you try tree-ripened fruit shipped directly to you the day it's picked. All shipments guaranteed. Try a half bushel of oranges, grapefruit or mixed for \$3.50 express prepaid. J. E. Shofner, Tavares, Florida.

BUSHELS Delicious selected Oranges \$5.25. Temples. \$6.25. Prepaid. James Kimber, Orange Grower, Winter Park, Florida.

ADDITIONAL ADS
On Opposite Page

ADDITIONAL ADS From Opposite Page

EQUIPMENT

ODD SIZE tires and tubes. Robert Chase, Earlville, New York.

FOR SALE: Hi-arch front end for Massey-Harris 44. Edward Comisarek, Springville, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Tractor Mower Oliver, Like New. Used One Season. John Newlon, Dryden, New York.

FOR SALE: John-Deere barn hay press. New Idea quick attach tractor mower. Sell at sacrifice. Roland Fox, Fonda, N. Y.

FOR SALE: two used gas engines $\frac{3}{4}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ horse power. Been run about 55 hours. Price \$20 each. Peter Lasco, Forest City, Pa.

FOR SALE: No. 2 American saw mill and Cletrac tractor. Also peat humus, any amounts. J. Myszelow, Vails Gate, N. Y.

NEW Chain Saws. Used \$125 up. C. Loomis, Bainbridge, New York.

REAL ESTATE

FAIRMS and businesses is my business. I have them from \$2,800 up. Write for list. James Williams, R.D. 1, Clinton, New York.

FAIRMS for Sale: All sizes and prices, with or without stock and tools. Stores, gas stations on the main line. Almar C. Bedell, Broker, Dial 4638, Morrisville, Vermont.

STROUT'S Farm Catalog Free! Big Golden Anniversary issue, 124 pages, 2830 bargains, 32 states, Coast-to-Coast. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, New York.

FARM. Nice location. Good buildings. Dairy 32 head. Poultry. Tractor. Equipment. Information and farm list free. Bunnell Agency, Davenport, New York.

450 ACRE farm for sale in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. 300 acres tractor worked and in high state of cultivation. 100 acres good timber, balance pasture. 14 room double house, bath, furnace, electricity. 2 large barns, 43 stanchions with drinking cups, 3 large chicken houses, granary, garage, tool shed, 2 silos, milk house, and plenty of good water. Russell H. White, Monroeton, Pa.

FOR SALE: 100 acre highway dairy farm, stocked and equipped. Write for particulars. Box 514-WK, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

FAIRMS-Hotels, stores, gas stations, tourists homes. Free list. Write C. M. Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT

SALESMEN WANTED—Old established firm wants energetic reliable men to sell quality line of Mineral Feed Supplements, Dairy Cleaners, Disinfectants, Insecticides, Udder Ointments, etc. Knowledge of livestock and dairying essential. Full or part time, protected territories, liberal commissions. W. D. Carpenter Co., Inc., Irving Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

DEALERS wanted to sell popular low priced concrete silos. Territory protection and excellent commissions paid. Write giving full particulars to Haycorn Silo Co., P.O. Box 387, Binghamton, New York.

SITUATION WANTED

MARRIED Man desires farm job about April 1st. 25 years experience. Write P. O. Box 161, Fultonville, New York.

EXPERIENCED Agricultural School Graduate wants to rent or work on shares small, well equipped dairy farm. Donald Walter, Harriman, New York.

POSITION Desired: Cornell University, College of Agriculture graduate, farm reared, age 30, married and no children. I desire a position with a firm who can use me as an agricultural consultant. I have had practical experience in farming, management, labor supervision, marketing and accounting for farm businesses. References available. Reply Box 514-CO, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

YOUNG married man wants position on Purebred Holstein Dairy to gain additional experience working with quality cattle. Five years previous experience, Agricultural graduate, references. Available late April. Robert Eklund, Laurens, New York.

SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE: Certified Essex Seed Potatoes. 1. They need no spray for blight. 2. Out yielded all varieties in New York Test—1947. 3. Out yielded all varieties in Pennsylvania—1948. 4. Out yielded Cobblers. 150 cwt. to the acre in the south—1949. 5. Booking now for spring delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

FOR SALE: Blight resistant seed potatoes: Essex, Placid, Virgil, Filmore, Ashworth, \$1.75 per bushel. Order now. Bernard Blinn, Phone 9-D, Candor, N. Y.

HONEY

HONEY: Delicious Old Fashioned Buckwheat New Crop. 5 lbs. \$1.25—6.5 lb. pails \$7.20 postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lb. cans \$7.20 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, New York.

CLOVER honey: Five pound pail \$1.45. Six pails \$7.00 prepaid third zone. Sixty pounds clover \$8.00 F.O.B. Sixty pounds buckwheat \$5.00 F.O.B. John Mosher, Moravia, New York.

MAPLE SYRUP

FANCY Vermont Maple Syrup \$5.50 gal. del. 3rd zone. Sugar on order. Franklin Hooper, Johnson, Vt.

PURE 1950 Maple Syrup. We use latest methods and equipment to guarantee the best syrup. Try some and you will order more. \$5.00 a gal. \$2.75 $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. Any quantity. Edgar Gould, Shelburne, Mass.

PURE Vermont Fancy Maple syrup \$5.00 per gal. Post paid third zone. E. J. Urie, West Glover, Vt.

Strathbar Major's Fairy, Grand Champion Ayrshire cow at the 1950 annual Pennsylvania Farm Show at Harrisburg, won the same honor in 1949. She was exhibited by Cuthbert Nairn of Blackwood Farm, Douglassville, Penna. Classified Excellent, the 8½-year-old produced at 7 years of age 13,702 lbs. of 4.1% milk and 561 lbs. of fat. Bred by Herb Dodge of Strathbar Farm, Frankfort, N. Y., she was purchased for \$2,000 at the Strathbar milking herd dispersal in 1948.



DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 18)

made up of poor animals.

The Northeast can grow more good grasses, use more efficiently its already available grasses, grow more corn, and with its diversified farming slowly produce more and better animals and create again the kind of agriculture on which our great Northeast was built.

This is what I mean: Every agricultural trend today is toward the efficient machine-age good farmer. This is the death knell to big or little poor farmers and that in turn probably will be the eventual end to subsidies and surpluses. But, the efficient good little farmer has no equal with his good little herd of cows, flock of sheep, or few sows—and never will have. The big boy may be

CHINCHILLA

CHINCHILLAS—The world's most valuable fur animal. Chinchilla raising is highly profitable and enjoyable. Inexpensive to feed. No odors. Highest quality, registered breeding stock, and complete information obtainable from Great Bay Chinchilla Farm, Durham Point Road, Durham, New Hampshire.

MISCELLANEOUS

A LAND BANK Mortgage gives extra safety and extra service. Long time to pay. Low interest. Other advantages all geared to meet farmers' credit needs. Without obligation write for further details to Federal Land Bank, 310 S. State St., Springfield 2, Mass. Serving New England, New York, New Jersey.

POP CORN, Thompson's Original Bear Paw, white, hullless, tenderest corn you ever ate. 35c lb. 5 lbs. or over 30c lb. postpaid. Glenn Thompson, Johnson, Vt.

PREVENT horns painlessly. Rub D-Horn-R direct from tube onto horn buttons. No grease. No mess. Won't rub off. Safe, easy, painless. 15 treatment tube \$1. ASL, Box 232-CP, Madison 1, Wis.

LADIES DRESSES \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women, children's. Wool Sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots. Men's work clothing. Shoes. Shirts, underwear. coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.69. bedspreads \$1.99, towels 35c. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalogue. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street Dept. AA, West New York, New Jersey.

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging and pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. B-1, 955 Willard Ct., Chicago 22, Illinois.

RAT FOOLER Box—Pat. Gets rats and mice. They lick poison Antu from feet and die. No exposed poison. No traps to reset. Box and poison \$2.50 postpaid. Dozen or more less 20% C.O.D. Mail order and \$2.50 to Rat Fooler, Box 2, Cheswold, Del.

JUST OUT! Get largest auto accessory and parts catalog in world. Over 15,000 items, including Hollywood accessories, hi-speed equipment, rebuilt engines; all parts and accessories for all cars, trucks. New, used, rebuilt! We have that hard to get part! Completely illustrated, Jam-packed with bargains. Send 25c. J. C. Whitney Co., 1919-Bx, Archer Ave., Chicago 16, Ill.

FOR SALE: Cedar fence posts, all sizes, 6, 7, 8 and 12 feet long. Available at roadside or can be delivered. H. Glenn Beiden, Brandon, Vermont, Phone 334-W.

WANTED to buy good Butter Nuts. Mable Garland, Putney, Vermont.

BAGS WANTED: Potato sacks, ink stained from government surplus potatoes, also cotton and burlap feed bags. Write for price and shipping tags. I. Segal & Son, Riverhead, New York.

SWEDISH Weave Paks: Simple instructions — hand worked sample-towel—beautiful yarns— pouch or knitting bags—\$2.50 Prepaid. Anna Kershner, Farmington, Maine.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

ROLL FILM Service. Highest quality, all prints in individual Albums. Fast service. 6-8 Print roll 116-120—35c; 12-16 prints, 55c; 8 prints 3½x4¼ from 127 film—45c; 12-16 prints—65c. Mail your roll film to Spencer Photographic, Box 25, Auburn, New York.

COLOR FILM. 116, 616, 620, 120, 127, 35mm. Free literature. Sample Roll—25c. More Film, Hemlock, N.Y.

ENLARGEMENTS of your favorite snapshots 8x10, 3 for \$1. Send negatives with remittance. Willis D. Shook, Sewickley, Penna.

able to produce more potatoes on more acres cheaper, but he cannot mass produce livestock with anything like the same results as the good little livestock farmer because animals will never respond en masse as they do as individuals. Little flocks and little herds made our Northeast farms and farm families possible. Are they on their way back?

—A.A.—

UIHLEIN BUYS MAJOR PART OF CLUB FARMS

HENRY UIHLEIN, owner of Heaven Hill Farm at Lake Placid, New York, one of the country's foremost breeding establishments for purebred Jersey cattle, has purchased and added to his holdings the major portion of the land and buildings comprising the Lake Placid Club Farms.

The purchase gives Heaven Hill Farm a total of 1,600 acres. All tillable land will be used for pasture, hay, grain and the production of certified and foundation stock seed potatoes. Favor R. Smith, manager of the Lake Placid Farms from 1935 to 1947, has been engaged to manage Mr. Uihlein's enlarged holdings and herd of 170 purebred Jerseys. They plan to have 100 milking cows. Mr. Uihlein purchased the initial part of Heaven Hill Farm in 1942 and since then Heaven Hill stock has been sold all over this country and Canada and frequent shipments have been made to Central America.

—A.A.—

PRESERVATIVES FOR GRASS SILAGE

(Continued from Page 10)

time element. Last fall, I saw two lots of silage at Montrose, Pa., on a farm which has been operated on an experimental basis by the Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture. One lot had sulfur dioxide added and in the other, grain was used as a preservative. Both lots were excellent. There was not the slightest objectionable odor.

The silage where sulfur dioxide had been used was greener and a test on 10 cows which ate this silage compared to 10 others that ate the silage containing the grain showed that the ones eating silage with the sulfur dioxide produced slightly more milk. Whether or not the increase was significant remains to be seen from further trials,

AN OPPORTUNITY

WANTED: A young, experienced dairy farmer to operate on a share basis a 50-75 cow dairy farm in Dutchess County, N. Y. The cows are first-class grade and purebred Holsteins, with some Guernseys. There is an excellent house with all modern conveniences, pleasantly located. The farm is fully equipped with 3 tractors, 3 trucks, and all other modern equipment, with up-to-date and handy buildings. The land is high in fertility and in fine condition.

This is an interesting and attractive proposition for the right man. When replying give all details as to age and experience. Address reply to Box 1, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

but certainly so far as I could see, and apparently so far as the cows could judge, the silage with sulfur dioxide was equal or better than the other.

There is the possibility that continued long-feeding of heavy amounts of this silage containing sulfur dioxide might show harmful effects on the cows. However, there is no reason to expect that it will. In general, state colleges in the Northeast are willing to say that this method shows promise but they are not willing to give it a whole-hearted recommendation until they have experimental evidence to back up their statements.

—H. L. Cosline

—A.A.—

COMING CATTLE SALES

- April 10—Holsteins—Edward Groncziak Dispersal, Stillwater, Saratoga County, N. Y. (See below).
- April 12—Holsteins—Harley L. Stafford Estate, Peru, Clinton County, N. Y. (See below).
- April 13—Holsteins—Eastern New York Dispersal, W. J. Cowee Sale, Berlin, Rensselaer County, N. Y. (See below).
- April 15—Aberdeen Angus—Western New York Angus Heifer Sale, Erie County Fair Grounds, Hamburg, N. Y. (See page 18).
- April 15—Guernseys — Seath and Shultz Sales Service, Northampton Fairgrounds, Northampton, Mass. (See page 18).
- April 18—Holsteins—Marshfield Dispersal, Navarino Village, N. Y. (See below).
- April 21—Jerseys—Holsteins—Farm Equipment, Estate of J. P. Maroney, (Dec.) Averill Park, N. Y. (See page 18).
- April 22—Brown Swiss. Empire State Brown Swiss Breeders Classic. Judging Pavilion. Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y. (See page 18).
- April 22—Angus—Hereford. New York State Beef Cattle Feeders' Sale, Fairgrounds, Palmyra, N. Y. (See page 18).
- April 25—Guernseys — Orchard Brook Dairy Farms Dispersal, Altamont, N. Y. (See page 18).
- May 6—Herefords—New York Hereford Breeders' Annual. Cornell Livestock Judging Pavilion, Ithaca, N. Y. (See page 18).
- May 6—Ayrshires—Grand National Ayrshire Jubilee Sale, New York State Fairgrounds, Syracuse, N. Y. (See page 18).

Famous Holstein Herd

AT AUCTION
TUESDAY, APRIL 18

ELMER E. MARSHFIELD Dispersal at his farm on Route 20, only 14 miles southwest of Syracuse, N. Y., 3 miles west of Navarino Village.

85 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

T. B. Accredited, Bang Approved, eligible for shipment into any state.

DHIA Average last 5 years—541 lb. fat — IT'S SENSATIONAL.

6 daughters of 1000 lb. fat cows; 10 more from 800 lb. and 900 lb. fat dams.

32 Milking Cows; 12 Heifers due in fall; 35 Yearlings and Heifer Calves; 6 Bulls including a son of 998 lb. and 1025 lb. fat dam.

THE LARGEST NUMBER OF HIGH RECORD, HIGH BRED ANIMALS SOLD IN A NEW YORK STATE SALE FOR A LONG TIME.

Sale must start at 10:00 A.M., held in large heated tent. Nearly all home-raised.

IT'S YOUR CHANCE TO BUY THE BEST IN REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OF ALL AGES.

ELMER E. MARSHFIELD, Owner, Marcellus, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

EASTERN NEW YORK DISPERSAL THURSDAY, APRIL 13

W. J. COWEE, Inc., selling at BERLIN, Rensselaer County, N. Y. on Route 32 and 25 miles east of Troy.

55 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, Bang Vaccinated, all tests within 30 days for immediate out-of-state shipment, eligible for New England.

18 Cows due in fall; 15 Heifers bred for fall; 11 Winter and Spring Cows; 9 Open Heifers and Calves; 2 Service-Age Bulls, including:

A 3-year-old son of NEWMONT ARISTOCRAT from 222 lb. fat dam, 2-time milking. He is ORMSBY SENSATION 45th on both sides. 11 daughters selling. 10 Cows with 500 lb. to over 600 lb. fat feature this sale. IT'S A GREAT OFFERING ALL THE WAY THROUGH LARGE AND COMPLETE LINE OF FARM AND DAIRY EQUIPMENT SELL IN THE FORENOON. Cattle at 12:30 P. M.

W. J. COWEE, Inc., Owners, Berlin, N. Y.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

NORTHEASTERN NEW YORK DISPERSAL WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12 at 11:00 A.M. HARLEY L. STAFFORD ESTATE SELLING 70 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

At farm, 2 miles west of PERU, CLINTON CO., N. Y. 10 miles south of Plattsburgh, N. Y.

45 Cows, part fall and spring; 25 Heifers of all ages. T. B. Accredited, blood tested, mostly calfood vaccinated eligible for New England. Good ages, nice size, rich in blood of 2 noted proven sires FAIRVIEW MONTVIC CHIEFTAIN 12th and NORMAN OF PLEASANT VALLEY, both used in New York Artificial Assoc.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.

65 HOLSTEIN CATTLE

(45 Registered — 25 Grades)

Complete Dispersal of EDWARD GRONCZNIK here at his farm near STILLWATER, Saratoga County, N.Y.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, starting at 12 noon — A herd of large, outstanding, heavy producing cows and heifers—the kind that always please you.

Owner has sold his farms. It's an absolute dispersal. Catalogs at the roadside.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS Mexico, N. Y.

OLD THINGS HAVE *Charm!*

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

SOMETIMES it seems a bit discouraging when many pieces of furniture are needed and the budget is temporarily, at least, in a growling state! Such times are the ones to give some thought to the charm that old things can have . . . the way they can be fitted into our homes to make them livable and attractive, and perhaps radiate a charm that new pieces cannot.

Shown here are two rooms that are simply done, at very little expense. You can see for yourself what the "old things" do to create charm. The little dressing-room was added to a bedroom to give space and a storage-drawer-wall with a usable top. The ceiling is wallboard, neatly divided into squares with wooden bats.

The windows are low and treated with sheer glass curtains of the same fabric as is used at the dressing-table front. The painted wooden floor is a leaf-green, and a lovely old grandmother-rocker makes a wonderful spot for mending or reading. Everything except the floor is bone-white. It's a room that a teen-ager, her older sister, or even her mother, would love.

In the other room an old Franklin stove is the center of interest, and another old Boston rocker, antique brass kettle holding wood, and quaint silhouettes of ancestors tie in with the stove in creating a homey atmosphere. A quaint colorful chintz, such as

Grandmother may have worn, hangs at the windows. A Franklin stove, used in this manner, can turn a non-workable corner into one of warmth and cheer. A backing of brick is not only a safety idea, but also forms a suitable and attractive backdrop for the pseudo-fireplace.

If you have some old pieces similar to the ones shown around your house, or in the attic, dust them off and work them into your decor; they're sure to add charm to the spots in which they are used.



If you have an old Franklin stove, and have always longed for a fireplace, why not use this idea? The backing of brick not only creates the illusion of a fireplace but is a good fire-prevention idea. The chintz curtains, brass kettle and old rocker all add to the homey atmosphere.

(Morley Baer photographs)

The lovely old grandmother-rocker gives added charm and coziness to this bedroom and affords a wonderful spot for mending or reading.



LOOK ON the grocery shelves and what do you see? A bewildering array of detergents, soaps, soap-powders and special purpose cleansers. Many are new and no two are exactly alike as to contents. Small wonder that the homemaker feels a little uncertain which one to get.

Let's take soaps first since they are familiar ground. They group into (a) neutral [unbuilt]—for fine laundry, hand dishwashing and light cleaning, and (b) strong [built by adding borax, washing soda or other compounds]—for very soiled clothing and heavy cleaning. Where water is soft, soaps or soap compounds still are most desirable for cottons and very soiled work clothes.

Our standard in how much soap to use has been how much suds it will make. Hardness of water often re-

quired extra softeners and made a problem of rinsing out suds. In fact, so accustomed are women to using suds as a sort of measuring stick that manufacturers, even with the new detergents, made their product yield suds.

Wartime shortages gave great im-

penetrate grease, soil or fabrics more easily; they do not form lime soap curds; they (the sudsing types) suds freely in hard water, soft water, salt water or in acid solutions, and they work in hot, warm or cold water.

They, too, fall into the classes of un-

detergents removed soil in dish-washing better than others with abundant foam.

Most of the unbuilt detergents, intended for light cleaning, fine laundry and hand dishwashing, suds voluminously. They are used for washing china, glassware, silks, rayons, woolens, nylons and other fine fabrics. Being neutral, they are kind to woolens and keep fast colors unclouded because they leave no in-

soluble scum. Also, being neutral, they are kinder to the hands than are the built detergents. Naturally, a cleansing agent strong enough to remove greasy dirt from clothes will remove oil from one's skin, but a good hand lotion quickly replaces this oil, or, given an hour or two, Nature takes care of it herself.

Instructions on the package indicate how much of the detergent should be

(Continued on Page 26)

Let's Talk About DETERGENTS

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

tus to the new cleansers, the detergents, which had long been used in industry but not adapted to home use. Now the big companies make both soaps and detergents, some of them putting out both unbuilt and built types.

Recognized advantages of the soapless detergents are that they are efficient wetting agents, making water

built, for fine laundry, and built, for heavier uses. Hence in trying a new one it is important to read the label and see for what uses that particular detergent is intended. Some make suds, while others do not. But do not be deceived by this, for suds do not clean, according to G. J. Hucker of the N. Y. State Experiment Station, whose washing tests proved it. Some of the sudsless

Enjoy Maple Treats

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

MAPLE flavor is one of nature's kindest gifts to mankind. For those fortunate enough to have maple sugar or sirup to use in cooking, the following recipes will add much pleasure to their use:

MAPLE NUT MUFFINS

2 cups flour 1 cup milk
1/2 cup maple sugar 1 egg
1/2 teaspoon salt 1/4 cup shortening, melted
3 teaspoons baking powder 1/4 cup chopped nuts

Sift dry ingredients into mixing bowl. Break egg into small bowl, beat until very light and add milk. Stir egg and milk into dry ingredients, add melted shortening and nuts and stir just enough to blend ingredients. Pour at once into greased muffin tins and bake 20 to 25 minutes at 400° F.

MAPLE SYRUP SAUCE

1 cup scraped maple 2 cups water
sugar 3 teaspoons cornstarch
1/2 teaspoon nutmeg

Melt the sugar in 1 1/2 cups hot water until it boils. Dissolve the cornstarch in 1/2 cup cold water, pour it in gently, always stirring to prevent lumps. Add nutmeg, if desired; cook 5 to 8 minutes. Delicious on puddings. Makes 2 1/2 cups sauce.

MAPLE CUSTARD PIE

5 eggs 4 cups milk
1 cup maple sirup Pie-crust, unbaked

Heat milk almost to scalding; add maple sirup and eggs beaten together until well blended. Pour into a deep 9-inch pie pan lined with unbaked pie crust. Bake at 450° F. for 10 minutes; reduce heat to 325° F. and continue baking until custard is firm when touched lightly in the center with the finger, about 30 minutes.

For variety: Chopped homegrown nut meats may be sprinkled on top of the custard before baking.—H.R.

MAPLE WALNUT CREAM PUDDING

1 cup maple sirup 2 eggs
2 cups milk 1/4 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons cornstarch 1/2 cup chopped walnuts
1 cup cream

Scald 1 1/4 cups milk with the maple sirup, in the top of a double boiler. Combine the remaining milk with the

cornstarch and salt, and add gradually, stirring constantly, to the hot mixture. Cook 25 minutes, then add this mixture to eggs slightly beaten. Cook 5 minutes longer. Pour into the serving dish and sprinkle with chopped nuts while the pudding is still hot. When cold, cover with the cream, whipped stiff, and serve. If cream is not available, whip 1 can chilled evaporated milk. Serves 4.

PUDDING SAUCE

2 cups milk 1/2 teaspoon salt
3/4 cup maple sugar 1 beaten egg
1/3 cup flour

Scald milk, salt and sugar. Stir flour smooth with egg. Add to milk and cook in a double boiler for 15 minutes. Serve over cake, sliced bananas, stewed prunes or dates.

MAPLE SIRUP FRIED CAKES

1/2 cup maple sirup 1 1/2 teaspoons soda
1/2 cup white sugar 3 teaspoons baking powder
2 eggs 1 teaspoon salt
3/4 cup THICK sour cream 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
1 1/4 cups sour milk 1/4 teaspoon ginger
5 cups bread flour 2

Beat maple sirup, sugar and eggs together; sift flour, soda, baking powder, salt and seasonings together and add alternately with the cream and milk to the egg mixture. Put in a cool place for a half hour, roll, cut, fry quickly at 370° F. Makes 3 to 5 dozen fried cakes according to size.—E.L.A.

MAPLE WALNUT BARS

1/2 cup shortening 1 cup nuts, coarsely cut
1 cup maple sugar (soft) or 1/2 cup dates and 1/2
2 eggs cup nuts
3/4 cup sifted flour 1/2 teaspoon baking powder
1/4 teaspoon salt

Cream shortening and sugar together. Beat eggs. Add to sugar and shortening. Stir. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Add flour mixture, nuts and dates to creamed mixture and stir well. Pour into well-greased 8"x8" pan and bake in moderate oven 350° F. for about 30 minutes. When cool, cut into bars about 1" wide and 4" long. Roll in confectioners' sugar just before serving.—E.M.C.

MAPLE SYRUP CAKE

1/2 cup butter 1 teaspoon vanilla
1/4 cups maple sugar 1/2 teaspoon salt
3/4 cup milk 2 cups flour
3 eggs separated 2 teaspoons baking powder

Cream butter and sugar, add egg yolks and beat until creamy. Sift flour, baking powder and salt; add to creamed mixture alternately with milk and vanilla mixed together. Fold in beaten egg whites. Bake in two nine-inch layers at 360° F. for about 25 minutes. Very good with whipped cream frosting.

MAPLE CREAM FUDGE

2 cups soft maple sugar 1 teaspoon light corn sirup
1 cup brown sugar 1/4 cup butter
1 cup sifted white sugar 1/2 cup marshmallows
1/4 teaspoon salt 1/2 cup nuts, chopped
2 cups cream 1/4 cup whipped cream
2 teaspoons vanilla

Boil the sugars, sirup and salt to soft ball stage; cool; beat in other ingredients and continue beating until thick and creamy and the mixture loses its gloss. Pour into buttered pans; chill, cut into squares.—E.F.

MAPLE APPLES

1 cup maple sirup 6 tart apples, pared and
1 1/2 cups water cored

Heat sirup and water to boiling and add apples. Simmer apples gently, turning frequently to insure even cooking. When soft, remove apples from saucepan. Cook liquid until thickened and pour over apples; serve either warm or cold with cream. Serves 6.

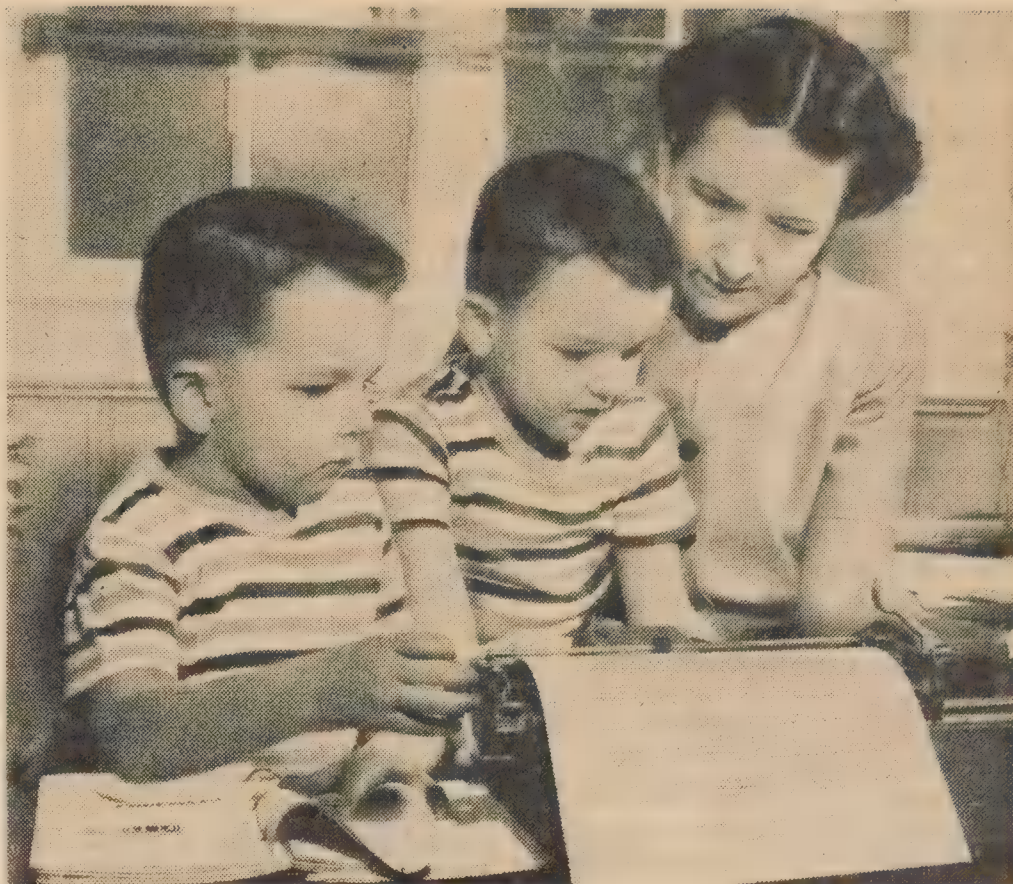
MAPLE TAPIOCA CREAM

2 egg yolks 1/2 cup maple sugar
4 cups milk 1/4 teaspoon salt
1/3 cup quick cooking tapioca 2 beaten egg whites

Mix egg yolks with 1/2 cup milk in top of double boiler. Add tapioca, 1/4 cup, maple sugar, salt and remaining milk. Cook 12 minutes. Beat egg whites with 1/4 cup maple sugar, fold into tapioca mixture. Chill and serve. Serves 8.

—H. E.

Douglaston Woman Edits Prize-Winning Recipes



Twins Carl and Neil Foehrenbach give their mother Mrs. Frank Foehrenbach, of Douglaston, N. Y., a helping hand in editing the final draft of her cookbook "Reunion Recipes." Most of the recipes are prize winners and are contributed from all over the country. Cookery expert Mrs. Foehrenbach says that it takes more than practice to be a prize-winning cook. "Good ingredients are very important in all branches of cooking," she says. "When you bake at home, for example, you have to use a good yeast—one that's fast and lively. Otherwise your results are likely to be below par. I, for one, have always used Fleischmann's Yeast because I know it's got plenty of pep and action. It's one yeast I can depend on for finest results."

That's right! Prize-winning cooks prefer Fleischmann's Yeast to all others.

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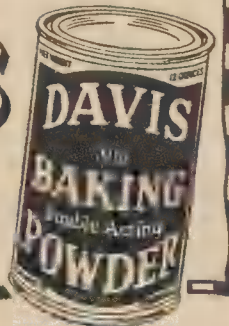
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SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain caffeine. So, while many people can drink them without harm—others, *caffeine-susceptibles*, suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleepless nights. POSTUM contains no caffeine—nothing that can possibly keep you awake!

MAKE THIS TEST: Buy INSTANT POSTUM today—drink it exclusively for 30 days—judge by results!... INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran. A Product of General Foods.

Feels Years Younger



Are sleepless nights and nervousness acting as a drag on your career?... making you feel old and worn out? Then, read this encouraging statement by a man who feared his advancing age—until he made an important discovery:

"Nights of sleepless tossing and turning made me feel old and tired—unable to meet the business competition of younger men. But my doctor put the blame on 'coffee nerves' and suggested I switch to POSTUM. Now, with nervousness gone, I get 8 hours sleep every night and I literally feel years younger!"

SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain caffeine. And caffeine is a drug—a stimulant which acts upon the brain and central nervous system. Also—in susceptible persons—caffeine tends to produce harmful stomach acidity. So, while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect, others suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleeplessness. But POSTUM contains no caffeine or other drug—nothing that can possibly keep you awake or upset your nerves!

MAKE THIS TEST: Give up coffee—give up tea—drink POSTUM exclusively for 30 days—and judge by results! Ask your grocer today for INSTANTPOSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran. A Product of General Foods.

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School District Centralization

(Continued from Page 6)

contracts with the central district on which they were voting—would be encouraged to stay out of the central district. Wealthy districts would often likewise vote to stay out in order to prevent any increase in their tax rates, and would thus deprive the centralization as a whole of taxable property without which the remaining districts could not carry the added cost of centralized schools.

To make sure that the opinions of the separate districts—including the opinions of rural voters as contrasted with village voters—are not overlooked, the Department has for many years gone beyond the law in the procedures it has set up. Specifically, it has required petitions for a proposed centralization before making a final decision on the districts to be included. These petitions have been tabulated district by district. Unless they have shown a majority of the total number of qualified voters in the rural districts involved to be in favor of the proposed centralization, the Department has declined to submit the proposal for official vote.

As to the wishes of voters in single districts, if the petitions from any single district have failed to indicate the likelihood of majority approval in that district, the necessity for including the district in the centralization has been carefully weighed. Districts not favoring centralization have been retained in the proposals only if and when it has been apparent that they were important to the success of the proposed centralization and that majority opinion in the area as a whole was in favor of their inclusion.

In connection with this first objection to procedure—namely, the objection to over-all district voting—it may be pertinent for me to speak of the provision in the present statutes under which the voting on a proposed centralization must be done at one central polling-place. The Department is aware that this requirement may in many cases work a hardship on voters living at a distance from the polling-place. It is also aware that the necessity for

naming a central polling-place may give rise to the suspicion that the polling-place has been selected to favor the voters of a particular part of the area. With these matters in mind, the Department is now working with representatives of the State Grange in the hope that amendments to the law may be devised which, without sacrificing the advantages of the present provisions, may nevertheless remedy some of their disadvantages.*

Another objection to the present centralization procedure is that the Commissioner of Education has final authority to decide whether or not a given district or group of districts shall be included in the centralization which is to be voted on. Obviously, this decision must be made by someone. The essential question is as to whether the making of it shall be the responsibility of the State agency whose business it is to see that the most constructive possible arrangements are made for the education of the children of the State, or whether the decision shall be entrusted to some other agency.

I should like, in conclusion, to tell you as clearly as possible exactly where the Department stands:

Ordered by Legislature

The State Education Department understands itself to be under legislative mandate to promote the reorganization of common and union free school districts throughout the State, until all these districts have been soundly reorganized. This mandate is expressed, first, in the basic law governing centralization procedures; second, in the various legislative provisions which over the years have given special State aid to central districts, beyond the aid available to any other types of school district organization; and third, in the approval given by the Legislature to the 1947 report of the Joint Legislative Committee on the State Education System, setting forth a Master Plan for school district reorganization throughout the state. The third part of this mandate—the Master

LET'S TALK ABOUT DETERGENTS

(Continued from Page 24)

used in water of average hardness. When mild alkalies or other stronger cleansers are added to "build" a detergent, then we get extra cleansing power suitable for heavily soiled garments or for heavy cleaning. Some of the built detergents are suitable only for heavy cleaning or family laundry; some for dishes, glassware, kitchen or bathroom fixtures, heavy cleaning or farm laundry, but not for fine laundry; others are all-purpose and can be used for fine as well as for heavy duty laundry; still others are especially for automatic dishwashers.

Since the electric dishwasher is becoming more and more a part of kitchen equipment, it is well to know the detergents recommended to use in it. Calgonite is made of Calgon, a complex phosphate water softener with an alkali added which makes Calgonite too strong for hand dishwashing. This detergent prevents film formation and removes film deposited by other washing compounds. Electra-Sol has been designed especially for use in electric dishwashers. Chat, a liquid detergent, may be used also for hand dishwashing.

It is necessary to read labels carefully also when using general house-cleaning compounds. Many are designed as water softeners or soap-savers; some have added cleaning action. Many

are not detergents but are aids thereto. For instance, Mel'O is classified as a general cleaner with softening action; Dic-A-Doo is for painted surfaces, kitchen and bathroom fixtures—and so on.

For your convenience and ready reference here are names of a few detergents, grouped according to their uses:

For Fine Laundry, Hand Dishwashing and Light Cleaning: Breeze, Dif, Dreft, Glim (liquid), Savex, Swerl, Tish, Vel.

For Family Laundering and Heavy Cleaning: All, Fab, Fun, Spin, Surf, Tide, Zero (liquid). All, Fun, and Spin are suds-controlled, for use in automatic washers.

For Softening Water without Forming Insoluble Precipitates: Calgon, Phosphotex, Hommel Softener, Tex, Quadrafos.

For Electric Dishwashers: Calgonite, Electra-Sol, Chat (liquid).

For General Household Tasks: Mel'O, Boon, Dic-A-Doo, Sing, Noctil, Spic-and-Span, Climalene, Soilax (treated to be easy on hands).

For Miscellaneous Uses: Woolfoam—for woolen materials; Diaperwite—for diapers; Aimcee Rug and Upholstery Cleaner, for rugs and upholstery; Carbona Soapless Lather for laundry, rugs, upholstery.

Even Upon the Cross

By Edith Horton

Compassion is the word
Most beautiful of all,
Like music faintly heard,
Like golden leaves that fall.

Compassionate was He
Who walked so long ago,
Beside the little sea,
Hearing a far wind blow;

And when He pressed the moss
Upon Golgotha's hill,
Even upon the cross,
He had compassion still.

Plan—clearly implies that no district unable by itself to provide a sound educational program is to be left out of an eventual plan of reorganization. The mandate further implies that no district whose financial help is needed to make the reorganization of its neighboring districts successful is to be exempted from inclusion in the ultimate plan.

The State Education Department accepts this mandate willingly, because it is thoroughly convinced that soundly planned school centralizations offer the first and clearly essential step toward bringing to rural and village boys and girls educational opportunities on a par with those open to boys and girls in the cities.

At the same time the Department recognizes that the 20 per cent of the State's rural areas which still remain to be centralized present problems more difficult than most of those which have been encountered in the 80 per cent of the area already reorganized. These problems grow in part out of the fact that earlier centralizations have left many isolated districts which it is now difficult to unite with any established centralization or with new centralizations.

Will Consider Rights of Minority

The Department is conscious that in what remains to be done to bring about sound district reorganization, the strong personal concerns and opinions of individual citizens will continue to be of great importance. The Department will give the fullest consideration to these concerns and opinions, whether they are expressed by most of the voters in a proposed centralization or only by a minority group. The Department will, nevertheless, continue to regard as its ultimate responsibility that of making the best possible educational provision for all the boys and girls of the State. For the young people in the areas that have not yet been centralized, this will mean moving forward, year by year, with the continued support of our citizens, toward the best plans of local school district reorganization that we know how to devise.

*A bill incorporating such amendments was introduced by Senator Griffith and Assemblyman Milmoie in the current session of the legislature.—Ed.

—A.A.—

PREVENTS MARRING THE WALL

The next time you hang a picture on your newly papered wall, place a thumb tack in each corner of the back of the frame. This holds the picture away from the wall far enough to permit circulation of air. It also will keep the dust from collecting and marring the wall. If all the pictures are hung in this way, they can be moved at any time without leaving disfiguring marks where they have been.—B. C.

Today in
Aunt
Janet's
Garden



I Guessed Right!

NOW THE National Garden Bureau announces the ten best sellers among flower seeds—and their top three exactly coincide with the three which for years I have considered the easiest for busy farm women to grow! They are petunias, zinnias and marigolds, as you might suppose.

The other seven on the Bureau's list—made up from a survey which it conducted—are asters, sweet peas, snapdragons, nasturtiums, portulaca, annual larkspur and sweet alyssum. It is interesting to know that petunias, zinnias, and marigolds originated in one of the Americas, petunias in the Argentine, zinnias and marigolds in Mexico. They were discovered in the wild forms, seeds collected and taken to Europe where the hybridists improved the forms enough to introduce into home gardens.

Hybridists are still at work. Just

compare the petunias listed in today's catalogs with the spindling magenta or white of the near-original forms and see how far we have come. We now have all the colors, except real yellow and there are rumors that soon we'll have that. The really red petunia, Fire Chief, new this year, is a great achievement for the patience and persistence of the hybridists.

Also, the fine forms available in zinnias and marigolds are such an advance over those I remember from my childhood!

Perhaps the two most modest of the Bureau's list of ten best sellers are the portulaca and the sweet alyssum—neither of them a flower show beauty, but oh, so valuable in flower borders. After bulb foliage has faded, the portulaca is ideal, with its shallow rooting system, bright colors and pleasing foliage, even until hard frost.

If an artist were commissioned to create a white flower ideal for edging borders, blooming all season to frame and enhance the beauty of other flowers while seldom drawing attention to itself, he could probably do no better than sweet alyssum. My own experience says no to the old form, maritimum, because it grows straggly. The smaller, neatly mounded forms are much tidier.

For Smart Styles
—SEW



No. 3515. A topper to top everything! This one comes with a gracefully flared back, and two dog-eared pockets for front interest. Sizes 12-20. Size 16, 2½ yards 54-inch.

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No. 2121. Adorable child's dress buttons down the back, and has an adorable flapper duck applique right in the front! Panties and applique included. Sizes 6 months, 1, 2, 3. Size 2, dress, 1½ yards 35-inch; pantie, ⅝ yard 35-inch.

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Rural Radio Network

FM PROGRAM SCHEDULE FOR APRIL, 1950

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6:30 Jack Deal 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Jack Deal 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Jack Deal 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music
8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Byron Emerson 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer
1:00 Country Home 1:15 Your Business Reporter 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Let's Read a Book 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Know Your Birds 1:30 FM School of the Air
2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 The Old Vic Shop 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 Treasury Guest Star	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 Mailbox Tunes 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 Excursions in Science	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 Mailbox Tunes 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 Naval Reserve
5:00 Clumpy the Bear 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 Let's Listen 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 Tic-Toc Tales 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home
7:00 Dwight Marvin 7:15 Music to Enjoy 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Land of the Free 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Dwight Marvin 7:15 Music to Enjoy 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6:30 Jack Deal 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Jack Deal 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Jack Deal 7:00 News, Markets 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Home Gardener
8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Byron Emerson 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 UN Story 8:45 Tabernacle Choir 9:00 News 9:15 Showers of Blessings 9:30 Ave Maria Hour 10:00 News 10:05 Let's Tell a Story 10:30 Musical Roundup
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:15 GLF Calling 11:20 Tune Time 11:30 Proudly We Hail
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 News 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Trends 12:30 Youth RFD 12:45 Forestry Journal
1:00 Country Home 1:15 This Week in Nature 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Special Programs 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 News 1:05 Music For America
2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:00 Mailbox Tunes 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 Adventures in Research	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Concert Hall 3:00 News 3:30 Light and Shadow 4:00 Mailbox Tunes 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 Here's To Veterans	2:00 News 2:05 Melodies Of Today 3:00 Concert Hall 4:00 News 4:05 Operatic Favorites
5:00 Let's Listen 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 Land of Make Believe 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 News 5:05 Masterworks Of Music
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:30 Radio Weekly Press
7:00 For the Living 7:15 Concert Master 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Dwight Marvin 7:15 Music to Enjoy 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Woodhull Boys 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn

Rural Radio Network programs are on the following FM stations:

- WFNF Wethersfield 107.7 mc
- WVBT Bristol Center 95.1
- WVCN DeRuyter 105.1 mc
- WVCV Cherry Valley 101.9 mc
- WSLB-FM Ogdensburg 106.1 mc
- WFLY Troy 92.3 mc
- WWNY-FM Watertown 100.5 mc
- WRUN-FM Rome-Utica 105.7 mc
- WHLA-FM Niagara Falls 98.5 mc
- WWHG-FM Hornell 105.3 mc

WHCU-FM Ithaca 97.3 mc
(local programs 9-11 a.m.)

Tune To Rural Radio's "Saturday Afternoon"—Music and News, 1-6 p.m.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

The Craigstone Meteorite

By CHARLES M. SHELDON

FOREWORD

In Chapter I of this story taken from the YOUTH'S COMPANION of June 1892, young, poverty-stricken Professor Craigstone tries to buy a fallen "star" from Farmer Bent, upon whose farm the meteorite fell. The farmer finally agrees to let him have it for \$450.00, if he can raise the money before another buyer appears.

CONCLUSION

IT WAS NOON when the professor reached home. He hurried to the president's house and told the story of his attempt to buy the meteorite.

"Four-hundred-and-fifty-dollars!" exclaimed the president, as if each word astounded him. "Im-possible! The college cannot do it!"

"But, sir, the stone is worth two or three times that, I assure you. Think of the glory of having such a specimen! There is nothing like it in America."

"Impossible! We haven't five hundred dollars to give for anything."

"Then do you refuse, on behalf of the college, to purchase this stone?"

"Yes, sir, so far as my authority goes, I do. And it would be useless to expect any other decision from the trustees."

"Doubtless," replied the professor, and rushed over to his own house.

"Belle, I am going down to Coleridge again this afternoon. I can't stop to tell you all about it now. No, I'm not hungry. I'll get something on the road if I am. Good by!"

The professor's little wife, with cheerful confidence in her learned husband's ability, kissed him goodbye, and watched him affectionately as he hurried down the street.

"He's only a boy yet. How soon he forgets the four hundred and fifty dollars we owe!" She watched him thoughtfully until he went around the corner.

There was one man in Wrayburn who understood Craigstone better than any other. This was the banker, Mr. Thurston. He had more than once interested himself in scientific matters for the professor's advantage. To him Craigstone went, and after telling his story briefly, boldly asked him for the loan of four hundred and fifty dollars to buy the meteorite on his own account.

"It is quite a sum," replied Mr. Thurston. "Are you sure the risk is well taken?"

"Yes, sir. I have no doubt of it. The specimen is exceedingly valuable."

"You have security for such a loan?" asked Mr. Thurston, curiously.

The professor colored deeply, but he spoke frankly.

"To tell the truth, if you let me have the sum it must be as a pure favor and nothing else. I have nothing whatever to offer as security. In fact, I am already just four hundred and fifty dollars in debt."

Mr. Thurston smiled, wheeled round his chair, and wrote out a check for four hundred and fifty dollars.

"Get it cashed here. I never did such a thing before, but I'll risk it this time.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1892

Professor, there ought to be luck in stars!"

Professor Craigstone was too much moved to say a great deal. He cashed the check, and crowding his thanks to Mr. Thurston into a wringing handshake and an expressive look, he darted out of the bank for the station.

There was an express freight made up to go down the road to Coleridge and points beyond, and he was fortunate enough to reach the station in time to take this freight. This saved waiting two hours.

He took his seat in the way car more buoyant and hopeful than he had been in a long time. The four hundred and fifty dollars burned in his pocket.

The train was distressingly slow, and he felt a desire to get out and run. He looked around at the few passengers. One of them caught his eye at once.

Where had he seen that man? Somewhere. Ah! He began to recall now. It was at the teachers' convention which he attended two years before.

It flashed over him that the man in the spectacles with the small traveling bag was Professor Frost of the State University. And in the same moment it also flashed over him that he was probably on his way to Coleridge for the meteorite!

The State University was well endowed and doubtless could afford to give a large sum for the specimen. What if the University had sent Professor Frost down to buy at any cost?

Professor Craigstone looked over at Professor Frost, and Professor Frost

glanced at him. Evidently the State University man did not recognize him. They had only met to be introduced, and it was two years before. In that time Craigstone had grown a beard. He was glad he was not known. He would trust to his wits to get the meteor by himself.

He rose and walked over to the other end of the car. A man near the door who had been reading a paper held it out to him.

"See the paper, sir?"

"No, thank you. I don't care to read. But, yes, just let me take it a minute. Thank you."

He glanced over the news rapidly until he came to the following:

"The meteorite that fell at Coleridge has been discovered. It was plowed out of a field on the farm of a Mr. Bent two miles north of the town. The weight of the stone is nearly nine hundred pounds. We understand that he holds the meteorite at four or five hundred dollars. The State University will send down a man today with a view to buying the specimen if he finds it valuable."

"That settles it," thought Craigstone, as he handed the paper back to the man. "But if Farmer Bent is true to his word I stand the first chance, provided I get there before anybody else."

The train rolled into Coleridge at last, and the professor jumped off. With a stride that would have done credit to a giraffe on the run, he measured off the strip of platform, and started through the station to make a short

cut to the farm. He remembered that the road by which the farmer had brought him back started directly from the rear of the station.

There was no time to be lost. He noticed as he came out on the platform that a horse and two-wheeled cart were there, as if waiting for some one. He hurried across the street, and struck at once into a sharp walk up the road leading to the Bent farm.

Being a very rapid walker and having no baggage, he got over the ground rapidly. He had walked an eighth of a mile when he heard the noise of wheels behind him. He looked around, and there was the horse and two-wheeled cart he had seen back of the station. In the cart were Professor Frost and another man, who was driving.

They came up at a good pace, and passed the professor. The State University man looked sharply at Craigstone as the cart whirled by.

The road to the Bent farm was what is known as a "section road;" that is, it was a right-angled road. Each side forming the angle was a mile in length. The country was all fenced, so that to reach the farm it was necessary to drive one mile west and one mile north.

The professor knew that the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is shorter than the sum of its other sides. There was only one thing for him to do. He must run for it over the third side of the triangle, and beat the State University man if possible.

In his college days, when in training, the professor had been a noted runner. He still had a splendid physique in spite of his night work and close study since he came out of the university. In the present instance his professional pride, his love for his wife, and another reason which he kept to himself, urged him to get to that farm before the men in the cart could go on the regular road.

He flung himself over the fence, which was a barbed wire, by placing his hands on a post and clearing the wire from the ground. It was a trick of athletics which stood him in good stead now, as nearly all the fences in the country were of the same kind, and almost impassable.

It was a terrible run. The fields were partly plowed, and partly stubble from the wheat harvest, and partly corn as high as his head. Fortunately, only one piece of corn intervened, and he blessed his stars, or his star, as he began to call the meteorite, that the corn was planted in rows that ran nearly in the direction he was going.

So he rushed down the opening between the stalks, unable to see the cart, which was making good time on the first mile. As he came out of the corn field he caught sight of the men in the cart just turning the angle for the second mile.

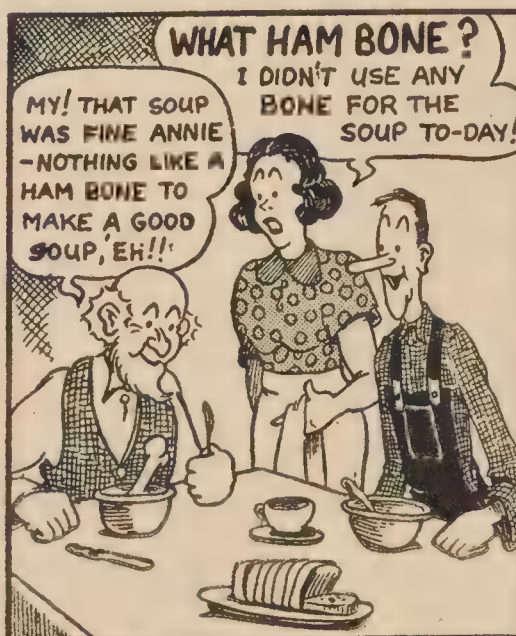
He had run the entire distance so far, and had covered two-thirds of the distance to the farm. He could see the house very plainly now.

He ran down a sloping pasture, breathing heavily, but getting his second wind, and almost confident of beating the cart. But on reaching the bottom of the pasture he was dismayed to find a slough or gully fully twenty feet wide, and filled with water!

He cast his eye anxiously around for a narrow place. As far as he could

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM & SPUD



A Bone for Every Occasion



see, the stream was wide, and how deep he could only guess. There was nothing for it but to swim it.

The four hundred and fifty dollars had been given him in large bills—four hundreds and a fifty. Wrapping them in a bit of paper, he rolled them up, put them into his mouth, and plunged into the muddy water.

Anyone who has tried to swim with his clothes on, and especially with boots on, will understand what a swim of even twenty feet means. The first plunge took the professor over his head. But he struck out pluckily, and much exhausted, pulled himself out on the opposite muddy bank.

Without waiting except for one brief instant to take the money out of his mouth and clench it in his hand, he started on.

The farm house was near now. The horse and cart were not in sight, but hidden by the slope up which he was now running.

As he panted into the farmyard, he saw the farmer and several other men about the meteorite, which was still in the same spot.

The professor went right up to the meteorite, and sat down upon it. As he did so Professor Frost and the other man drove into the barnyard.

"Mr. Bent," gasped Craigstone, as he hastily unrolled his bills, "here are four hundred and fifty dollars. Count it. You said this meteorite was mine on payment of that amount if no one else got ahead of me. Is the meteorite mine?"

"Yes, sir. It's yours," said Farmer Bent, in astonishment. "No one else has made me an offer. But what on earth have you—"

At this moment Professor Frost came up.

"How do!" said Frost. "What'll you take for that meteorite that fell here two or three days ago?"

"Ask this gentleman," said Farmer Bent, with a shrewd grin in which a good deal of disappointment was expressed. "He's bought it. 'Taint mine no more."

"Professor Frost, I presume," said Craigstone, rising and bowing as gracefully as if he had his wedding suit on, instead of being plastered with mud and looking very much like a "specimen" himself. "My name is Craigstone of Wrayburn. Had the pleasure of meeting you at the convention two years ago. Possibly you don't remember me."

Professor Frost burst into a laugh. "You have beaten me, professor, and I acknowledge it. But I want that meteorite and I am bound to have it. I'll give you five hundred dollars for it."

"Aren't you authorized to give more than that? The State University isn't exactly short of funds, is it?"

Professor Frost looked at Craigstone and laughed.

"Well, young man," he said, "science loves an enthusiast. You have the advantage of me in this transaction. I am twice your age, but I would give one thousand dollars to have your pluck. What will you take for half the meteorite?"

"I don't know. I want to think about it. Mr. Bent, can you lend me a suit of clothes?"

The professor was soon decked out in a dry though somewhat baggy suit, and before dark, he, in company with Professor Frost and the precious meteorite, was on the train bound for home. The University professor parted from Craigstone with many expressions of regret and congratulations.

"You will hear from us yet," he said. "That specimen is too good to be in Wrayburn College."

"But it is my specimen," said Craigstone. "All your bids for it must come to me."

For the next week the professor kept up a lively correspondence with the State University. They made him one offer after another, and he refused. An

Eastern college sent out a man to look at the wonderful stone. He made Craigstone an offer for half of it that almost took his breath away—two thousand dollars for five hundred pounds!

The offer was accepted, and the meteorite was cut in two. The State University heard of it, and the next day came a telegram, "Will give fifteen hundred dollars for remainder of meteorite."

About this time the trustees of Wrayburn College began to wake up. They visited the professor in a body. They even tried to make out that the meteorite belonged to the college. At this, the professor's wife, who was in the room, rose to the defence.

"After all of the money Alphaeus has spent for you out of his own little salary! You know you haven't a shadow of a claim on the specimen. If I was Alphaeus I'd sell every pound of it, and not leave you a bit."

But Craigstone was generous in the matter. He made terms with the State University by which three hundred pounds of the meteorite passed into their hands for twelve hundred dollars. The rest he gave to the college on the condition that it should not be sold.

"Thirty-two hundred dollars!" exclaimed the professor. "After paying Mr. Thurston his four hundred and fifty dollars and our own debt of the same amount, we shall have twenty-three hundred dollars. Belle, let's ask the college for a vacation, and take that long deferred wedding trip we never had. Will you?"

They went. When they came back the professor's little wife said archly, "If we didn't have a honey moon, we had a honey star."

And the professor forgave her.

— A. A. — The End.

MORE HIGH SCHOOLS MADE FOUNDATION AWARDS

IN THE March 18 issue we published the names of youngsters who were among 534 awarded American Agriculturist Foundation Achievement certificates and \$5 for outstanding work in their schools in vocational agriculture and vocational homemaking.

In addition to those names published, awards were made at the following schools but the names of the winners were not reported to us by the schools:

NEW YORK

Albion High School
Alexander Central School
Attica High School
Ballston Spa Senior High School
Barker Central School
Beaver River Central School
Bloomfield Central School
Breesport Union School
Brookfield Central School
Cambridge Central School
Canajoharie Central School

Canton Central School
Cape Vincent Central School
Charlotte Valley Central School
Davenport
Chateaugay High School
Chautauqua Central School
Cherry Valley Central School
Cincinnatus Central School
Clifton Springs Central School
Cobleskill Central School
Cooperstown Central School
Copenhagen Central School
Crown Point Central School
Dexter High School
Downsville Central School
Dryden-Freeville Central School,
Dryden
East Aurora High School
Eden Central School
Edmeston Central School
Fabius Central School
Falconer Central School
Fillmore Central School
Forestville Central School
Franklin Academy and Prattsburg School,
Prattsburg
Franklin Central School
Friendship Central School
Fulton High School
Geneva High School
Gilboa-Conesville Central School, Gilboa
Gouverneur High School
Gowanda High School
Greene Central School
Griffith Institute and Central School,
Springville
Hadley-Luzerne Central School,
Lake Luzerne
Haverling High School, Bath
Hawthorne Cedar Knolls School,
Hawthorne
Highland Central School
Holland Patent Central School
Hounsfield Central School,
Sackets Harbor
Hudson High School
Hunt Memorial School, Freeville
Interlaken Central School
Ithaca High School
King Ferry Central School
LaFayette Central School
Laurens Central School
Lima Union Free School
Lisbon Union Free School
Lyons Central School
Madison Central School
Madrid Central School
Manlius High School
Mayville Central School
McLean Central School
Minoa High School
Morris Central School
Morrisville Eaton Central School
Newark High School
Newfield Central School
Northside High School,
Corning
Otego Central School
Ovid Central School
Pine Bush Central School
Port Leyden Central School
Portville Central School
Randolph Central School
Remsen Central School
Richburg Central School
Riverhead High School
Rushford Central School
Sandy Creek Central School
Schroon Lake Central School
Schuylerville Central School
Sharon Springs Central School
Sherwood Central Rural School,
Aurora
Sidney Central School
Southampton High School
Southside High School, Elmira
Union Endicott High School, Endicott
Union Free School, Southold
Van Hornesville Central School
Victor Central School
Wallkill Central School
Wellsville Central School
Westfield Academy and Central School

VERMONT

Bradford Academy
Essex Junction High School
Highgate High School, Highgate Center
Middlebury High School
Orleans High School

MAINE

Caribou High School
Community High School, Fort Kent
East Corinth Academy
Easton High School
Hartland Academy

THE COUNTRY CHURCH

In some great day
The country church
Will find its voice
And it will say:

I stand in the fields
Where the wide earth yields
Her bounties of fruit and of grain,
Where the furrows turn
Till the plowshares burn
As they come round and round again;
Where the workers pray
With their tools all day
In sunshine and shadow and rain.

And I bid them tell
Of the crops they sell
And speak of the work they have done;
I speed ev'ry man
In his hope and plan
And follow his day with the sun;
And grasses and trees
The birds and the bees,
I know and feel ev'ry one.

And out of it all
As the seasons fall
I build my great temple alway;
I point to the skies,
But my footstone lies
In commonplace work of the day;
For I preach the worth
Of the native earth—
To love and to work is to pray.

Liberty Hyde Bailey
in General Mills Bulletin

Hodgdon High School
Lee Academy
Limestone High School
Unity High School
Washburn High School
Wilton Academy

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Colebrook Academy
Concord High School
Plymouth High School
Sunapee High School

MASSACHUSETTS

Barnstable High School, Hyannis
Deerfield High School
Dighton High School
Hatfield High School
Hopkins Academy, Hadley
Templeton High School, Baldwinville

CONNECTICUT

Norwich Free Academy
Rockville High School
Woodbury High School

RHODE ISLAND

East Greenwich High School

NEW JERSEY

Bridgeton High School
Central High School of Hopewell Township,
Pennington
Hammonton High School
Newton High School
Salem High School

PENNSYLVANIA

Cochranon High School
J. Leonard Replogle High School,
New Enterprise

— A. A. —

BETTER FARM HOMES

Five Cornell University specialists—three women and two men—are working together to create better, more convenient homes for farm families. For a laboratory they are going to use two single-story, factory-made houses which were erected on the Cornell campus last fall for use by the College of Home Economics.

The two houses will be used to study kitchen arrangements for families of varying sizes, incomes and habits. All activities relating to food will be studied—its preparation, serving, cleaning up, dishwashing; also, there'll be studies on ventilation, lighting, and garbage disposal. Another phase of the research will deal with storage space needed for groceries, produce, dishes, and silverware.

The Cornell specialists taking part in the project are: Professor Helen Canon, head of the economics of the household and household management department; Mrs. Mary Heiner, specialist in kitchen storage and cupboards; Miss Grace Moorin, rural architect; Professor O. C. French, head of the agricultural engineering department, and Professor Glenn H. Beyer of the housing and design department.

Much of the study will be based on a recent survey of rural housing, undertaken cooperatively by the Federal Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and Northeast agricultural experiment stations. Prof. Beyer compiled the survey and it has been published in book form by the Cornell University Press.

FORTY-YEAR-OLD PONY



pasture early and now he is as slick as a mink. His name is Punch. When he was young, he and his mate Judy used to carry mail out of Sugargrove, Pa. They also plowed gardens and did light work around town.

The young man riding is our grandson, Michael B. McNeill. When he was younger, Punch led our Memorial Day parade for ten successive years.—Frank E. Thayer, Frewsburg, N. Y.

In your June 4 issue on page 6, Mrs. L. L. Johnson tells of a horse her father has that is 34 years old.

We are enclosing a picture of a Welch pony that weighs around 700 pounds and which is 40 years old. He was given to us twenty years ago and was 20 years old at that time. Our four children have all ridden and driven him and now our grandchildren are having fun with him.

Last winter was the first time that we noticed he didn't eat his hay as well as he used to do. We turned him out to good

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

The present operators of Sunnygables are Jack and Jean Conner. Jack has been familiar with Sunnygables ever since he was in grade school. The war took him far afield. He accompanied a boat-load of mules to India. After the war he tried out ranching in Arizona. Although a town girl, Jean is a graduate of the New York State College of Agriculture where she got very high marks in Farm Management. For a while she worked for G.L.F. But now Jean and Jack have no other business interest in life but the operation of Sunnygables. Their account of their poultry operation may interest you.

BUILT-IN POULTRY

By JEAN and JACK CONNER

THE POULTRY operation at Sunnygables might well be described as "built in." It occupies the second and third floors of the barn, the basement of which is used to loose-house dairy cattle. Due to Mr. Babcock's ill health, little poultry and stock had been run in the barn for a couple of years prior to 1948 when I took over the operation here and decided to fill the houses with laying birds.

The outlook for poultry that year was favorable, and it was a good time to start. My only experience with poultry had been on an Arizona ranch the year previous where we had had a flock of about a hundred hens. But with the high prices of 1948 and some beginner's luck in managing the flock, I came through on the black side with some good experience to boot.

Since then, the outlook has changed to a less favorable one (according to the experts). But, we are keeping our houses full and sticking to the dairy-poultry combination, because in the long run we believe it will pay off. It gives us a good distribution of labor with regular cash returns.

Markets

Since starting out in 1948, we have produced eggs for the local market, the New York City market, and at present for a hatchery in Parsonsburg, Maryland.

We found that the local market netted a good margin above the prices paid for eggs shipped to New York City. The margin was more than enough to pay for the extra labor required in handling retail market eggs. Also, we did not have the extra charges for crating and hauling normally incurred in shipping eggs to New York. Nor were our brown eggs penalized in the local market as they were in New York, where whites bring the higher prices.

In 1949 we started producing hatching eggs and are continuing that prac-

tice this year with about 1400 birds now in the houses. We have a contract calling for a minimum premium of 20c per dozen over the top New York price and a guaranteed market of 44 weeks. Since most hatcheries in New York State buy outside eggs for only two or three months of the year, the 44-week clause is quite an advantage.

Because of the weight-for-age and feathering requirements, we use New Hampshire Reds in this operation. They are good producers of both meat and eggs. However, they do show a strong tendency toward broodiness, especially in warmer weather.

Since these birds tend to put on fat when fed normal amounts of scratch grains, we are attempting to hold down weight by feeding whole oats free choice, and limiting scratch grains to five pounds per hundred birds. This feeding practice has been used successfully in New Hampshire for a number of years, and so far, it is working very well for us. If we find the birds are tending to lose weight on this ration, we will increase their scratch grain.

Quality Pays Off

In all the markets we tried, quality was the payoff. The extra labor and equipment needed to produce quality eggs has been more than offset by the better prices received.

When producing eggs for the local market, one of my customers—a local grocer—raised his egg sales from 60 dozen a week to 150 dozen. By my watching quality at the farm, he was

able to handle these eggs with less loss due to cracks and poor quality eggs, thus enabling him to reduce his handling charges and undersell competing stores. It increased my market and benefited the grocer and the consumer, as well as myself.

One Man and 5,000 Hens?

At a recent meeting I attended of poultrymen from our area, a college professor startled his audience by stating that one man should be able to care for 5,000 hens. Poultrymen in the audience did not agree with this statement, but with the increasing mechanization and development of poultry equipment, the professor may not be too far wrong a few years from now.

In our limited experience with poultry, we have found one of our biggest strides toward making poultry pay has been in saving time and labor. Some of the newer equipment we are now using seems to be very worthwhile from this standpoint.

Colony-Type Nests—In one house we have a colony type metal nest with a slanted wire floor, which allows the eggs to roll away from the hen as soon as they are laid to a catching tray in the front of the nest. The eggs from this nest are easy to gather (as shown in the picture) and require little or no cleaning. However, we did find that these nests were not too successful if the birds had already become accustomed to another type nest. They worked very well when used with pullets right from the start.

We favor the community type nest over the single hen nest. Some community type wooden nests installed when the barn was built in 1933 have proved much more satisfactory and have been much more durable than the single nest metal sections we have purchased.

Soil Heating Cable—An investment in soil heating cable to protect our pipes from freezing saved many temper-try-

ing hours of pipe thawing during the recent cold snap. This electrically heated wire wrapped about the water pipes throughout the barn is controlled by a thermostat switch which turns off and on automatically.

Hydraulic Lift—Our poultry is in a multiple story barn and the problem of getting feed to upper stories conveniently and quickly was a major problem until we put our tractor power fork to work. Since the barn is built into a side hill, the feed for the second story can be delivered direct, but feed for the third story houses is elevated on the power fork of the tractor. With a flip of a lever, five hundred pounds of feed are hoisted to the third floor. Without this mechanical helper, each bag of feed would have to be carried from the truck up a flight of stairs to the third floor bins. That is the kind of labor that makes a man tired at the end of a day.

In addition to these labor-saving devices, it has been our experience that such simple things as the arrangement of feed hoppers to save a few steps each day constitutes a major saving over the period of a year. An hour spent in replenishing nest material will save many hours of egg cleaning, besides the saving in broken eggs.

Replacement Stock

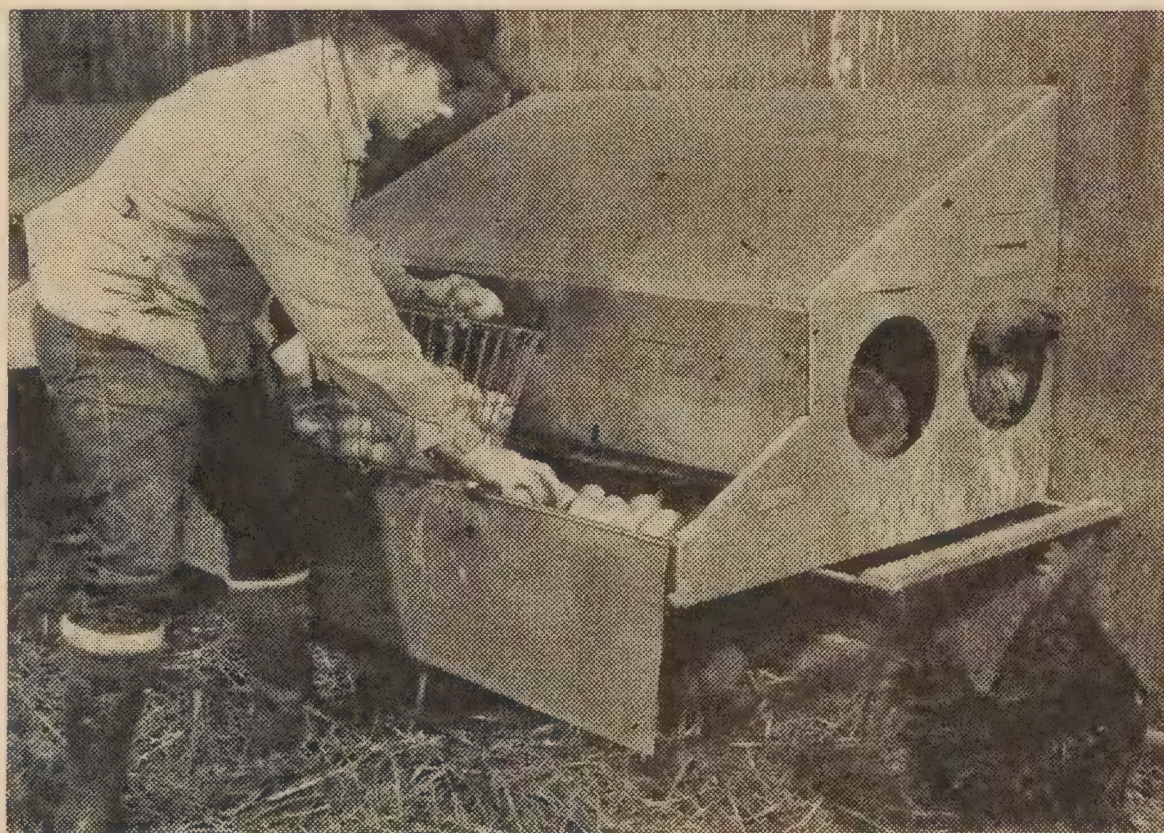
Based on experiences to date, I am not planning to raise my own replacements. The lack of proper facilities is the main reason. Baby chicks seem to be quite susceptible to a multitude of diseases. The common recommendation to avoid most of them seems to be isolation from the older birds. If I were to raise my own replacements, the older birds would have to be sold off or new buildings constructed.

In 1949, when I could not purchase birds to start my original flock of breeders, I sold my old birds. It meant several months of high feed bills and no cash income, besides the investment of capital in brooders, feeders, waterers, and other equipment which is used only a relatively short time each year.

At present, birds of the strain I want for breeding are available as started pullets. Other poultrymen change their plans or buy more than they can handle. These birds can be bought at a lower cost than I can raise them when all the extra labor and equipment, as well as death losses are considered.

Poultry Future

The life cycle of a hen is rather short and poultry plans are usually made in a very general way and the details filled in each year. As we look ahead, we are convinced that our best bet is to produce eggs the year around for either a hatchery or the retail market. These markets pay a premium for quality. The flock will probably number between 1200-1500 producing birds. Poultry must work with dairy in our set-up and not against it.



↑ Gathering eggs from a "direct delivery" nest. The floor of the nest is slanted so that the egg rolls away from the hen as soon as it is laid. Hens cannot walk on the eggs and broken, dirty eggs are at a minimum.

➤ Nest opened to show slanted wire floor and curtain dividers.

—Photos by C. Hadley Smith



American Agriculturist Subscriber Recognizes Pettit's Picture---Arrest Follows

By H. L. Cosline

WHEN WE published the picture of Lincoln Pettit and the girl he abducted on our March 4 Service Bureau page, we hoped it would get quick results. It did! The first person to recognize the pictures of the two and to take action was our subscriber, Mrs. Adrian Blankenburg of Williamson, Wayne Co., N. Y.

The date was Saturday, March 4, the date of the issue containing the pictures. In her issue on the Service Bureau page Mrs. Blankenburg recognized the couple, having several times seen them peddling fruit and vegetables in her neighborhood. She immediately called the Newark, New York,



This picture of Lincoln Pettit which appeared in the March 4 American Agriculturist led to prompt recognition by a subscriber and to his arrest by New York State Troopers.

station of the State Police and told them her suspicions. The descriptions of the two people were radioed to the Alton State Police Barracks. Two troopers located them in a nearby cabin and Pettit was arrested.

On questioning, Pettit admitted that he knew he had been recognized several times but that he was always able to leave the area before he could be arrested.

The incident leading to Pettit's arrest is one which aroused the indignation and sympathy of many people inasmuch as he had abandoned his wife and children, taking with him a 13-year-old girl. Pettit waived extradition and he and his companion were taken back to Connecticut by Trooper George Bunnell and State Policewoman Theresa Petrina.

Almost immediately after the arrest a letter of appreciation was received from Edward J. Hickey, Commissioner of State Police of the State of Connecticut which, in part, said:

"Please accept the gratitude of the Connecticut State Police Department and in particular the gratitude of the Kirby family for the cheerful and cooperative efforts and the excellent results obtained through your interest in publishing in *American Agriculturist* the 'wanted' notice for the fugitive Pettit."

Naturally, every member of the *American Agriculturist* staff and family will feel a distinct satisfaction in the service which was rendered. The incident is convincing evidence of the wide distribution of *American Agriculturist* and the thoroughness with which it is read by members of the A.A. family.

— A.A. —

I BOUGHT A "HAY PRESERVATIVE"

LAST SPRING I received literature from a local feed dealer advertising a mixture which, the manufacturers claimed, would prevent heating and spoilage of farm products such as hay, grain, or silage while in storage.

I was interested in the part which stated that hay of high moisture content could be safely stored without excess heating or spoilage if a small amount of this powder were mixed with it.

I purchased 100 pounds of the material at a cost of \$15.00. From the

printed information on the bag I learned that it was guaranteed to give satisfactory results or the purchase price would be refunded. I also discovered that it was composed of sodium bicarbonate and calcium carbonate.

This is what started my skepticism of the value of the product. Apparently it was soda and a "salt." It was a very busy time of year, so I did nothing to investigate it until this winter.

I looked up methods of curing hay in the 1948 Yearbook of Agriculture. It has this to offer: "Experiments in this country do not indicate that the addition of salt or other chemical substance, supposed to aid in keeping hay from heating in the mow, will prevent hay from heating or increase or preserve its feeding value."

I have a complete report from the Agronomy Department at Cornell of the tests made with preservatives whose principal active ingredient was sodium bicarbonate.

A laboratory test showed that samples of hay, treated or untreated, reached essentially the same maximum rate of respiration, indicating equal molding. The samples heated to a maximum of 15° F. above air temperature. Thus this method of testing gave negative results.

The report concluded that preparations containing sodium bicarbonate, drying agents, or mixtures of the two, offer no promise as a practical solution of the problems involved in the storage of undercured hay. I have a similar report from General Research, Inc., Chicago, Ill.—T. M., N. Y.

— A.A. —

WATCH OUT

Many New York subscribers have reported unsatisfactory dealings with itinerant truckers. For the protection of farmers selling produce to such truckers who are not operating from an "established place of business," the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets requires that they shall be registered with the Department. A list (arranged alphabetically by counties) of registered truckers is available on request to the Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

Each merchant truckman who is registered is provided with a permanent metal sign which must be clearly displayed. It contains the name and address of the registrant and the expiration date of his registration. In addition, each truckman is given a personal identification certificate giving his name, address, description and photograph. This certificate must be shown on request.

We feel that *American Agriculturist* subscribers will be wise to deal with registered merchant truckmen in New York State. Also, it is important to keep records of transactions, deposit immediately checks received in payment, and report promptly to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y., any complaints or delay in settlement for farm products sold to merchant truckmen.

— A.A. —

WHERE CHARITY BEGINS

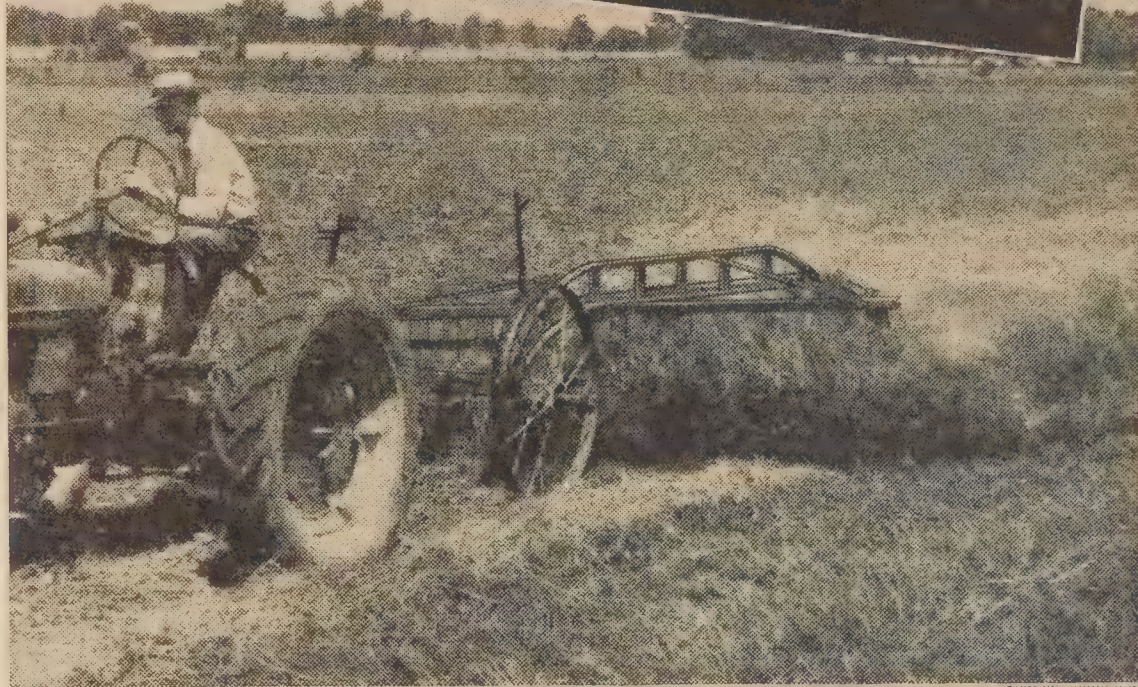
I have been solicited for money by the Girls Vacation Fund of New York City. Is this reliable?

So far as we can learn, this organization is doing a good job. However, it appears to us that New York City residents should be glad to take care of their own boys and girls. Certainly there are plenty of opportunities for upstate farmers to contribute to worthy projects which are aimed to help upstate young people.

Clean Sweep and a Faster Job



The New Idea Mower is completely power operated, hitched in a jiffy to any modern tractor; unmatched for smooth cutting and easy handling. Stronger, sturdier, always reliable.



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Brand New! NEW IDEA No. 175 Elevator

Extra sturdiness for your heaviest handling jobs. Safely and speedily handles bales, bags, boxes, crates, ear corn, small grains, etc. Body and closed return trough built of weather-resistant galvanized iron. Performs efficiently at speeds of 100 to 140 R.P.M. on inclines up to 40 degrees. Available in lengths from 26 to over 50 feet—and for operation with gas engine, electric motor or power take-off. Many other special features.

Whatever your field conditions — hilly, level, rocky, gullied — the NEW IDEA Side Rake takes them all in steady stride. Rigid steel-girder frame holds it permanently in line at any tractor speed. Flexible 4-bar spiral reel yields quickly to any obstruction. Here's the solid strength of NEW IDEA quality construction. Here's the added advantage of a dependable tedder — always ready when needed. Here's smoother, faster raking season after season.

And positive pick-up too! NEW IDEA double-curved teeth make a clean sweep of every crop. They're tough, resilient, quickly and easily detachable. No other tooth design can match their gentle, thorough windrowing and tedding. No other rake can give you this plus-performance feature!

There are many more facts about NEW IDEA Haying Machines that mean money to you—how they can safeguard feeding value, save you hours of hard labor, boost your profits. Get them first-hand from your friendly NEW IDEA dealer. Mail coupon for free literature.



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DIVISION **AVCO** MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
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<input type="checkbox"/> Tractor Mowers	<input type="checkbox"/> 4-Bar Tractor Rakes
<input type="checkbox"/> Corn Pickers	<input type="checkbox"/> Hay Loaders
<input type="checkbox"/> Lime Spreaders	<input type="checkbox"/> Corn Snappers
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hand Shellers

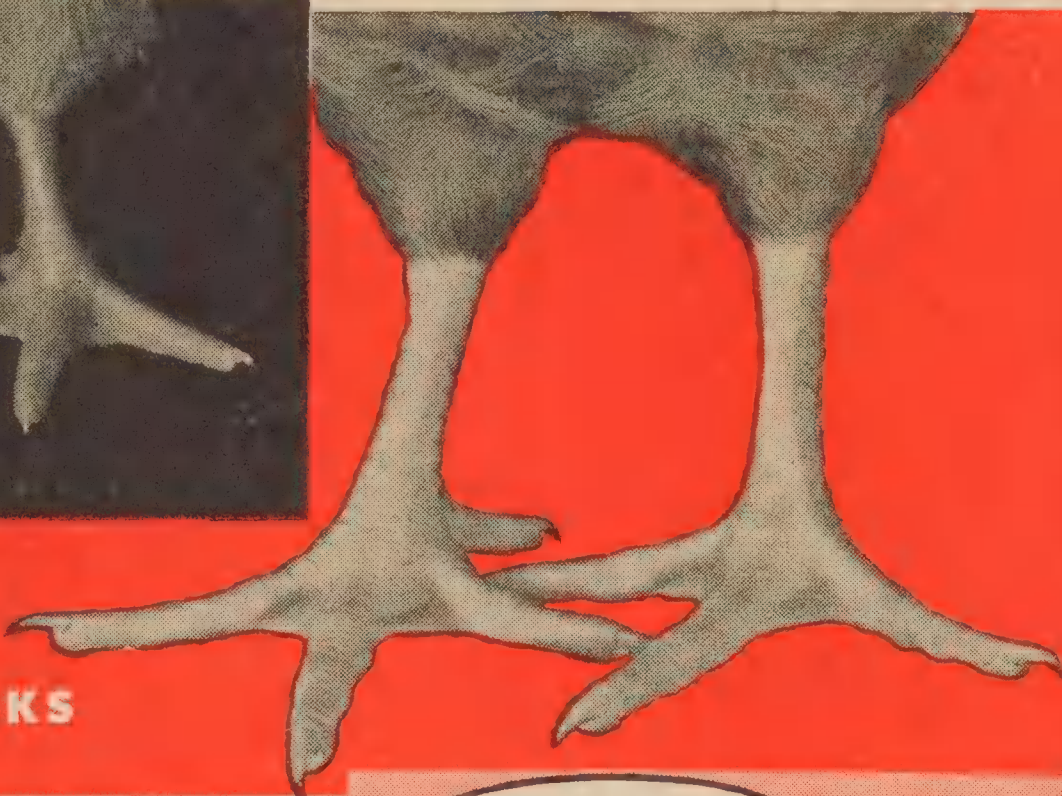
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AMAZING GROWTH



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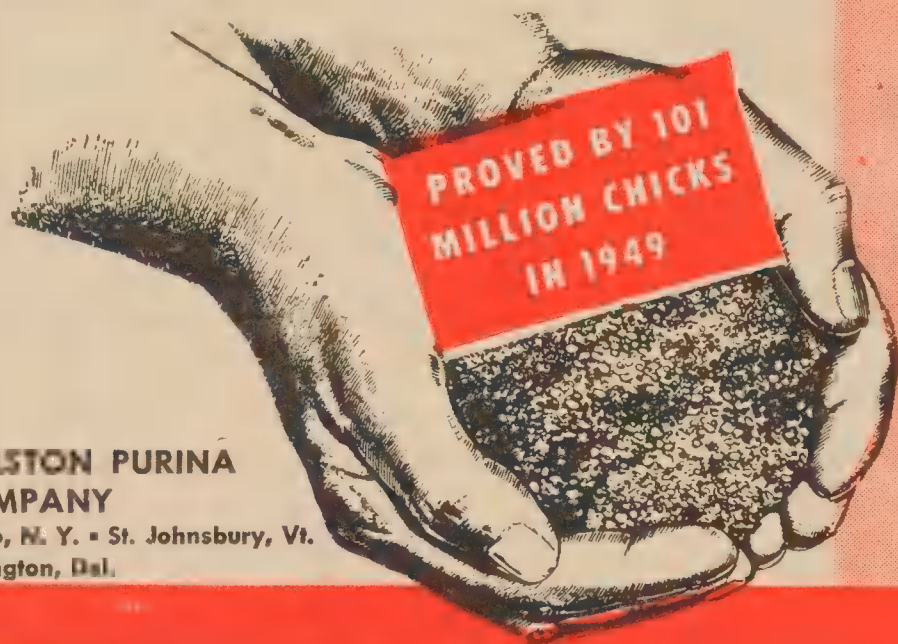
Proved by 101 Million Chicks on PURINA STARTENA CHECKER-ETTS

This is an actual photograph showing the amazing leg growth in less than 5 weeks on PURINA STARTENA CHECKER-ETTS.

Is it any wonder that folks by the tens of thousands switched to Checker-Etts last year? We've received reports from all over U. S. and Canada... and here's what they say:

- ... "Fastest growth ever."
- ... "Unusually high livability."
- ... "Chicks take to them quicker than mash."
- ... "Less waste from feeders."

Aren't these the things *you* want from the chick starter you buy? Then why not do as folks who raised 101 million chicks did last year? Go to your Purina Dealer and say, "I'll take STARTENA CHECKER-ETTS—just 2 pounds for each chick I'm starting."



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"In 26 years in breeding and hatchery business Purina Checker-Etts are right at the top of starters I have used."

—Q. A. SCHILMEYER,
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"The chicks I started on Checker-Etts were uniform in size, feathered early, and wasted little feed."

—MILTON VOIGHT,
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"The good start my chicks got on Checker-Etts helped them come into production lots earlier than usual."

—WALTER WOOTEN,
TAMPA, FLA.

"I've never seen chicks grow faster or feather better than those I started on Checker-Etts."

—VINCENT BUFARLE,
PERKASIE, PA.



He Never Got the Barn Built

Each year at the end of March, when the first buds of spring appear with the warm sun, and balmy air brings a touch of spring fever, my follow-up file regularly produces a story by Roy O. Eastman to keep me toeing the line:

"Old Sam Hubbard died the other day. Some allowed it was inflammatory rheumatism, but my opinion is that it was just old age and disappointment.

"Judge Hicks came around the day of the funeral, and as the folks were carrying out the coffin, he looked about at the tumble-down corncrib, the rusty pump handle, the apple tree with one dead limb that was blown down time of the big storm five years ago, and all the rest of the surroundings; and then he spat at a bumblebee, squinted at the sun and said:

"So Old Sam never got the barn built."

"And that in a sentence was the story of Sam Hubbard's life.

"It was twenty years ago that he settled on the Hull place, a fairly young man, and pretty spry.

"Likely place you got here," a neighbor said. "You ought to do right well on it."

"Sam drawled in reply, 'Likely enough. But it sure does need a new barn bad. That's the first thing I got to do—build me a new barn.'

"But a year went by and no signs of starting the barn, though we all knew Sam had the money in the bank.

"You have some nice trees in the orchard," the county agent remarked one day. "But you're going to lose them unless you do some pruning and cultivating."

"That's right, that's right," Sam agreed. "Got to get at them the first thing after I get the barn built."

"Why don't you plow up that north forty?" another asked. "Get a good stand of corn there."

"Yes, ought to do that. But I've got no room for the fodder as things stand now. First I got to get the barn built."

"Your tools are rusting bad out there behind the cowshed," said another.

"Now that's a pity," Sam would reply. "No other place to put 'em. Clean 'em up good and put 'em away just as soon as I get the barn built."

"Two years, three years, finally ten years rolled by. Place got seedier and seedier. Kids grown up and out of school. Oldest boy suggested that the old man—that's what they called him now—sell out and move to town. 'Nope,' Sam demurred. 'This place has got the makings of a darn good farm. Just wait till I get the barn built, and you'll see.'

"Finally Sam just up and died. And except that the place was twenty years older and twenty years more tumble-down and rickety, and twenty years sadder, it was just the same as the day he moved in. As Judge Hicks said, 'HE NEVER GOT THE BARN BUILT!'"

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

I have a definite schedule for my "farm." What's yours?

(Date) _____ Barn built

(Date) _____ Orchard pruned

(Date) _____ Plowed the north forty

(Date) _____ Cleaned up tools

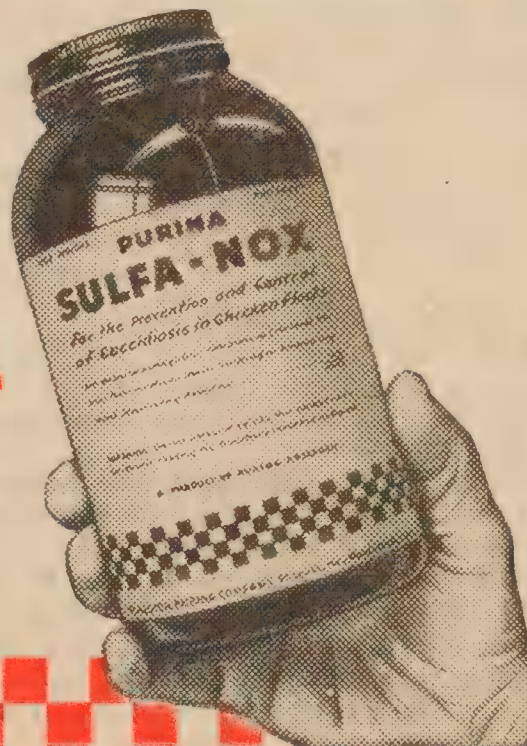
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WM. H. DANFORTH
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

GREEN GRASS to Red Meat

AS ONE of twenty guests of Armour's Livestock Bureau, I have just returned from a two-weeks, 7,000 mile trip through eight western states to take a look at our great livestock industry. We travelled by air, leaving a major part of each day for visiting ranges and ranches.

The livestock business, from raising animals to selling meat at retail, is intensely competitive. Fred Hatch, president of a group of livestock salesmen in the Chicago stockyards, told us how sellers watch buyers very carefully to observe any peculiarities which might give away their thoughts. "For example," he said, "there is one buyer who always hitches up his pants when he is very anxious to buy. When we see him do that we are always a little slow to sell and want a little more money."

The Chicago stockyards are not owned by the packers. They are owned by a separate corporation which charges a definite fee per animal per day for the service it provides. The animals shipped from farms are put in pens and sold by "good old Yankee dickering."

Livestock men ship to market when they think the animals will bring the most money. Packers buy all that come. If the supply is short, the seller wants more money; if the

supply is large, he will take a little less. Supply and demand still operate in livestock selling.

When livestock is processed into meat nothing usable is wasted and among the latest by-products are many useful in the treatment of diseases. But before these medicinal products can be made, tremendous sums must be spent in research to develop new products, and particularly to develop better and cheaper methods of preparation.

If you agree, as those of us on the trip did, that the packer cannot be blamed for high meat prices, we must also agree that the fault

By H. L. COSLINE

does not lie with producers. Over the years the increases in efficiency of meat production have been tremendous. Better animals use feed more efficiently. Where once cattle were kept on ranches from four to six years, some are now marketed before they are a year old. Every possible labor-saving device is used. Losses of stock are kept at a minimum by providing water and by controlling coyotes and other wild animals, as well as external and internal parasites.

In most of the West, water is the big problem. Peter Mocho of San Mateo, New Mexico, told me his state has everything but water and practically no problems, not even noxious weeds. But if they had plenty of



Each steer is run through a chute where an electric prod encourages the progress of stubborn animals. The man at the right catches each animal in a stanchion with a lever as it starts to jump through the opening. The man at the left is ramming a worm capsule down a reluctant steer.

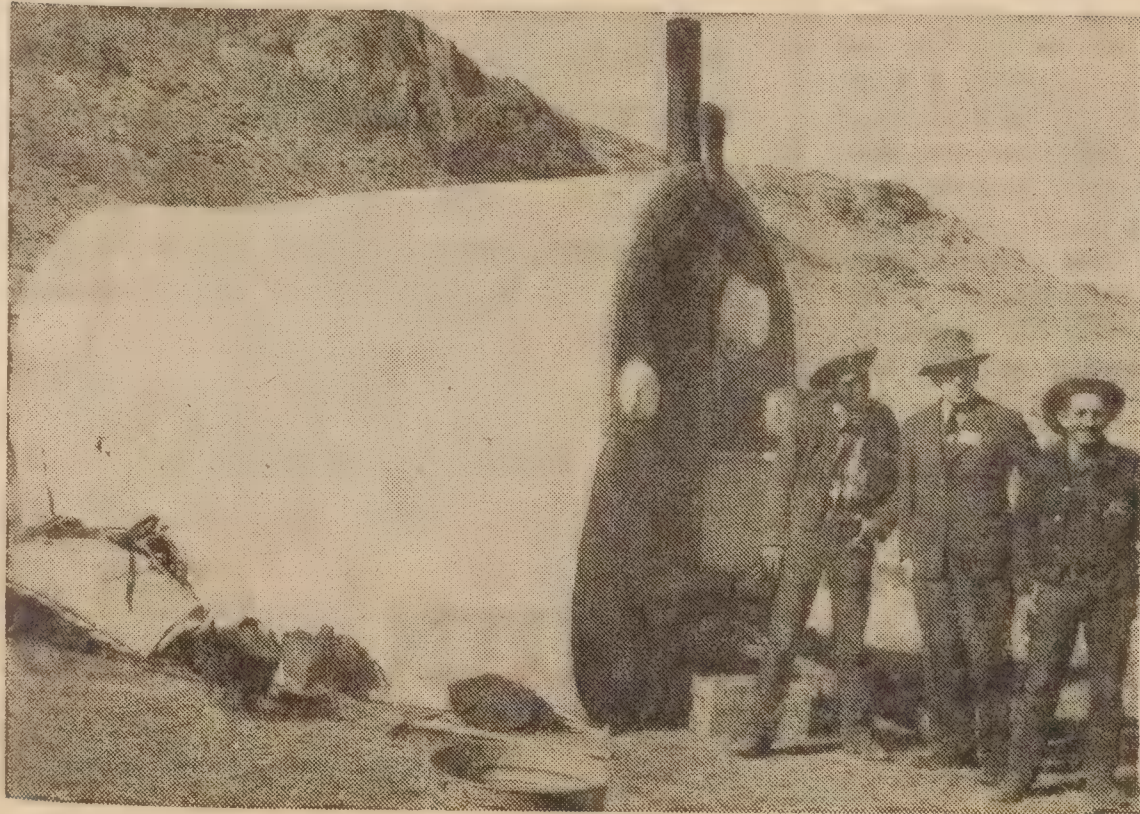
water the weeds would doubtless develop!

In general we found that there is more rain or snow at higher elevations and more as you travel from West to East. For example, at Tucson, Arizona, where the elevation is about 4,000 feet and the annual rainfall is about ten inches, you will find little but cacti. Thirty miles away where the elevation is 6,000 feet and the rainfall around twelve to fourteen inches, there is some cacti, but there is also considerable grass.

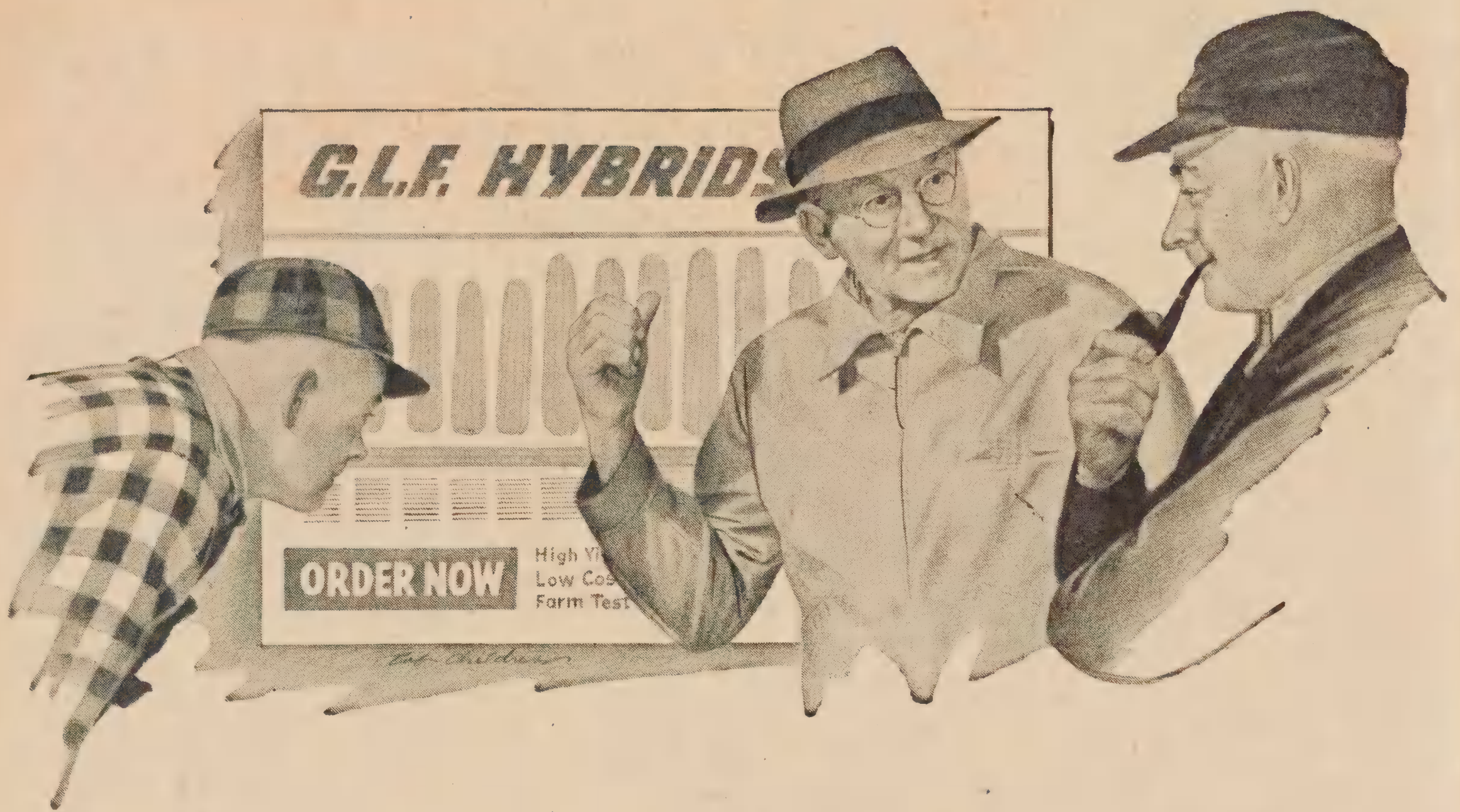
Like many other western areas, the Imperial Valley in Southern California is a barren desert except where irrigated. The annual rainfall is variously reported as from two to two and one-half inches a year. One man there is reported as saying, "I saw it rain once, but my six-year-old son doesn't know what rain looks like." While the principal crops there are vegetables. (Continued on Page 17)

A small corner of the Sinton and Brown feed lot where an average of 100 steers are sent to market every day. In the background there is a beet sugar factory. The beet pulp is delivered by an overhead pipe into pit silos that hold 100,000 tons.

Left to right: Tony Valdez, sheep herder; L. M. Skelington of the Gannett Newspapers; and Jack Kippen who owns sheep. Tony and his helper live in the wagon for months at a time. The nearest settlement is 10 miles distant.



"No Better Corn At Any Price"



There's a G.L.F. Hybrid to Fit Your Farm

HYBRID seed corn need not be high priced in order to be good. There is no great mystery about hybrid corn which is not general knowledge to plant breeders and seed producers. G.L.F. hybrids have been developed by some of the outstanding plant breeders in the United States. They have been consistently rated high in agricultural college tests for yield, standability and husking qualities.

More and more farmers each year turn to G.L.F. for hybrid corn that will grow and produce under Northeastern soil and climatic conditions. Because they fit G.L.F.'s overall distribution program so well, it is possible to make these high quality hybrids available at reasonable prices.

A G.L.F. Hybrid to Fit Your Farm

The G.L.F. line of hybrids ranges from very early through to late varieties so that there is a G.L.F. hybrid to suit practically every local growing season in G.L.F. territory.

G.L.F. Hybrids develop strong root systems and sturdy stalks which prevent lodging and

make harvesting easier. Thorough drying and chemical treatment of all G.L.F. seed corn before shipment controls the growth of molds and seedling diseases.

Open Formula

G.L.F. hybrids are the same each year and the open formula assures farmers of consistency in

How to Select the Right Hybrid

The Hybrid Corn Chart displayed at your local G.L.F. Service Agency shows the full line of G.L.F. hybrid corn in actual color. The growing season for each hybrid is listed along with what each variety is best suited for—grain or ensilage. To determine the right hybrid, you should consider the length of the growing season and the elevation of your farm. Your growing season can be determined by the frost dates in your area. A corn that takes advantage of the full growing season is the one best suited to your farm and will usually produce the greatest yield.

type which lets them know what they are buying. The plump, well-matured kernels have high germination power, and grow stronger even under cold, spring soil conditions.

Fertilize Well

NEW YORK—150 to 400 pounds of 10-10-10 or 250 to 700 pounds of 6-12-6 depending on amount of manure and whether or not manure was superphosphated.

NEW JERSEY—Not manured: 500 to 800 pounds of 5-10-5 plus 150 pounds of ammonium nitrate or 300 pounds of nitrate of soda at last cultivation. Manured: 300 to 500 pounds of 4-12-4.

PENNSYLVANIA—200 to 500 pounds of 5-10-10, 4-12-8, or 6-12-6. Note: All states, to avoid seed injury, do not apply over 300 pounds with corn planter, unless planter places fertilizer at least two inches from the seed; broadcast remainder.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Terrace Hill, Ithaca, N. Y.

G.L.F. Hybrids for Crib and Silo

The Farm and Home Center in Genesee County, N. Y.

By JEANNE PONTIUS RINDGE

THE GENESEE County Farm and Home Center—one of the country's finest—is a unique demonstration of co-operation between farmer and city citizen. An outgrowth of it, the Farmer's Round-up, has become a highly successful annual affair for money-raising, instruction, and plain good fun.

What these Western New Yorkers are doing can be done with equal success elsewhere.

The Center idea was spearheaded by a group of Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, and 4-H Club Association members who wanted an adequate building to house all agricultural groups and offer meeting space for farm and civic affairs. Within 15 months, they had taken option on the dilapidated, once-handsome Lay Mansion on Batavia's main street, raised money for its purchase and remodeling, and pushed the project through to completion in spite of post-war costs and shortages. The building has been in use for more than a year.

To raise the \$8,500 purchase price of the historic house, 75 farmers contributed more than \$6,000—enough to permit borrowing the full cost when the option deadline was reached.

Remodelling the great structure became a \$60,000 task. Volunteer labor, used wherever possible, saved thousands more. In the spirit of early frontier "house raisings", farmers trekked in after a hard day to pull down plaster, knock out walls, reset partitions, insulate the roof and cover the bare floor with plywood as a base for linoleum tile. Two hundred farmers worked all one winter—seven or eight from one area joining up on one project.

Everybody Helped

Home Bureau units, in the meantime, were holding card parties, rummage, linen and bake sales, dances, suppers and other money-raising events. 4-H'ers gave a series of one act plays. Farmers sat down with farmers and came away with contributions.

Batavia, happy at the prospect of restored beauty for the old mansion—

and proud of its largest "industry"—backed the campaign. Business and industry gave. The women pushed a "proud pennies" project ("give a penny for each year you have lived in Batavia") which netted enough to restore the outside of the building.

The two Farmer's Round-ups, held in August of '48 and '49, were the largest single money raising events. With no paid concessions, they featured agricultural exhibits; hedgerow removal, potato digging, beef grading and airplane dusting demonstrations, speeches, dancing, and great stacks of food including a well-filled barbecue pit. Labor, once again, was strictly volunteer.

The auction of donated livestock and produce at the second Round-up brought in \$4,500. Five thousand attending contributed \$2,500 net at the first Round-up. Twenty thousand swarmed into the second, grossing over \$11,000. Plans for '50 are on the fire.

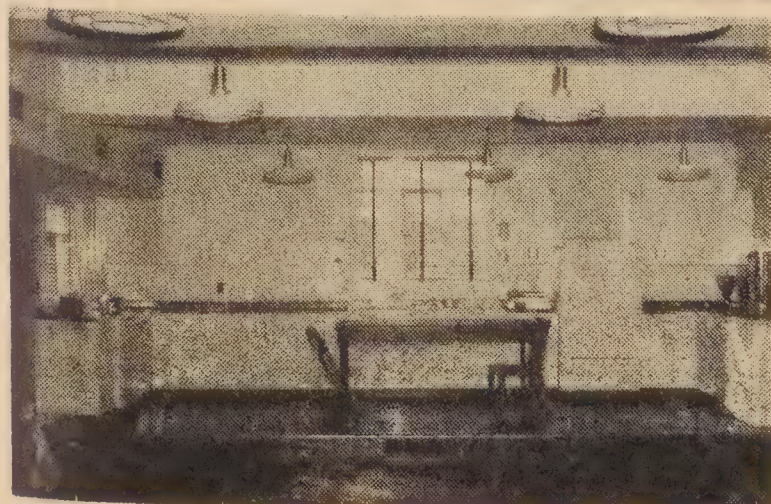
Thirty months after the idea was born, only \$14,000 remains to be raised—and the Center teems with activity. Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, 4-H Club and Soil Conservation offices (with adequate mimeographing and filing rooms), the Production Credit Ass'n., Federal Land Bank, and The Genesee County Cancer Society, all are housed there. Agricultural Conservation will move in soon.

A unique feature is the large demonstration kitchen which stands on a raised platform at the end of the auditorium. 150 people can observe instruction in food preparation. Local Home Bureau instructors are trained here. The auditorium is used for meetings of all kinds.

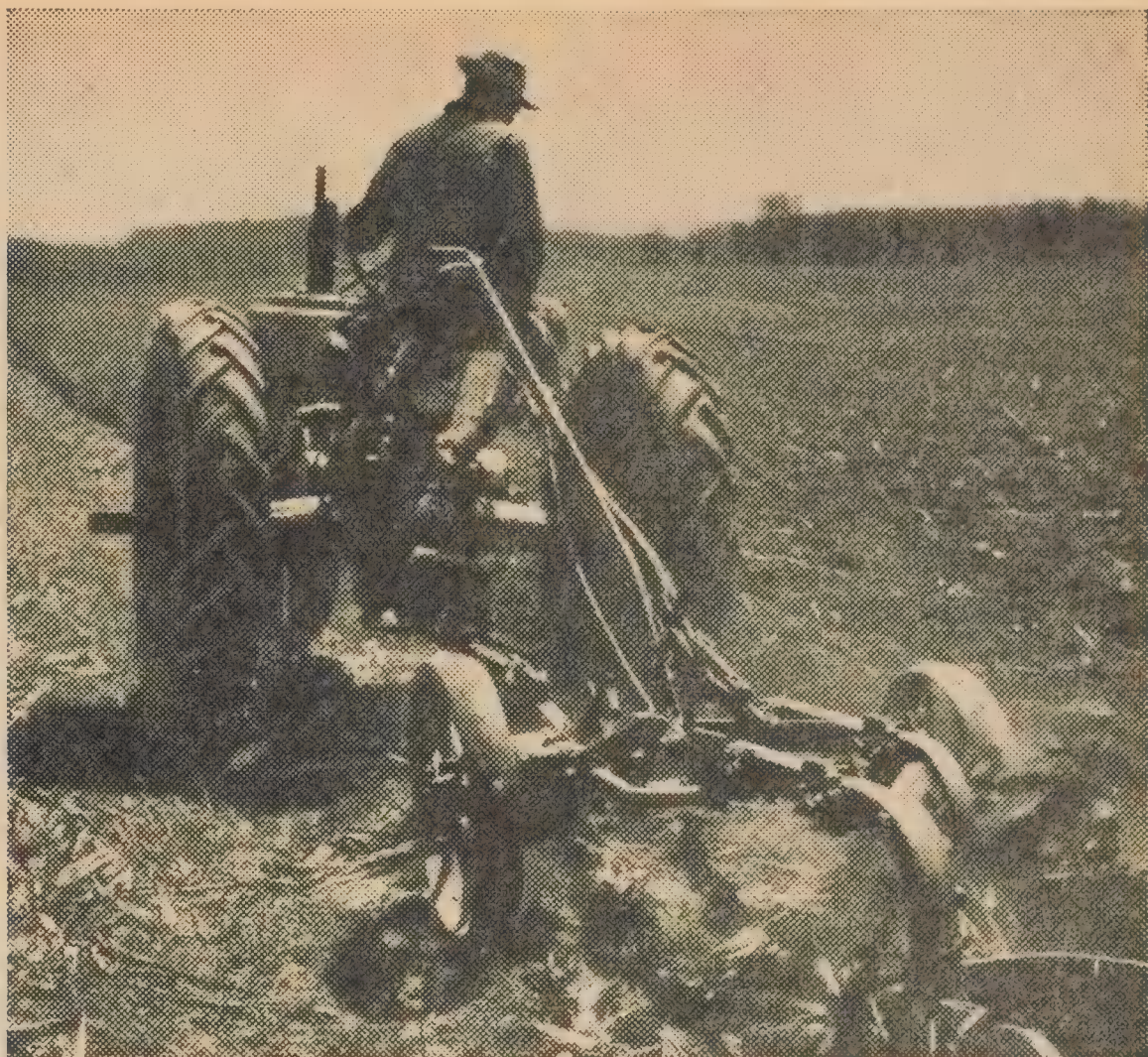
Behind the building is that boon to the farmer—a spacious parking lot. No detail, you see, has been overlooked.

—A.A.—

The "Call of the Land", a new book by Harold Sherman, is a novel which tells how the formation of a 4-H Club brought life to a backward community. The price is \$2.00 and it is published by M. A. Donohue & Company, 711 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.



Through joint efforts of city and farm folks, the former Lay Mansion, built in Batavia, N. Y. in 1820, has been converted into this modern Farm and Home Center above. The modern demonstration kitchen, at one end of the auditorium, is shown at left.



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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

A RESPONSIBILITY

THE first Tuesday in May is the date of the annual school meeting in the common school districts of New York State. Some school meetings, like those in some central and union districts, are held later in the summer.

The point that needs emphasis here is that the school meeting is the most democratic institution we have left, and it is the least used. Unless there is a row on, few voters have enough interest to come out to the school meeting and take an active part in the proceedings.

The school meeting has the power to elect the trustees or members of boards of education, and these boards of trustees can hire the teachers. State authorities have nothing to do with this important function except to see that the teachers are properly qualified.

The school meeting determines the budget for the district and arranges for financing the school. If new buildings are needed or old ones need to be remodeled, voters at the school meeting must approve.

If it is necessary to contract with other districts for education of the children, the meeting must approve the contracts or do it through its trustees or board. In other words, the local school meetings have almost complete jurisdiction over their own affairs.

Very little can be said for criticisms of schools, teachers, trustees or members of boards of education by any citizen who has not been in a school-room since he left school, who has taken no part in organizations like the Parent-Teacher Association, and who has not been enough interested to attend and take part in the school meeting.

On the other hand, school meetings should be well enough organized and made interesting enough to be worth attending. They should be well advertised in advance, the business should be well presented and explained, there should be plenty of time for discussion, and music or some entertainment could well be provided, including refreshments and possibly a good speaker.

School populations in the elementary and high schools are increasing by leaps and bounds. Our national population has increased three times in the past 75 years, but high school enrollments alone in the United States have grown 90 times since 1900. And the number of high school graduates has soared from 1 million to 30 million. Half of this increase has come in the last 15 years. The 25 million students now comprising our American public school population will be increased in the next decade by some 30%, another 7 or 8 million students.

These facts place a tremendous responsibility upon all of us interested in education, and particularly upon the fathers and mothers and the voters in the local communities.

WE NEED MORE LIKE THEM

"This country is composed of two kinds of people: one group believes that the government can support all the citizens; the other wonders whether all the citizens can support the government.

"If we take the cost of government for 1950, and then figure the same rate of increase for the next 50 years, our government would cost six trillion dollars, or six times as much as the whole national income. On that basis, we would also have working for the Federal government alone 20 million men and women. The lesson of these simple figures is that unless we find some way of reducing the cost of government it will soon grow so great as to consume not only everything that we all earn but everything that we have all saved, and ultimately everything we call property, which is owned by all of us."—James A. Farley, Postmaster General under Franklin Roosevelt and formerly Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

THE average "hidden" tax bill of 45 million taxpayers receiving \$5,000 or less per year is over \$500. In 1948 the Federal Budget was $\frac{1}{3}$ greater than the total returns from the 6 million American farms.

Senator Paul H. Douglas, a Democrat from Illinois, recently told Congress and his constituents that he would not support their favorite canal

By E. R. Eastman

project in the south Chicago area and another 100 million dollar navigation project in the western part of the state, and he has been outspoken in trying to get 3 billion dollars cut from President Truman's 1951 Budget.

Hats off to men like Farley, Douglas and Senator Harry Byrd from Virginia, who brave the spenders in their own party and their own constituents to try to put a stop to the ruinous spendthrift policies of the politicians in both the states and the nation!

THE BASIC SEVEN

ASSOCIATE Editor Cosline comes back from a quick airplane trip across America to report that the emphasis placed by Ed Babcock and *American Agriculturist* on the great value of the animal diet has caught the interest of people everywhere in America. The animal diet is another way of emphasizing the need for the "basic seven" foods advocated by dieticians and nutritionists. They are:

1. MILK

A very minimum of a pint a day; a quart is better, and Dr. McCay of Cornell says that even more is necessary for people of middle age or older.

2. EGGS

At least 2 or 3 a week; one a day is better.

3. MEAT, CHEESE AND FISH

At least one serving a day.

4. BUTTER

At least 2 or 3 tablespoons daily.

5. VEGETABLES

Two or more daily, besides potatoes, with a green and yellow vegetable frequently.

6. FRUITS

Two or more a day.

7. BREAD OR CEREAL

Bread should be whole grain or enriched.

The above standard diet may be varied by your physician if you are not well. In general, it is better to eat lightly if you are middle-aged or older, particularly if you are not working at hard physical labor all the time. Every extra pound you add to what should be your normal weight adds another burden to your heart. It's the lean horse for a long race!

LET'S TALK ABOUT and USE MORE DAIRY PRODUCTS

"The superiority of good butter and its continued use on the tables of America is basically unchanged; in fact, the colored oleo will have nothing except convenience to offer above the uncolored product so long on the market. The half cent tax now repealed will obviously not be reflected in retail prices. In fact, we shall be surprised if the price is not raised to whatever the traffic will bear.

"The oleo industry we suspect was quite content to have the battle drag along and kept a live issue in Congress. They were getting editorial support from metropolitan newspapers and national magazines which money could never have bought.

"Let us not waste time in mourning or recrimination, but rather get fully back of our own industry groups in the improvement and merchandising of our own products. Let's talk about how good dairy products are, rather than how poor or dishonest is the product of our competitors."—Editorial, *The Holstein Friesian World*.

TO the above excellent advice should be added that the responsibility rests more heavily than ever on the butter industry to improve its quality. Nothing will drive a customer to oleo more quickly than poor butter.

Also, it is more evident than ever that a dairyman who sells milk and buys oleo for his own family is helping to cut his own throat and has no just complaint whatever about low milk prices.

CRUSHED HAY IS GOOD

AMONG the many new ways of harvesting the hay crop is the use of a new hay-crushing machine. Dr. Kenneth L. Turk, head of the animal husbandry department in the New York State Col-

lege of Agriculture, writing in the *Dairymen's League News*, reports results of tests on the effect of crushing the stems of hay when harvesting upon rate of curing and palatability of the resulting hay.

The process greatly speeds up the curing of the hay and improves its quality because it is unnecessary to leave it so long exposed to the weather.

In the tests, milking cows were given free access to crushed and uncrushed hay cut from the same field at the same time. The cows chose the crushed hay.

The tests were not conducted to show the difference in feeding value of the crushed hay with regular mowed hay, but because the crushed hay was of higher quality, its feeding value was no doubt higher.

The crushing machine used consists of a cutter bar followed by a pick-up arrangement that delivers the hay through steel rollers which crush the stems. It operates on a power take-off with a hydraulic lift. The hay then falls to the ground in a flat, uniform swath.

WORTH TRYING

A SURVEY conducted by the G.L.F. in New York State last August resulted in 172 replies from farmers who have tried birdsfoot clover on their own farms. Of this 172, 81% rated their results to date as fair, good or better; 16% said they had poor results; and 3 were not yet sure. More than 80% of the farmers indicated that they will use more birdsfoot in the future, and 90% were of the opinion that birdsfoot could be used to advantage on other farms in their neighborhood.

These birdsfoot growers represented a total of 527 years experience on 1,731 acres.

Growers were asked to name advantages and disadvantages of birdsfoot. Only one disadvantage was mentioned often. It was "difficult to establish." Good results listed were: "long-lasting," "re-seeds itself," "makes good pasture and roughage" (with many comments on good yields and high feeding value as pasture or as hay or silage), "withstands dry weather," "longer, later harvesting season," "good on hillsides and rough land," "does well on poor soils."

It would seem that this experience is enough to justify at least a trial of birdsfoot.

AN AMERICAN VICE

IT is unfair, even discourteous, to ask a speaker to travel a long distance to take part in your program and then start the meeting so late and put so much business ahead of the main speaker that both he and the audience are completely tired out by the time he comes on the program.

That's one of the chief reasons why it is difficult to get good speakers for meetings. It has always been hard for me to see why a meeting called for 8 o'clock should start at 9 or later. Why is it that it seems to be the habit of most Americans to be late for everything? Those who arrive on time have to wait and waste their own time until the tardy ones get there.

No other one thing could more improve the ordinary conference or meeting, large or small, than to start it on time even if there were only two or three present. The next time, most of the late-comers would be there on time.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

CURRY WEATHERBY comes back from a much deserved vacation in Florida to tell a story that he got from a minister at a church service which he attended. The story could be applied to a good many people.

It seems there was a young preacher who was sent to a mission for a Sunday service. Several Indians attended. Anxious to know how he did, the young minister asked one of the braves:

"How did you like my preaching?"

With a deadpan face the brave replied:

"Big wind! Much thunder! No rain!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FARM PRICE TRENDS: In studying probable price trends two impressions have stood out. First, farmers generally have known that favorable war-time relationships between what they sold and what they bought could not continue. Second, in recent months farmers have been more alarmed over the possibility that prices would continue down than they have over the drop in prices up to date.

Several talks to Cornell Farm and Home Week audiences were encouraging. Speakers believe that the price decline may be over, at least temporarily, that we may be in for a year or two of relative price stability, and that efficient farmers who are not heavily overburdened with debt should do all right. They base conclusions on industrial activity which brings good demand for food, and on the fact that prices of what the farmer sells and what he buys now seem to be in reasonable adjustment. Prices of individual products will continue to fluctuate with supply and demand.

Some farmers may be surprised to know that price declines of past two years have hit all groups producing basic raw materials. Farmers are one group, but there are others including producers of minerals, steel and other basic commodities.

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS: Few citizens realize the extent to which Federal government is in business. For example, government (taxpayers) manufactures about 10% of the country's electric power. If visions of some planners become realities, the government share will be nearer 50%. It's strange but true that government properties pay no taxes, often build up deficits. Nowhere in world is government operation noted for efficiency.

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY: Probably current talk of government economy will not bring startling budget reduction. It will kill, at least temporarily, many ambitious schemes for government expansion into fields of socialism and government ownership.

Some signs are encouraging. Senator Douglas of Illinois flatly refused to support local "pork barrel" project. He said it wasn't essential that he go back to Congress. Placing the national welfare above personal gain deserves comment and support. Representative Wadsworth of New York has adopted "stubborn" attitude saying he would vote for appropriations only if absolutely essential. To be effective, such attitudes must be supported by taxpayers.


CENSUS: Present U. S. census is expected to show at least 150 million souls. In time, surplus food may be no problem. In meantime some economists question the ability of consumers to buy more meat which is one recommended remedy for crop surpluses. Consumer has the final say as to what his pay check is spent for (for example a better diet or a new car) therefore, more information about the importance of a better diet should increase market for food. The feeling that this education of consumers is primarily the job of farmers rather than government seems to be increasing.

SMALL BUSINESS SOUND: Recent conference of small business organizations at Washington representing 600,000 little concerns gave an emphatic "no" to government proposals to bolster small businesses through government loans. Instead, delegates demanded a cut in Federal spending, a reduction in the national debt, and support of the Taft-Hartley Labor Law!

WORLD TRADE: In many respects America is unique. One is that its citizens want to export more goods to foreign countries but desire restrictions to decrease imports. Many countries in the world think in terms exactly opposite. The more they can import, particularly if they don't have to pay for it, the better their standard of living.

Citizens, including farmers, must understand that in the long run, value of imports must equal exports. Congressmen who rave about American jobs lost by imports ignore American jobs MADE by exports. We agree, however, that it does not make sense to allow large imports of products, U. S. prices of which are maintained above world levels by price supports. For example of what we are talking about, consider potato imports from our neighboring country across the border. Real answer is that potato support prices have been too high. —H.L.C.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IF APRIL showers make you blue, I've naught but sympathy for you, because I'm sure that worrying will never change a single thing; and it proves you don't understand that Nature's way is really grand. The very folks who cry with pain at ev'ry little springtime rain, would prob'ly also be the first to moan if ground and plants should thirst; and if spring flowers didn't bloom, they'd plunge the deepest into gloom; they'd holler loudest 'bout the dust and say it absolutely must cloud up and rain to beat the band or we can't even plow our land.

But farming problems are not my main worry 'bout a spring that's dry; there's other things upset me more when rain don't splash or thunder roar. For one thing, I can sleep more sound whenever I hear raindrops pound upon the roof and window pane, 'cause there's no lullaby like rain. And when the day is overcast, there ain't no jobs to be done fast; there's time to spend upon the porch without fear that my wife will scorch me 'cause the field work isn't done; there isn't anything more fun than list'ning to the rain-drops say, "You do not have to work today."



NEW MILD CHEMICALS

Control Diseases Better,
Help Increase Yields of
Fruits and Vegetables

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE growers report greater vigor of growth in their crops when they control diseases with Du Pont fungicides . . . "Fermate" . . . "Parzate" . . . and "Zerlate." And more important, this increased growth results in higher yield and better grade.

This comes from two important characteristics of these new Du Pont organic chemicals: They are effective against many fungous diseases, and they have such extraordinary mild reaction on foliage and fruit that the growth reaches its fullest normal extent. Moreover, these fungicides are compatible with most other spray and dust materials.



ON APPLES, for example, in a six-year test "Fermate" improved the yield of scab-free fruit by 74% and increased the total yield 59%

compared to sulfurs. The test showed that "Fermate" also improved fruit set above that with harsher fungicides, and produced no leaf burn even in hot weather.

In addition to scab, "Fermate" controls rust, black rot, and sooty blotch on apples and pears, brown rot of stone fruits, cherry leaf spot, grape black rot and raspberry anthracnose.



FOR POTATO BLIGHT, both early and late, "Parzate" is outstanding, as shown by farm tests with 7 fungicides in 9

states. Potatoes sprayed with "Parzate" gave the highest yield and produced 236 more bushels per acre than untreated potatoes. Michigan growers report that potatoes sprayed with

★ ★ ★

DU PONT CHEMICALS FOR THE FARM INCLUDE:

Fungicides: PARZATE*, (Liquid and Dry), FERMATE*, ZERLATE*, Copper-A (Fixed Copper), SULFORON* and SULFORON*-X Wettable Sulfurs . . . Insecticides: DEENATE* DDT, MARLATE* Methoxychlor, LEXONE* Benzene Hexachloride, KRENITE* Dinitro Spray, EPN 300 Insecticide, Calcium Arsenate, Lead Arsenate . . . Weed and Brush Killers: AMMATE*, 2,4-D, TCA and 2,4,5-T . . . Also: Du Pont Cotton Dusts, Du Pont Spreader Sticker, PARMONE* Fruit Drop Inhibitor, and many others.

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

On all chemicals always follow directions for application. Where warning or caution statements on use of the product are given, read them carefully.

"Parzate" produced 40 bushels more per acre than with other fungicides.



WITH TOMATOES, "Parzate" controls leaf mold, leaf spots, early and late blight. Grower reports from 1949 show that it

gave better disease control and an earlier ripening crop that was a third larger than with other fungicides. "Parzate" is also excellent to control celery leaf blights, downy mildew of cucurbits, anthracnose of beans, downy mildew of spinach and beets, plus other diseases of vegetables and flowers.

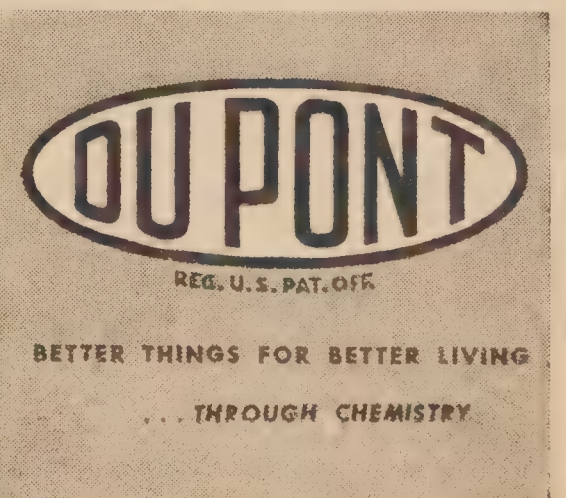
FOR ANTHRACNOSE of tomatoes, "Zerlate" is the outstanding fungicide. Control of early blight and anthracnose with this Du Pont fungicide has increased the return as much as \$250 per acre. It also gives remarkable results against downy mildew, anthracnose and leaf blights of squash. In Massachusetts, for instance, "Zerlate" increased the yield by 32%.

NEW INSECT KILLER HAS MANY ADVANTAGES

ON CROPS, insect control is both safer and more effective with the new long-lasting Du Pont "Marlate" methoxychlor insecticide. It doesn't burn the most sensitive growth, such as cucurbits and tomatoes, and it can be used any time, even close to harvest, since normal residues it leaves are harmless to people and livestock.

AS A FLY SPRAY to use on the animals and in buildings, "Marlate" is highly recommended. It is the only residual insecticide recommended by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for use on dairy cows; controls hornflies, stable flies, houseflies, lice and mosquitoes.

FOR SUPPLIES of these and other Du Pont pest-control products, see your local dealer. Ask him also for free booklets giving full details on their use, or write to Du Pont, Grasselli Chemicals Dept., Wilmington 98, Del.; 152 Housel Ave., Lyndonville, N. Y.; 55 Maple Ave., Sodus, N. Y.; 34 Riverside Ave., Rensselaer, N. Y.



Listen to Du Pont "Cavalcade of America"—Tuesday Nights, NBC Coast to Coast

New **CASE**

3-Way

FIELD FORAGE HARVESTER

MODERN WAY TO MAKE LOW-COST HAY AND SILAGE

CORN SILAGE...

Built from the ground up for both row crops and hay crops, the Case Forage Harvester takes care of all needs on farms having both hay and silage. With row-crop unit in good corn or sorghum, under average conditions, it cuts 12 to 18 tons an hour, depending on yield and size of tractor used.



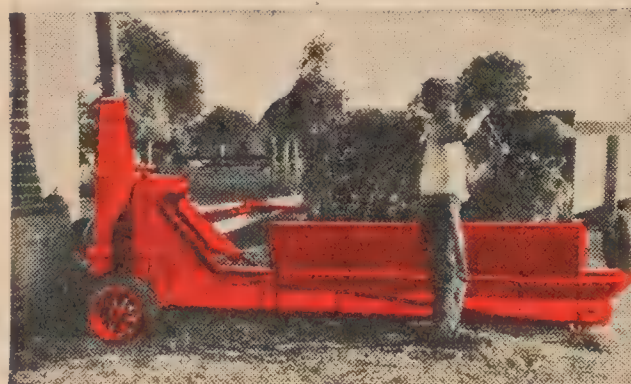
CHOPPED HAY...

For making chopped hay, either fully cured in the field or partly cured for barn finishing, the wind-row pick-up unit does a clean job. The all-steel knife wheel keeps on spinning to clear itself, avoids plugging. Over-running clutch prevents "pushing," lets knife wheel come up to speed before starting travel.



GRASS SILAGE...

The same strong, clean-working windrow pick-up handles hay cut for silage and wilted to the desired degree—enables you to save hay by ensiling when bad weather prevents curing. Cutter-bar unit will be available in limited numbers; it saves still more work where wilting is not needed.



New FORAGE BLOWER

This new Case blower has capacity to keep ahead of forage harvester. It puts up to 30 tons an hour of corn silage into a 60-foot silo when belted to a 3-plow tractor; also works well with 2-plow power. Spring-hinged hopper lets you drive right by—no backing with loads. Ratchet-driven wagon unloader available as an extra.

● The Case 3-way field forage harvester is easy-running—makes good use of 2-plow power, yet has capacity and mechanical strength to use the power of bigger tractors. All three crop units can be hydraulically controlled. With a Case blower and forage harvester you're equipped for all kinds and all forms of forage—whether you put grass or row crops into your silo, whether you cure hay in the field or mow. Send coupon, get full information.

PASTE ON PENNY POSTCARD

Mark machines that interest you; write in margin any others you need; mail to J. I. Case Co., Dept. D-11, Racine, Wis.

☐ Forage Harvester ☐ Trailer-Mower ☐ Light Power Baler
☐ Forage Blower ☐ Tractor Rake ☐ Tractors
☐ Slicer-Baler ☐ Heavy-Duty Baler ☐ Combines

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Revamping an OLD BARN



By Jared Van Wageningen Jr.

A FEW WEEKS ago the Dairy Committee of the Schoharie County Farm Bureau under the leadership of its efficient Manager, "Joe" Pendergast and his assistant, "Bill" Quinn, carried out a stable-inspection tour which in general interest and number participating must be declared an outstanding success. There was a dinner stop at the Lawyersville Community House where about 120 ate a cafeteria lunch of sandwiches, hot dogs, fried cakes and coffee.

The first visit was at the farm of Elmer Collins—this because the past summer he has built him a new barn which shows what can be done when one starts from the ground with all the knowledge which recent years has given us as to what constitutes correct planning. This barn, 110x38 feet, has tie-stalls for 40 milkers along with the necessary calf pens and box stalls. By accepted standards, a width of 38 feet is 2 or 4 feet wider than is economically advisable but Elmer feels that he wants room enough for his cows and space enough so that he is not obliged to cramp his style when he does his chores.

Ventilation Cures Dampness

The long motor cavalcade then halted at the farm of Claus Moldenhauer to see what could be done for a stable which had long suffered from wet and dripping ceilings and side walls. With the advice and assistance of the County Agricultural Engineer, John Scofield, a system of ventilating fans has been installed which Claus says has entirely corrected the old difficulty. In addition the visitors saw a bull pen which provides both convenience and safety in dealing with that most troublesome member of the dairy barn family.

A dairy tour of Schoharie County can hardly afford to by-pass the farmstead of Floyd M. Holmes & Sons. The big, dignified gray stone house has long been a landmark of the road and below it is the great barn, 210 feet in length with stabling for 140 milkers along with box stalls and bull pens. That is a pretty big operation, but it remains emphatically a family farm. Along with everything else which belongs with such a barn, it has a gutter cleaner and—something still unusual in our section of New York state—a silo unloader. Floyd reports that everything is working well.

From the Holmes' farm, it is only a long mile up the road to a most interesting project on the farm of Julius Gordon and Son. The father a good many years ago was cited as a Master Farmer by *American Agriculturist*. His son "Chet" (for Chester) may in theory be only the junior partner but I suspect that these days he is really the driving power behind the very ambitious venture. On this farm there has just been finished what is probably the most complete demonstration of the theory and practice of "pen-stabling" to be found in the state of New York. Chester himself is a product of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture with a boy's energy and enthusiasm and if there be such a thing as a "trailblazer", then he with his great new barn and

big trench-silo is making dairy history.

The tour turned in at our place for the one reason that during the past summer we did a pretty complete revamping of the stables in a barn which by no stretch of courtesy can be called new, and which according to modern standards of stable construction was a long way from what it ought to be. Our present barn was built 55 years ago and it replaced a conglomeration of old structures which I think for general craziness of arrangement would be hard to equal anywhere, any time.

Fifty odd years ago photography was not as casually practiced as today, so unfortunately we have no picture of it but even now with my mind's eye, I can see it as clearly as I saw it that May morning in 1895 when, the cows having been turned out to pasture, a half dozen carpenters swarmed over it as a wrecking crew. Here is an inventory of what they found. There was a cow-barn 60x30 with a lean-to along one side. There was a sheep barn of the same dimensions but without the lean-to. The two barns were forty feet apart and there was a shed connecting the two. This shed had a length-wise feeding alley with pens for colts on one side and sheep on the other. Then from the end of the cow-barn a separate stable extended out for forty feet so that the whole nondescript structure from one end to the other was just 200 feet long.

Under the sheep barn was a deep root-cellar. In the middle third of the past century, root crops were as popular as grass-silage is now. Each barn had a cupola with a weather vane. On the cow barn it was a golden calf and on the other a ram with a golden fleece—the two of them perpetually facing into the wind.

Too Narrow

When we built our present barn, we made two very fundamental mistakes which vexed us for many years and which seemed almost irremediable. The first was in trying to salvage timber from the old buildings. The wrecked structures had a lot of heavy cross beams thirty feet long and we used these in the new building thus restricting the width to that dimension. This was a pretty sad mistake but possibly excusable because a half century ago the dimensions and general plans for a cow stable were not so well standardized as today. Now we know that it needs 34 to 36 feet of width if you are to have two feeding alleys and mangers and cow beds and then an alley wide enough to drive through with a tractor and manure spreader.

The other mistake was serious enough although it was quite in conformity with the general recommendations of fifty odd years ago which greatly emphasized the advantages of the "basement" barn, meaning thereby a barn sunk in the ground to about half the height of the stable. The only advantage is warmth in severe weather and coolness in midsummer. Everything else about the basement idea is wrong.

Our old barn was set on a foundation

(Continued on Page 29)



Letters to the Editor



OLD FASHIONED HUSKING BEE

I THINK I can say something about old-fashioned husking bees, but maybe they are not as old as some people have attended.

We have had a few ourselves. First, we picked the corn in the field by hand, then we brought it to the barn and piled it in the middle of the barn floor, leaving room on both sides for the huskers who were, of course, both male and female. When a red ear of corn was found by one of the boys, the girls commenced to squeal and run. Today, I doubt if many people know what a red ear of corn means.

While the husking bee was going on the women were preparing refreshments. The menu usually consisted of 4 or 5 pots of baked beans, brown bread or white bread, pies, cakes and doughnuts, coffee and pickles. Over 100 persons were often fed at one of these husking bees. And they knew how to eat too!

At one of our husking bees we served the following: 25 pumpkin pies, 6 big loaves of cake, 12 or 15 dozen doughnuts, and 4 or 5 pots of beans. After everyone had eaten they all joined in some old-fashioned square dances. Two of these were called "Lady of the Lake" and "Boston Fancy."

We always planted the "King of the Corn Field." In Maine this is done by saving the best ears for next year's planting. — *George A. Marr, Pownall, Maine.*

INTERESTED WIFE

I WAS much interested to see in *American Agriculturist* a picture of an FFA president receiving an award in the National Chapter Contest. My husband, Charles F. Hess, is the "Ag" teacher at Mansfield Senior High School.

The Mansfield, Pa., FFA Chapter has been entered in the National Chapter contest the last two years. In 1948 the group received the Bronze Emblem Award (3rd) for the work they did in 1947-48.

In 1949 the group received the Silver Emblem Award (2nd) for their 1948-49 work. They have already entered the contest for 1950 with the hope, I believe, of getting a Gold Award or first place award.

Also, at the Harrisburg Farm Show the same group of boys received a second place plaque in the State Project contest. We are particularly proud of this because our boys, with one "Ag" teacher, placed only four points behind the first place school. That school was Trinity High with a much larger enrollment and three full-time "Ag" instructors.

I thought you might be interested to know we do things down on this end too.

I hope you can read this letter as I am recovering from an attack of polio and it is hard for me to write legibly. — *Mrs. Charles F. Hess, Mansfield, Pa.*

Editor's Note: We had no trouble in reading the letter. We think Charles is lucky to have a wife who takes such a keen interest in his work. We hope the boys will get busy and win that Gold Award.

— A.A. —

"You Can't Eat Grass" is the title of a profusely illustrated booklet about our livestock industry. Copies of it are available from the Public Relations Committee, *American National Livestock Association*, Ellensburg, Washington.

Irrigation News

WEATHER:

Make your own!

FROM ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

VOL. 1 NO. 2

NORTHERN EDITION • APRIL, 1950



Nine Years of Bumper Crops Make Sprinkler Irrigation a "Must" with Wisconsin Farmer

Rice Lake, Wisc.—To M. F. Mommsen, of the Lazy A. Ranch, irrigation means profit. For nine years his portable sprinkler irrigation equipment has helped him produce record yields of top-grade crops.

Potatoes and rutabagas have the largest acreages at the Lazy A. "These two crops", Mommsen says, "have doubled and tripled in yield in the average season because of irrigation". In 1944 he ran a test, using identical plantings, "comparing irrigated potatoes which yielded 400 bu. per acre of good quality potatoes, with unirrigated... running 135 bu. of low-grade potatoes". Since then, his irrigated



M. F. Mommsen, at right with samples of his increased rutabaga crop, grown under sprinkler irrigation.

yields have topped 500 bu. per acre.

The Lazy A Ranch uses portable sprinkler irrigation equipment outfitted with lightweight, long-lasting aluminum pipe. "I would not think of going back to growing crops without irrigation equip-

ment", Mommsen adds. "And since aluminum lightweight pipe has been available, irrigating is the job our workers like the best of any." Mommsen purchased his equipment from the Moulton Irrigation Company of Withrow, Minnesota.

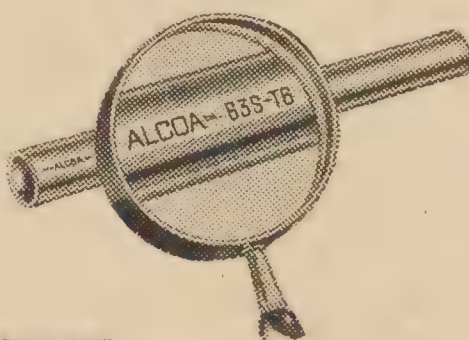
Take a "Rain Check" on those April Showers!

The first thing you'll need for successful sprinkler irrigation is an adequate, dependable, nearby source of satisfactory water. Usually natural streams or lakes will do. But sometimes they dry up during prolonged droughts. So many farmers have built 3 to 5-acre artificial ponds on their land to "save" spring rains. With your own reservoir, you're pretty sure to have plenty of water to irrigate crops during the dry summer months.

Irrigates Only Twice, Gets Four Times As Much Hay

Up near Ravenna, Michigan, a farmer bought a portable sprinkler system to irrigate cherries, strawberries and potatoes. Then he decided to try it on his brome-alfalfa pasture, too. During July and August he irrigated twice, using two inches of water each time. Look what happened! The irrigated brome-alfalfa mixture weighed *four times* as much as the unirrigated, and stood three times as high.

PICK THE PIPE THAT'S PORTABLE!



LIGHTWEIGHT, LONG-LASTING

ALCOA

ALUMINUM IRRIGATION PIPE



"SPRINKLINGS"

Since Alcoa irrigation pipe is so smooth inside, water flows through it with little resistance—requires less pumping power.

* * *

For overtree irrigation, sprinklers are mounted on aluminum risers as high as 20 feet.

* * *

An Ohio farmer reports: "We have irrigated sweet corn and, besides taking off nearly double the number of ears, every ear is a beauty. No nubbins!"

* * *

Alcoa aluminum pipe is made of alloy 63S-T6, a tough, heat-tempered metal designed to stand up under severe usage.

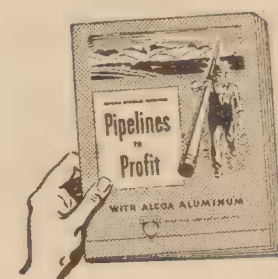
* * *

For local help in planning your sprinkler irrigation system, contact your county agent, state agricultural college, or reputable irrigation equipment supplier.

Aluminum Pipe Easy to Move Keeps Labor Costs Down

Moving your portable sprinkler irrigation system from one setting to another is a simple chore when it's equipped with Alcoa aluminum pipe. One man can carry two—or even more—sections at a time, because aluminum pipe weighs only about 1/3 as much as steel. Sections most commonly used are 20 to 30 ft. in length and 2 to 6 in. in diameter. Because of the light weight of aluminum, pipe diameters up to 8 inches are entirely practical. Quick-latching flexible couplings, fitted to the ends of pipe sections, make it easy to join or disconnect them—allow pipelines to conform to sloping or rolling ground.

Free Booklet Answers Many Questions About Irrigation



Would you like to know more about portable sprinkler irrigation systems? How they are making farms more profitable? What equipment is needed? How to install a system? How much a system costs? Something about sources of water?

These and many other questions are answered in this 32-page book, "Portable Sprinkler Pipelines to Profit". It's free; mail coupon today.

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

2186D Gulf Building Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Please send me "Portable Sprinkler Pipelines to Profit".

Name _____

Address (or RFD No.) _____

City (or Town) _____

State _____



Sez Zeke: "I'm proud of my family as we walk along Main
All dressed like a million—thanks to BLENN on my grain!"

New Process
Blenn
Swift's
Specialized Crop Maker

Zeke likes to live in style. He knows that BLENN, Swift's specialized crop maker, helps make him the needed cash. There is no doubt that this superior plant food does earn extra money for growers of corn and other grains. A normal application means an investment of \$4 to \$5 an acre . . . but the increased yield New Process BLENN can give makes it a mighty profitable investment. This modern plant food actually lowers the cost of production per bushel. It helps to grow more from each acre you plant.

One thing that makes modern BLENN a better plant food is the new process used to manufacture it. Developed by Swift, this *exclusive* manufacturing method gives BLENN exceptional uniformity. First, complete mechanical mixing—then, complete chemical processing.

Like all Swift's Plant Foods, BLENN is now more uniform in four important ways: 1) uniform blending, mixing, curing; 2) uniform freedom from caking, lumping, bridging; 3) uniform distribution through your machines; 4) uniform feeding of your crop throughout the entire season.

Use BLENN as a growth-promoting food for your grain. You'll get bigger yields, better crops. Order all you need of this modern plant food right away. See your Authorized Swift Agent about BLENN today!

SWIFT & COMPANY

Plant Food Division
Chicago 9, Ill.



Buy at the sign of the RED STEER

A Good Steer

Never make the mistake of thinking that a good commercial plant food, like BLENN, can do the *whole* job of increasing your crop yields. You also need a good soil management program. That calls for lime where needed—good rotations that include a legume—erosion control—good seed—drainage, if necessary, and good tillage. Remember to plow under barnyard manures and green manures.

* * *

America's greatest crop is probably our most neglected crop. We do mean *pasture* grass. It's relatively easy to turn a fair to poor pasture into a good one. Try an application of BLENN and watch for results.

Just listen to some of the results others are getting with BLENN.

"In 15 years of farming I have used many plant foods. Last year I found the answer to my plant food 'wants' . . . Swift's BLENN increased my yields by 10% per acre. Such an increase is high, as I have always followed good cultural practices. It's proof to me that BLENN is a superior plant food for grain."

Leon Hill, Sandy Lake, Pa.

* * *

FREE! We will gladly send you a 16-page booklet that gives the facts about BLENN. It's a real opportunity to cash in on the experience others have had with this specialized crop-maker. Write to Plant Food Division, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Ill., and ask for it.



Growing Early Sweet Corn That's Free from Worms

By WILLIAM HARRY

County Agricultural Agent, Columbia County, N. Y.

IF SWEET CORN brings \$2.00 per 100 ears it will pay to dust to control corn borers." So says L. A. Carruth of the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station. Usually at the Menands market near Albany, the earliest clean sweet corn will bring from \$4.00 to \$6.00 a hundred; for wormy corn a grower is lucky if he gets 50 cents to \$1.00. A few bags of early worm-free corn will pay the cost of control and leave a profit.

There are various angles to controlling the corn borer. If all farmers would plow under the stubble completely before May 15 it would help greatly, but if one field in the neighborhood is left, there will be plenty of moths to infest a big area.

In the Hudson Valley and some other areas, sweet corn harvested in July and early August cannot escape the ravages of the corn borer. Some untreated fields are a total loss. By planting in late May or early June much of the injury can be prevented because the corn is not at the right stage when the moths are ready to lay eggs, and the corn is harvested before the second generation borers get in their work. However, it is the early corn which brings the money.

Spraying or dusting with DDT or a new product called Ryania is a third method of control and the principal one I will discuss. It can be used with success, particularly on high-priced, early sweet corn.

Dusting or spraying is usually started in June when the corn is at least 12" high. In some counties where it is important, the county agent will issue a warning to dust or spray; in other cases growers watch the corn plants, sometimes dusting when egg clusters are found on every other plant; sometimes when pinhole injury by the worms on the leaves is noticeable. In the Hudson Valley the date for the first application varies from June 8 to 21.

Egg Laying

The borer spends the winter as a larva or caterpillar in a corn stalk left in the field, in the corn stubble or possibly in weeds in the field or along its borders. Many borers perish during the winter, but, since one moth can lay 400 eggs, only a few need survive for a liberal infestation. In May it spins itself a cocoon and changes into a brown pupa. In a few weeks the moths emerge from the pupae and egg laying begins.

The eggs are laid in shingle-like clusters usually underneath the leaf. Early in the season the eggs are most often found on the lowest leaves, even those that are somewhat ragged. Sharp eyes are needed because the egg clusters are easily confused with thin mud splatters. Later eggs may be found anywhere on the corn plant.

When the eggs hatch, the tiny borers feed on the leaves, then crawl to the whorl of leaves and feed on the developing tassel. If you find pinholes in the corn leaf, unwind the whorl carefully and look for the black headed worms about an eighth of an inch long. After feeding in the tassel, the larvae move down the corn plant to burrow into the stalk or ear. Once the borer is in the stalk or ear, it is too late to kill it with insecticides.

The cost of material for spraying is usually less than for dusting. Two pounds of DDT wettable powder costing about 80 cents is enough to spray an acre once. Forty pounds of 5%

DDT dust, enough for an acre, costs about \$2.00. Ryania is somewhat more expensive but also more effective. Some growers get excellent control by alternating use of the two materials. Stalks dusted with DDT should not be fed to cattle; Ryania is perfectly safe.

A Valatie, N. Y. grower who seldom has to throw out an ear of corn, dusts whenever there is no wind, whether there is a dew or not. Corn does not need to be wet when dust is applied. Mid-day dusting has another advantage; the stalks are warm and will bend without breaking when the tractor is driven over them. This grower sets the duster nozzles carefully directing the dust into the whorls of the corn, then he drives the tractor slowly enough to put on forty to fifty pounds of dust per acre. He stops and checks now and then to see that the dust is going into the whorls and leaf axils. Five days later he puts on a second dust. Four applications are usually needed five days apart. Occasionally a fifth application may be necessary if egg laying continues longer than usual.

Success from Perseverance

Experienced growers say that keeping strictly to this *five day* interval is necessary for good control. If the interval is more than five days borers will hatch and get into the corn before the next dust is put on. Also, new growth is unprotected.

The home gardener can have clean corn, too. It is easy to dust a garden patch with a good knapsack duster. Control will be even better than in the field.

On Long Island, in the Hudson Valley, and in some other areas where there are two generations of corn borers a year, the eggs for the second generation are laid in early August, and the corn that matures in September may be very wormy. It is difficult to control this generation in large fields because the corn is so high that machines used for dusting will usually break down the stalks. Some trials have been made of airplane application of dust and this method of application may grow.

It has been definitely established that housewives are not anxious to buy wormy corn which contains the European corn borer, or corn ear worms, the control of which is another story.

It is by no means true that the control of the European corn borer on sweet corn will be profitable in every case, but it is certain that sweet corn so wormy that it isn't worth picking can never be profitable.



"Gawsh, you scared me. I thought it was my wife!"

Successful Fruit Growing Depends on Orchard Soil Culture

By E. STUART HUBBARD

President, New York State Horticultural Society

SUCCESSFUL fruit growing must depend largely upon the soil management in the orchard. The deeper, better drained soils show the results of poor management more slowly or less frequently than the shallow soils underlaid with rock or hardpan. But, even our best soils, in time, become lacking in humus and in the living quality essential for the production of fruit of the finest quality and flavor.

In fact, it would seem that many of our problems of stippen, brown core, internal cork, internal breakdown, storage scald and weak tissue, as well as abnormal dropping and lack of color, increase as our soils become less normal in humus content and organic quality and as their chemical and physical conditions deteriorate. There are indications that fungus diseases and sucking insects are more difficult to control under these abnormal conditions.

A Normal Soil

In order to secure or maintain normal orchard soils and to revive depleted soils, it is necessary to know what constitutes a normal soil for fruit trees, the type of soil condition in which our fruit species have evolved and survived through countless generations.

We find that in nature the most healthy growth, the best development and the longest life occur with those trees that grow in certain types of soils in association with a variety of other species; and with a soil cover undisturbed by fire or by overgrazing by heavy animals.

In such a soil cover, the leaves and debris from neighboring trees and plants and the excrement and remains of animals and insects provide plant food in a digested, blended form. It is derived from soil minerals from various depths depending upon the varied ability of many plant species and many forms of animal life to break down soil minerals, absorb them and make them available in decaying root or surface litter.

In nature's processes such soil is kept in good condition of drainage and aeration; moisture is absorbed and retained; there are no abrupt variations in available nitrates and other food elements, except in extreme drought or flood or when disastrous freezes damage wood cells to prevent normal sap flow.

Adding Humus

Some 20 years ago we found our orchard soils low in humus following intensive tillage for many years. Lack of summer moisture in most seasons ruled out the growth of heavy cover crops or sod as a means of building organic matter, both under the trees and in the open. It seemed wise, therefore, to bring organic materials into the orchard and to use all available fertilizer funds for mulch and manure. Some orchards were so lacking in humus that we broadcast five tons of hay mulch to the acre beyond the branches to encourage sod as well as tree growth. Mulch was not put beneath the trees until the broadcast mulch had disappeared, replaced by a rich sod self-seeded from the clovers,

grasses and weeds from the mulch and the sod. This delay lessened fire hazard.

We soon found that this treatment quickly changed the quality and texture of the soil. There was no water run off or erosion, even on steep slopes, and there was less drought injury. Wild White, red and alsike clover came in automatically when we used limestone and phosphate.

The type and quality of twig growth changed, as did the color, firmness and flavor of the fruit. More plentiful fruit spurs with shorter terminals gave more regular fruiting.

When moderate, occasional applications of manure have been made on the sod, the trees and fruit have responded splendidly and the sod has gained in vigor.

One broadcast mulch application is usually sufficient to revive the natural soil processes so that the mowings left where they fall, plus occasional light manure dressings, maintain a good growth of sod and tree.

Orchard Grass Sod

Fearing depletion of wild bees and insects, helpful in pollinating not only apples but also other fruit and field plants, we have attempted to shift from clovers to orchard grass by disking the sod, broadcasting seed and following with the cultipacker. This has been quite successful. We like orchard grass because: 1. It is deep-rooted; 2. It brings up lower soil elements to become available for surface roots; 3. It penetrates the plow sole, thus aiding drainage and aeration; 4. It occupies only part of the surface, thus leaving spaces mulched by the decaying side growth and mowings, permitting the tree roots to come to the surface for air and for plant food; 5. It grows rapidly in the spring, pumping out excess water while growing less vigorously in the summer; 6. It remains green, causing less danger from fire. It is well named "Orchard Grass."

After many years of such treatment, orchards settle down to a normal type of growth, productivity and quality of fruit.

Some growers apply a moderate depth of mulch under the trees annually so as to maintain a depth of two to four inches. In such cases, earthworms persist in spite of spray materials, and forest cover conditions are approximated. This is especially so when a variety of mulch materials from different species of deep and shallow rooted grasses and legumes is used. When mulch materials are from fertilized, limed fields, a normal balanced supply of food elements is maintained in the mulch residues which are broken down and blended by the earthworms and other soil organisms. Dolomite limestone may be used to neutralize the effect of sulphur or other spray materials. It is interesting to note, however, that a mulch cover on a good sod acts as a buffer between chemicals, heat and cold, excess moisture or extreme drought, and the roots of trees, soil organisms and available minerals.

By keeping ever in mind the conditions natural to fruit trees we can plan our operations to approximate them, watching the trees for indications of lack or excess of nitrogen or other elements or factors.



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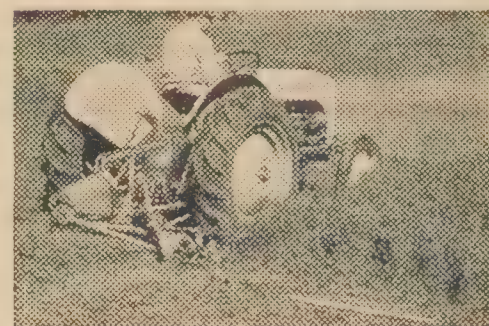
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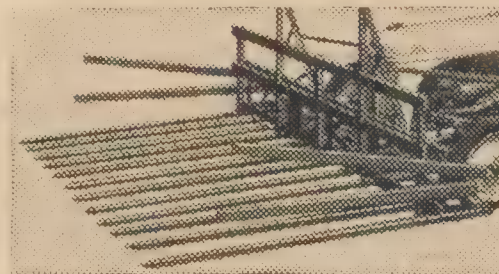
New! Dearborn Heavy Duty Side Delivery Rake (Shown above)

Has 8 ft. raking width, produces approximately 30 acres per day of well formed, quick drying windrows. Gentle on hay, due to new tooth action and smaller angle of the reel to windrow. Full floating reel is lifted, lowered by Ford Tractor Hydraulic Touch Control.



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Dearborn Sweep Rake

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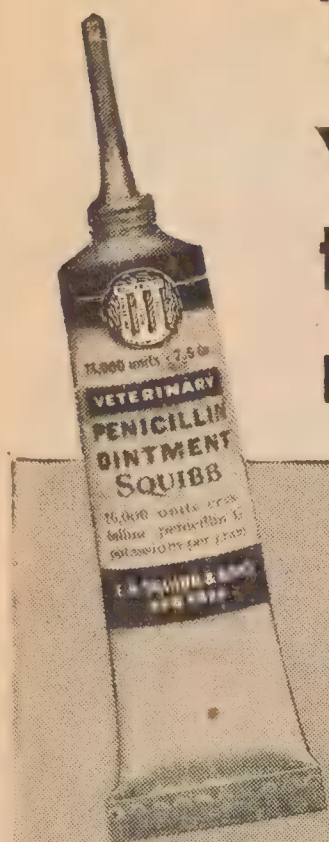
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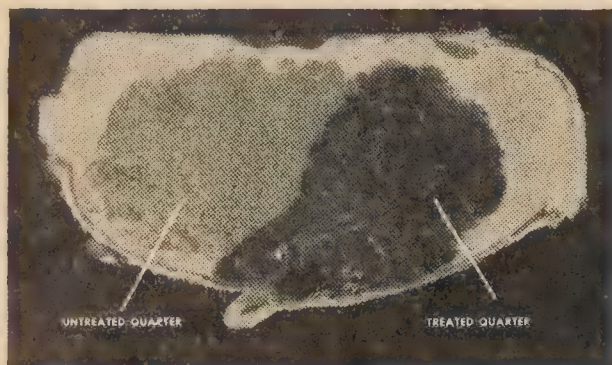
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Pen Stable Experience Reports

By Jim Hall

IT'S a little better than three years since health authorities decided they would permit the shipment of milk into New York City from a limited number of New York farms on which cows were pen stabled. To date, 83 pen stable dairies have been approved.

With the experience they've had, how do these 83 men like pen stabling? How big are their herds? How much space do they allow per cow? What about cleaning the pen? Have they had more or less mastitis and do they think cows are more apt to have it under pen stable conditions? Does production drop or disease increase with sudden temperature drops?

We have answers to the above questions from 43 of the men operating approved New York City pen stables. Some have housed cattle in pens for 25 to 30 years but most have had just a little less than three years' experience.

The penned herds range in size from 8 to 75 cows, averaging 27.4. Cows have anywhere from 70 feet of space each for some Jersey herds, up to 300 feet in some barns where they plan to increase the herd. More than half the pens are completely cleaned out only once a year—in the spring. A few clean out the pens as many as four times during the winter.

Less Mastitis

Four of the men have always had pen stables and could give no comparison but of the 39 who have had both types of housing, 36 or 92.3% have had less mastitis, two have found it about the same and one had more but doesn't blame it on loose housing. When asked if they thought there was more apt to be mastitis in a pen stable, every man except one said, "No." The exception said that whether cows were in pen or stanchion, the incidence of mastitis largely depended on the management of the farmer himself.

None reported any increase in disease and only 12 said there was any drop in production due to quick drops in temperature. Of these 12, several added that the drop wasn't any more than they would have experienced in conventional type barns.

The following reports are from individual operators who have taken time to pass along to other *American Agriculturist* readers, their own opinions of pen stabling after several years' experience:

First Approved Pen Stable

H. R. Sanford of Bath, Steuben County, has stabled his Lyon Homestead dairy in a pen for 27 years. His was the first pen stable dairy approved for shipment to New York and he has this to say about it:

"I found 27 years ago that I was having too much bag injury. A cow would step on teats next to her and bang! a quarter went. So then I tried keeping cows in stanchions only while eating grain and silage and being milked, and let them out in the loafing pen the rest of the time. The pen has feed racks all around the outside, running water, plenty of windows and a big door on one side to control temperature. I find it takes about twice as much bedding in order to have a dry, deep bed but even on zero days it is pure happiness for the cows lying deep in a dry bed.

"I do not recall a single case of mastitis since changing over but did find that horns and pen stabling do not work. I've had some nasty work from horns, but once removed from a boss cow there's no more damage from her.

"Production in my registered Jerseys has increased from Record Club test average of 264 pounds of fat to a 1949 pure breed dairy cattle diploma of 479

pounds average. I don't claim pen stabling has done it all but it has given me a healthier herd which has been a big factor in this gain. I hold an accredited herd certificate for TB and an approved herd certificate for Bangs; and just yesterday the State vet was here and checked all cows for mastitis and never found a suspicious quarter. It's pen stabling for me as long as I keep cows."

30 Years Experience

G. Ralph Buckland of Perry, Wyoming County, has had a pen stable 30 years and says the nearest approach he's had to mastitis is a little thick milk occurring every three or four years. He has a production drop when real cold weather comes along but believes it might be caused by the fact that at milking time they empty the pen because they have stanchions enough to hold all the cows at once. "The empty pen cools off too much during milking time in zero weather but the cows stay healthy regardless. We like to leave a good space, well-bedded for the cows to lie in and we clean out often in front of the feed rack. We pick a nice day about 3 times a year to completely clean the pen—I feel sorry for the fellows who have to clean out every day regardless of weather."

Healthier in Pen Stable

Robert O. Knapp and Sons at Preble, Cortland County, have both a pen stable and a conventional barn. They say, "We have to be much more careful with management in the conventional barn. Cows are healthier in the pen stable."

(Continued on Page 15)

SETS NEW AYRSHIRE LIFETIME RECORD

A 16-year-old Ayrshire cow, Delchester Audacious Netty 2nd, owned by William H. Ashton, Edgemont, Pa., has set a new all-time lifetime record in both milk and fat for the Ayrshire breed in the United States as her cumulative total reached 204,054 lbs. of 3.93% milk and 8020 lbs. of fat in 4536 days, of which 2118, to be exact, were on a three time daily milking schedule.

These credits place Audacious Netty 2nd above Strathglass Lucky Puff, the former fat champion that has cumulative credits of 189,846 lbs. of 4% milk



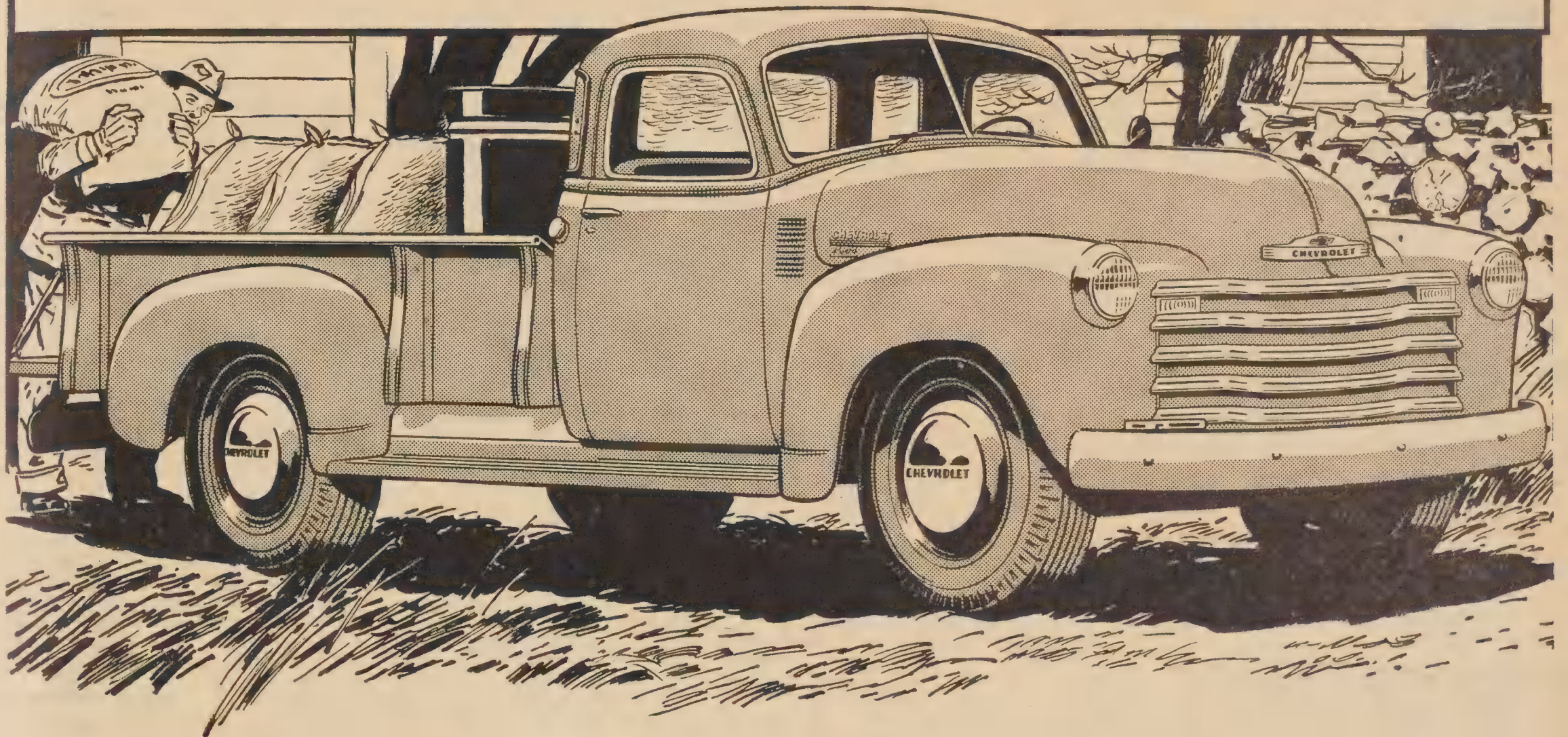
Delchester Audacious Netty 2nd has set an all-time U. S. lifetime record for Ayrshire breed.

and 7598 lbs. of fat. "Netty" also displaces Barclay's Betty, former record milk producer with 201,457 lbs. milk and 6881 lbs. fat.

Bred and developed in Ashton's Delchester herd, "Netty 2nd" is the dam of nine registered daughters and two sons. Her seven tested progeny (six daughters and one Approved son) have given their dam an Approved rating with an average of 9269 lbs. 4.03% milk, M. E. 2x, 305 days.

At twelve years of age, this grand matron actually produced 18,718 lbs. of 4.01% milk and 750 lbs. of fat in 305 days on two milkings daily.

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"In five years, including two wet years and one scorcher, we've always filled our silos—with DeKalb."—C. J. Marsh, Ontario county.



"It's heavy. It's good feed. It's easy to handle. DeKalb silage corn can't be beat in this area."—Erich Cottrell, Seneca co.



"I like DeKalb Hybrid corn for silage because of its nice broad green leaves. There's real feed in DeKalb silage."—S. T. Hall, Dutchess co.



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Control Weeds with Chemicals

By J. D. VanGELUWE and A. J. TAFURO

TODAY chemical weed control offers opportunities for bigger yields at lower costs. Many of the earlier problems have been solved by careful experimental work. One new tool has been the use of radioactive tracers by which the absorption of a material such as 2,4-D and its movement through the plant can be traced.

The use of ester forms of 2,4-D produced injury to test tomato plants 48 hours after application up to 192 feet from the sprayed field as tested last summer by the writers. This work is good evidence that the amine salt forms are safer to use near to susceptible crops than ester forms of 2,4-D.

Sweet and Field Corn

Application of 2,4-D can be made after planting but before any corn breaks through the soil. This is referred to as a pre-emergence treatment. This type of spray will control weeds and early annual grasses until corn gets 3" to 6" high, and avoid one or two cultivations when the corn is small. Injury from cultivation at this stage is always a factor. Use 1 lb. of the salt form of 2,4-D per acre; if annual grasses are a problem 1½ lbs. can be applied.

In years when weeds are a serious problem, a pre-emergence treatment can be followed by a post-emergence treatment if necessary. 2,4-D can be applied to corn from 3" up to 1 foot high and at these heights the spray can be directed over the corn plants to cover the entire field. Spray should be applied when weeds are small and actively growing. Applications of ½ lb. of salt form of 2,4-D per acre should be used, and, whenever weeds are a problem, yield increases can nearly always be measured even if slight injury can be seen on the corn. Many growers have reported that they have successfully controlled weeds in corn with increased yields by using 2,4-D. Sweet corn such as Seneca Dawn, North Star and the very early maturing varieties should not be sprayed with 2,4-D since they are very susceptible to 2,4-D injury.

Small Grains (Not Seeded)

Chemical weed control in small grains, not seeded, offers the simplest and safest crop for using 2,4-D; mustard and most other weeds no longer need be a problem in non-seeded grains. In the past four years, 2,4-D used in spring grain (not seeded) has given little or no injury to grain and in most cases yields were increased. Spray should be applied when the grain is 3" to 6" high, or fully tillered, up until two or three days before boot stage, at a rate of ½ lb. of salt form of 2,4-D per acre. If mustard is the only problem, ¼ lb. of salt form of 2,4-D could be used if the spray is applied when weeds are small. Most effective "kill" of weeds is obtained when weeds are small and actively growing.

In some cases "hard to kill" weeds such as thistles are a problem and it may be necessary to "spot treat" these areas with higher concentrations of 2,4-D. This should be done only in the areas of the fields where the "hard to kill" weeds are present.

For fall planted grains, not seeded, application of 2,4-D should be made in the spring only, since injury may occur when treated in the fall.

Grains (Seeded to Legumes)

Many seeded grain fields throughout the Northeast have a serious mustard problem. 2,4-D has given good results particularly with grain seeded to ladino, medium red, mammoth red and

alsike clovers. Alfalfa and sweet clover are more susceptible to 2,4-D than the other legumes mentioned. Seeded grain crops severely infested with mustard can be treated with low concentrations of ¼ lb. of the salt form of 2,4-D when mustard is in full bloom and grain fully headed, at least beyond the soft dough stage.

It is suggested that the spraying of seeded grains be tried on a limited acreage since some reduction in the legume stand may occur, more particularly with alfalfa. Past experience has shown that legume stands recover when spray is applied at the proper time with the proper concentrations of the salt form (not ester) of 2,4-D. Application should be made with a low volume of not more than 4 to 5 gallons per acre. A slight reduction of stand of legumes may occur, but with an infestation of mustard severe enough to warrant spraying, legume stands are seriously affected by weed competition.

Potatoes

Applying a chemical herbicide as a pre-emergence treatment on potatoes has given excellent control of weeds with no injury to potatoes. Controlling early weeds and grasses is a costly production item and early cultivation in practically all cases will damage the young plants. For the past four years, Sinox General, a dinitro material has given excellent control of weeds on many different soil types and under various extremes of climatic conditions and in most cases yields were increased.

Application should be made after planting and about two or three days before any vines break through the soil. Three pints of Sinox General with five gallons of diesel oil per acre can be applied at a total volume spray from 25 to 125 gallons per acre according to equipment used. Conventional potato spraying equipment can be used since this material can readily be cleaned from the spray equipment. This material can be applied to any soil types, except muck soils.

In many cases a pre-emergence treatment can control weeds without cultivation until hilling time.

Brush Control

Woody plants in many cases are a serious problem on farms since they take valuable acreage out of production. 2,4-D in previous years was used with success on some species of woody plants, but many species were not successfully controlled. For the past four years mixtures of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T have been tested with good results and today are being sold commercially. Best results can be expected when these chemical brush killer mixtures are used at the time the brush is in the full leaf stage. Brush should be sprayed when

(Continued on Page 14)



The Question Box

How does a grass mixture for lawns differ from one intended for meadows or pastures?

Seedsman generally agree that a lawn seeding mixture should contain at least 55% by weight of grasses and clovers that make a turf; in other words, spread by root stalks. If you try to save money when you buy seed for a new lawn you will get a high percentage of grasses such as redtop and timothy which do not make a satisfactory sod.

Where a dairyman is vaccinating calves to control Bang's disease, what is the object of blood testing and selling reactors?

So far as any state program is concerned, the ultimate goal is to eradicate the disease. To do this in any herd it is necessary to dispose of reactors. It is true that some animals may react permanently as a result of the vaccination but there is also the probability that some reactors will spread the disease.

There are, of course, some dairymen who vaccinate without blood testing, but this is a sort of "shotgun" treatment and the herd owner never knows the exact situation in his herd.

What do you consider the best legume to plant with Sudan grass?

The best legume to grow with Sudan grass is soy beans. However, Sudan grass is coarse and difficult to cure even when grown alone, and soy beans are even more difficult to cure than Sudan grass. I would much rather put the mixture in the silo than attempt to cure and bale it.

If you are interested though, the seeding rate per acre should be about one and one-half bushels of soy beans for fifteen pounds of Sudan grass. I don't know of any other legume that you could grow with Sudan grass that would be at all satisfactory from a yield standpoint. A combination of Sudan grass and German millet would be a little easier to cure than straight Sudan grass, but the quality of the hay would not be as good.

You also ask about the difference between sweet Sudan grass and plain Sudan grass. Sweet Sudan grass has a higher sugar content and is considered somewhat more palatable to stock. I doubt if this is too important a point since it is seldom that we have any trouble getting cows to eat ordinary Sudan grass. Sweet Sudan grass is really a cross between sweet Sorgham and ordinary Sudan, and as a result its prussic acid content is somewhat higher than ordinary Sudan. In trials at Cornell the ordinary Sudan has outyielded the sweet and has been ready for grazing sooner after planting. In the South the edge seems to be to sweet Sudan, since they have a longer season.—George H. Serviss.

Do you have an up-to-date schedule of prices to be charged for custom work with farm machines?

The following figures are supplied by C. A. Bratton of Cornell and are the average rates charged by Michigan farmers last year. At least they can serve as a guide.

Operation	Hourly rate	Acre rate	Average per day
Cultivating (2 row)	\$3.00	\$1.00	20
Drilling grain	3.00	1.50	20
Drilling beans (2 row)	2.50	1.75	15
Planting corn (2 row)			
without fertilizer	3.00	1.25	20
with fertilizer	3.00	1.50	17
Planting potatoes (2 row)	4.00	3.50	11
Spraying potatoes	3.00	2.00	—
Mowing hay (6 foot)	2.50	1.25	19
Raking hay (side del.)	2.50	1.25	26
Chopping hay (1 man)	8.00	—	9
Cutting grain (6 foot)	—	2.00	12
Cutting grain (8 foot)	—	3.00	16
Combining grain:			
3 1/2-4 1/2 foot combine	4.50	5.00	8
5 foot combine	5.00	5.00	11
8 foot combine	6.00	5.00	12
Picking corn (1 row)	5.00	5.00	8

Field baling custom rates for hay and straw ranged from 10 to 16 cents per bale. Average machinery rental rates per acre were reported as follows: grain drill \$.65, bean drill \$.75, corn planter \$.85, potato planter \$1.85, lime spreader \$.40. Tractor rentals were \$1.50 per hour for 1 plow and \$2.00 per hour for 2 plows.

—A.A.—

U. S. farmers are now using twice the tonnage of commercial fertilizer used before the war.

LONG DISTANCE ARTIFICIAL BREEDING



—Photo by C. Hadley Smith

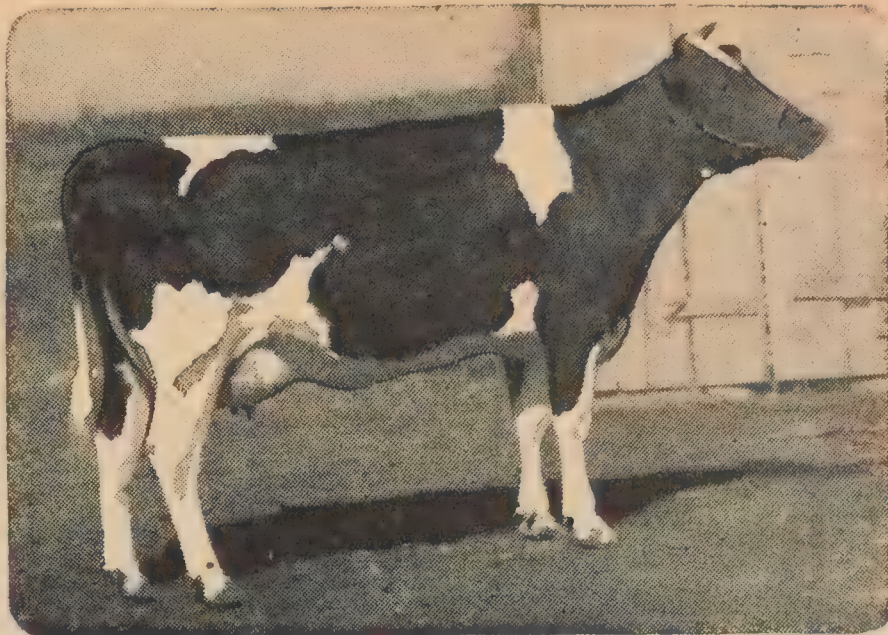
THE most distant shipment of bull semen to leave Ithaca, N. Y. East Hill Airport was flown out on Robinson Airlines Flight 3 last month. It was bound for Boise, Idaho, via air parcel post, special delivery.

The shipment, originated by Lewis S. Bell at his Lawara Farms near Interlaken, N. Y., was scheduled for delivery at the office of the consignor, Orville H. Baldwin, at Eagle, Idaho, a suburb of Boise, at 10 a.m. the next day.

Taken from Glenafton Rag Apple Regent, a Holstein bull five years old,

the semen was placed in vials which were wrapped with two containers of ice and enclosed in a heavy cardboard carton. This type of packaging is adequate for maintaining a temperature of approximately 40 degrees Fahrenheit for about four days.

Witnessing the departure of the record shipment were: left to right, Captain Walter Reed, pilot of the Air Chief transport; Mr. Bell, Lee Wilson, post-office representative receiving the air parcel post special delivery package, and Ralph C. Smith, secretary of the Ithaca Chamber of Commerce.



MINRALTONE HELPS BUILD CHAMPIONS

Here's Crescent Beauty Lady Gloria, All-American Three-Year-Old Heifer of 1949. She's also First Prize, Senior and Grand Champion at the National Cattle Congress, first and Reserve Grand Champion at the International Dairy Exposition, first in open class and Wisconsin Champion Cow at the Wisconsin State Fair, Grand Champion and first for Best Uddered Cow at Waukesha Dairy Show — all in 1949.

Crescent Beauty Holsteins Protected Against

HIDDEN HUNGER*

Crescent Beauty Farm, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., is the home of Allen Hetts' famous Crescent Beauty Holsteins, well known for their excellence — particularly Crescent Beauty Lady Gloria.

Mr. Hetts, owner of the Farm, has been feeding MinRaltone regularly for more than three years. "My entire herd is fed MinRaltone," says Mr. Hetts. "We premix it, to protect them from mineral deficiencies and to help maintain peak condition and reproduction. Our results have been consistently good."

Now is the time to help safeguard your profits and the health and continued productivity of your stock. Follow the lead of successful dairymen — feed MinRaltone to your herd. MinRaltone protects against Hidden Hunger* because it contains 11 essential mineral elements with Vitamin D. Write for free MinRaltone feeding booklet and complete details.

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*HIDDEN HUNGER — Lack of essential mineral elements needed by livestock for sturdy health, rapid growth, peak production and reproduction.

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MINRALTONE
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DRAINS CELLARS, CISTERNS WASH TRAYS, PONDS, etc.

LABAWCO Pump has 1,001 year 'round uses—house, garden, farm. 1800 GPH. 30" high. Uses 3/4 to 1 1/2 HP motor. Does not clog!

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West of Mississippi add 50c.

LABAWCO PUMPS,
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Broadcaster Sizes 3 to 14 ft. up
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As we get older, stress and strain, over-exertion, excessive smoking or exposure to cold sometimes slows down kidney function. This may lead many folks to complain of nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness. Getting up nights or frequent passages may result from minor bladder irritations due to cold, dampness or dietary indiscretions.

If your discomforts are due to these causes, don't wait, try Doan's Pills, a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. While these symptoms may often otherwise occur, it's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief — help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!



With DITHANE on hand you need no other fungicide. DITHANE sprays or dusts, used regularly throughout the season, stop potato blight before it starts!

DITHANE gives you *bonus bushels* too. For DITHANE's safety to foliage, vines and blossoms means potatoes of *finer* quality and *more* of them. In hundreds of side-by-side practical field comparisons, crops sprayed or dusted with DITHANE have outyielded crops treated with other fungicides—usually by 40 to 70 bushels per acre.

Thoroughly proved by thousands of farmers on thousands of acres of potatoes, tomatoes, celery, cantaloupe and other crops, DITHANE sprays and dusts are available from dealers throughout the country. See your dealer soon for your requirements.

FREE:—Send for these illustrated folders; they'll help you grow better crops:—

- AG-3 How to Boost Potato Yields
- AG-2 Insect Control on Fruit and Vegetables
- AG-4 Disease Control on Vegetables, Fruit and Ornamentals
- AG-5 2,4-D Chemicals for Weed Control

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DITHANE is a trade-mark, Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and in principal foreign countries

Spring Crop and Garden Reminders

NITROGEN FOR OATS

WITHIN THE past few years, more emphasis has been placed on mixed fertilizer containing nitrogen for oats. There are sound reasons for this. Varieties of oats we are growing today are much stiffer strawed than old varieties. They are also much more rust resistant. Nitrogen is not only much less likely to cause lodging, but resulting yield increases are much less likely to be limited by rust.

In the absence of rust and serious lodging oats respond well to comparatively heavy applications of nitrogen. Another favorable factor is that Clinton and Mohawk varieties being shorter strawed than old varieties are much less likely to smother the seeding. Heavy use of nitrogen does, though, seem to have an adverse effect on seedings made with the oats.

Not every farmer should use a mixed fertilizer containing nitrogen for oats, but many will find it profitable. It's hard to define just where the dividing line between the use of a moderate amount and little or none should be. Probably the amount of manure applied last year for corn or some other crop is one fairly good guide. If 15 to 20 tons of manure was applied, we would question the use of much nitrogen for oats. If no manure was applied, a fertilizer such as 10-10-10 is likely to be in order. If from eight to 12 tons were applied, fertilizer such as 6-12-6, 6-18-6, 4-12-8 and 5-10-10 would be a good choice.

—George Serviss

—A.A.—

TEN POINT TOMATO PROGRAM

"The production of processing tomatoes in Delaware is one of our most important industries," writes Robert F. Stevens, Extension Horticulturist. For many years, yields in the State have averaged less than 5 tons. If the tomato-growing business is going to be profitable, higher yields must be grown. Stevens outlines the following 10-point production program designed to produce 10-ton yields:

(1) Use good soil; (2) fertilize properly; (3) use starter solutions; (4) space plants close; (5) grade your plants; (6) plant early; (7) control insects; (8) control diseases; (9) pick crop promptly; (10) control weeds.

On fertilization, Mr. Stevens recommends an application of 1,200 lbs. per acre of a 5-10-10 or 4-8-12 fertilizer. This fertilizer should be plowed under just before planting time. This, in his opinion, will give the greatest benefit from the fertilizer and allow the cover crop to reach optimum size.

The value of manure to increase yields is recognized. If poultry manure is used, apply up to 10 tons per acre. Whichever manure is used, supplement with about 600 lbs. of either of the above analyses.

Sidedressing, according to this authority, may be helpful in increasing the size of the fruit and the capacity of the plant to continue producing blossoms and setting fruit. Three hundred lbs. per acre of a 10-0-20 fertilizer applied after a good crop is set will help increase yields further.

—A.A.—

ASPARAGUS IS NOW EASY TO GROW

Asparagus used to be the hardest vegetable to plant and grow; now it is the easiest. All that is necessary for home garden use is to set roots right at the surface just like cabbage or tomatoes and see that the ground isn't left bare around it during the winter; the ideal way is to mulch it right from the start with manure and keep that mulch there all the time. This method of planting is new, but it has been

thoroughly tried and is now beginning to be taught for home garden use at the agricultural colleges. It is not for commercial growers because they use the disk harrow over the bed and therefore must set the plants deep. But it is proving to be a boon to the home garden.—J. A. Eliot.

—A.A.—

FERTILIZERS FOR DRY BEANS

The three most commonly used analyses of fertilizers on beans in New York are 5-10-5, 4-12-4, and 3-12-6. Very few farmers use over 400 lbs. per acre; the average is about 300 lbs. This may be sufficient on land heavily fertilized the previous year, on a good legume sod, and on land heavily manured. However, on soil of low fertility, deficient in organic matter, and on land previously in old sod or small grain, tests indicate that more fertilizer is justified.

Field tests have generally shown that broadcasting before plowing gives better results than broadcasting after plowing. It is never safe to apply fertilizer through the same spout with the seed. Best results are obtained by placing it two inches away from the seed and about two inches deep.

—A.A.—

JUNIOR VEGETABLE GROWERS' CONTEST

The National Junior Vegetable Growers Association has again announced its 1950 program, an important part of which is the annual Production Marketing Contest for members. This contest has been conducted for 10 years and there will be more than 200 awards with a \$500 scholarship going to the national champion.

Contestants plant a vegetable garden, keep careful records on it, and in the meantime make a careful study of marketing procedures. Any young reader who has an interest in this contest can get further details from Professor Grant Snyder, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.

—A.A.—

CONTROL WEEDS WITH CHEMICALS

(Continued from Page 12)

it is less than 6 feet tall and, when it is more than this height it is advisable to cut and spray the stubble to avoid resprouting.

Many of the commercial mixtures of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T used for brush control are made to emulsify in water as a water spray and to mix with diesel oil or kerosene.

Poison ivy has shown better kill when sprayed in mid-summer to early fall, than when sprayed in early spring. Cut stumps can also be treated with the 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T mixtures in diesel oil and can be applied by a knapsack sprayer equipped with a fan nozzle of medium orifice. Cut stumps can be sprayed at any time of the year. Material should be sprayed thoroughly on the tops and sides of stump and you can re-treat the few stumps that may re-sprout the following spring after they come into full leaf. Re-sprouting of stumps is reduced as much as 80% with one application.

Equipment

Chemical weed control equipment for spraying 2,4-D is now readily available. There are many different types and models, ranging all the way from large, trailer-mounted units complete with tank, pump and motor for large operations down to the more economical tractor-mounted equipment available now at very moderate prices. It is no longer necessary to have large acreages to warrant the investment necessary for 2,4-D application equipment.

WE GUARANTEE YOU'LL PICK THESE

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES IN 90 DAYS

FAMOUS GEM EVERBEARING. Stern's takes the risk out of gardening. You'll pick these big juicy strawberries by July—or your money back! Every plant unconditionally guaranteed to bear—will start by July and continue bearing until freezing weather. Big, firm, round berries. Extra juicy, extra rich flavor, very sweet. Make mouth-watering short-cakes, pies, jam, irresistible with cream. Next year and after they'll bear earliest and continue right up to freezing time.

GEM EVERBEARING
Selected highest quality
Thick heavy roots

50 for **\$3.00** 250 for **\$12.00** 1,000 for **\$30.00**

POSTPAID
Fresh plants
shipped from
fields closest
to your home.
Thousands of feeders
on thick fibrous roots.
Stern's plants
produce fast, heavy
crops.

JUNE-BEARING VARIETIES—Guaranteed to grow and bear. Choose from these popular varieties:

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50 for \$2.00, 100 for \$3.50, 250 for \$6.00, 1,000 for \$18.00 postpaid

FAMILY STRAWBERRY GARDEN—GROUP No. 30

An ample supply for the average family—for fresh fruit as well as for canning.

250 plants { 50 each of Gem, Catskill } **only \$8.00** postpaid
{ Premier, Fairfax, Sparkle }

UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE—SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY BACK. Stern's guarantees these plants unconditionally for one full year. If, for any reason, you are not delighted with these quality products, purchase price will be refunded promptly. You need NOT return the plants.

Order NOW for Immediate Delivery. Send Cash or order C.O.D.

STERN'S NURSERIES, DEPT. M, GENEVA, N. Y.

STANLEY'S GROW REPELLENT

The Standard for Over 25 Years
PROTECTS YOUR SEED CORN

from Crows, Pheasants, Blackbirds, Larks, and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests, such as Moles, Gophers, Woodchucks, Squirrels, etc.

(1 quart) enough for 4 bushels seed **\$1.75**
(1 pint) enough for 2 bushels seed **1.00**
(½ pint) enough for 1 bushel seed **.60**

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Unadilla Wood Stave Silos are knitted into one storm defiant unit by hundreds of exclusive Unadilla steel dowels. Only Unadilla gives you the safe "Sure-Grip, Sure-Step" door front system. Doors are—juice-tight, air-tight—and save work, too, because they always open at silage level, never bind. Send for new Catalog and Facts on new, 3-Year Time Payment Plan.

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VEGETABLE PLANTS

Tomato \$2.00, 1000. Varieties: Rutgers, Marglobe, Pritchard, California Wonder Pepper \$4.00, 1000, or 65 100, Hungarian Hot Wax same price. Cabbage, \$1.50, 1000, Copenhagen, Marion Market, Charleston Wakefield, White Bermuda Onion Plants \$1.50, 1000. Porto Rico Sweet Potato Plants \$3.00, 1000.

QUITMAN PLANT COMPANY
QUITMAN — GEORGIA

BERRY PLANTS!

Latham red raspberry, Cumberland blacks, \$3.50; \$5.00. Strawberries: Giant Robinson, Premier \$2.25-100; \$4-200. Hardy, vigorous stock. Fresh dug State certified. Directions included. Free catalog. STEGENGA'S BERRY ACRES, Route 3-S, Ionia, Mich.

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Choice Select Yellow or White Sweet Spanish, Yellow or White Bermudas. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Shipping daily until June. 300, \$1.15; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50; 3000, \$4.25; 6000, \$8.00, prepaid.

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Spring and everbearing varieties.
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STRAWBERRY PLANTS: Fresh Dug. Free Circular.
EUREKA Plant Farm, Bernhards Bay, N. Y.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

PEN STABLE EXPERIENCE REPORTS

(Continued from Page 10)

We have found it advantageous to put some of our larger cows in the pen stable to give them more comfort. We would like to emphasize the fact that we have less digestive and respiratory upsets with our pen stabled cows."

And here are some more ideas from the Knapps: "In summer our cows prefer to spend much time in the barn away from the heat; and in the winter they spend much time sunning themselves in the barnyard. We feel that a well drained and paved barnyard are musts for a pen stable unit.

"If we were to replace any of our units, we would work out a pen stable plan for them. Any good dairyman would be satisfied with units up to 30 cows. With between 30 and 40 cows I don't believe there would be much difference in results comparing pen stables and conventional barns. With more than 40 cows one might begin to have to crowd his cows and find more timid animals which would not produce too well. We feel that we can keep a closer check on heat periods in our pen stable."

Other Opinions

The men reporting here have had good results with loafing pens but we know of some who have given them up after a trial. Mature herds, used to stalls and stanchions, sometimes have difficulty making the adjustment when turned loose in a pen. Pen stabling has been proven good enough in our opinion that it is well worth a trial if you are going to remodel a barn or are setting up a new unit.

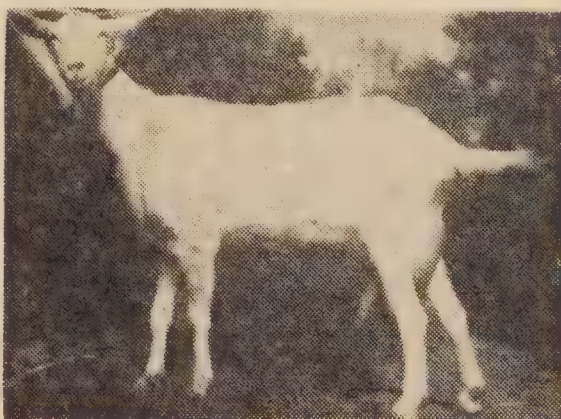
A man with a light, clean, well ventilated barn equipped with proper size, well-bedded stalls, still has a good investment. Results with a herd still depend more on the man than on the type of housing.

— A. A. —

PASTURES

Pasture soils of the Northeast are quite generally in need of lime and fertilizer, according to pasture specialists of the Regional Pasture Laboratory, State College, Pennsylvania. They point out that surface applications of lime and phosphate move into the soil very slowly, thus with little loss from leaching. Enough phosphate to last two or three years can readily be made in one initial application. Although phosphate is more generally deficient than potash, the use of potash is important on soils where the supply is low.

Legumes are particularly sensitive to a deficiency of potash. However, with heavy potash fertilization, both grasses and legumes may use more than required for maximum production. It is believed, therefore, that potash where required should be applied more frequently than phosphorus.



Pinkney Farm's Pincus, a Saanen goat that in her second lactation period produced 1780 pounds of milk. She is bred and owned by Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Horton of Carmel, N. Y.

In commenting on goats Mrs. Horton says that 7 does can be kept at the same cost as one cow, and that 3 good Saanen goats will keep an average family in milk the year round.

"Best Milk Replacement for Calves I have Ever Fed"

says H. C. Lind,
Wauseon, Ohio



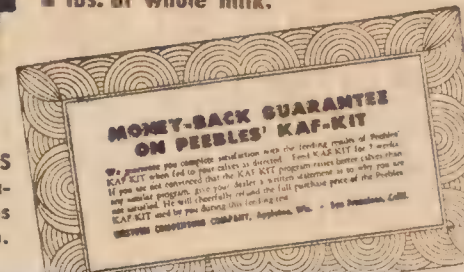
"After using other calf feeds, I quit and was using whole milk. Then I tried Peebles' KAF-KIT. The calves became as nice and slick as when on cows. Calves now being fed KAF-KIT are costing me less than half as much as those I formerly raised on whole milk. They are boned up just as big and have a better structure, with not as much fat. Peebles' KAF-KIT is the best stuff I ever fed!"

Raise "Milk-fed" Calves without Milk. You, too, can save up to 250-500 lbs. of milk per calf by raising your calves on KAF-KIT. You can replace milk safely with KAF-KIT, because it's made of milk — 98% milk serum solids, including milk minerals, milk sugar and milk protein — the most valuable protein known for raising calves. And it's fortified with guaranteed available amounts of Vitamins A, D and Riboflavin. Try KAF-KIT. You, too, can raise better calves at less cost than ever before!

Peebles'
KAF-KIT
(Pronounced CALF-KIT)

98% MILK SERUM SOLIDS plus guaranteed available amounts of Vitamins A, D, and Riboflavin.

One lb. of KAF-KIT replaces
11 lbs. of whole milk.



WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY

World's largest producer of whey products
Appleton, Wis. San Francisco, Calif.

KLEEN-EZEY means SAFETY plus ECONOMY!

SAFETY—

- For safeguarding the quality of your milk.
- For equipment—No injury to metal, plastic or rubber.
- For your hands—Used according to directions, KLEEN-EZEY will not injure the skin.

ECONOMY—

- A little goes a long, long way. Cut your costs. One solution does all three:
Cleans
Sanitizes
Deodorizes

Use KLEEN-EZEY—

It will pay in higher quality milk.

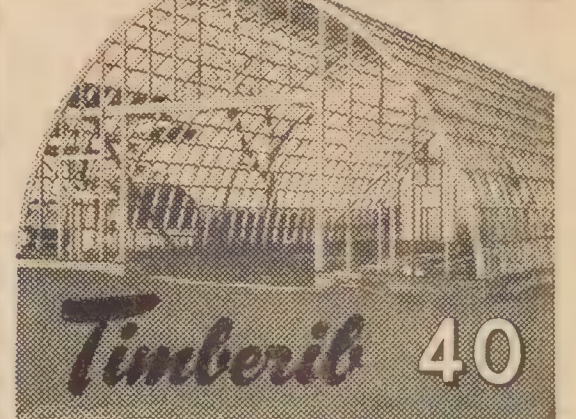
"I got hold of a quart of your KLEEN-EZEY Formula N-8—and gee, it's grand! Please send me —"
Farmer —, Bettendorf, Ia."

FROM A LETTER IN OUR FILES.

KLEEN-EZEY
A PRODUCT OF
LAZARUS LABORATORIES, INC.

137 W. EAGLE ST. BUFFALO 2, N. Y.

40' x 100' Timberib 40 used for implement storage on Oregon farm. Total erection time after foundation was 180 man-hours.



Timberib 40
...the completely packaged building for economical farm use...

You get more usable space at less cost per foot of floor and storage space with Timberib 40 than with other types of construction. Here's why —

- Low cost to buy, low cost to erect, low cost to maintain.
- No posts, supports or braces — only fully usable space.
- Weather proof, rust proof. Requires no painting.
- Four times as strong as nailed rafters, will last a lifetime.

Timberib 40 package includes metal cover, sheathing, framing, metal windows, doors, louvers, hardware and nails.

If you are contemplating a cattle barn, granary, loafing shed, milking parlor, implement shed or utility building, ask us for complete information on the Timberib 40. No obligation.

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Sheds ☐ Poultry Houses ☐

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SULFAMETHAZINE

Poultry Drinking Water SOLUTION 12.5%

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■ This time-tested product saves poultrymen millions of dollars annually by effectively controlling outbreaks of coccidiosis, acute fowl cholera, pullorum disease in baby chicks, and coryza.

Sick birds will drink water containing SULMET SOLUTION 12.5% even though off feed... proper dosing of each bird is assured by uniform distribution of the drug in water... work of mixing SULMET in feed or of dosing individual birds is avoided.

Gives protection against losses by death and stunting in outbreaks of cecal and intestinal coccidiosis... infected birds become immune.

Reduces death losses in outbreaks of pullorum disease in baby chicks; of acute fowl cholera in chickens, turkeys and ducks; of coccidiosis in turkeys; in outbreaks of coryza (cold) in chickens. Rapid, highly effective control is obtained.

Read carefully the circular enclosed in the package for *best results* in the use of this product. Prompt treatment after accurate diagnosis is a key to best results. It is advisable to obtain a *laboratory* diagnosis, *especially in intestinal coccidiosis, coryza, pullorum disease and fowl cholera*. Do not hatch eggs laid by hens during medication with sulfas, or for five days thereafter.

We will gladly send upon request a *new edition* of "Control of Poultry Diseases."

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Poultry Department

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AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA

NEW YORK 20, N. Y.



Raising Pullets for Next Fall's Layers

By H. L. Cosline

WHETHER you buy or raise pullets, the cost of them will have an important effect on the amount of money you make. Certainly there is one advantage in buying pullets. You know exactly how much they cost, while the man who knows exactly what it costs to raise pullets is the exception. But there are certain disadvantages in buying, an important one being that it is difficult to know the exact quality of the pullets offered you for sale.

A good many poultrymen who buy pullets make it a firm rule never to buy pullets "sight unseen." Naturally, the more you know about the man who raises them, the kind of parent stock and the conditions under which they are raised, the more certain you will be that you are getting your money's worth.

If you do plan to buy, don't wait too long before you make a deal or you may not be able to find the pullets you want when you want them. Most poultrymen will continue to raise their own pullets. The cost of these pullets is not the only point on which the poultryman focuses his attention, but fortunately, to some extent at least, the things which increase costs also may decrease quality. The outstanding example, of course, is disease losses.

The Chicks to Buy

For most men the raising of pullets starts with the buying of baby chicks. It is always dangerous to set down hard and fast rules but we are going to take the risks and say "Do not try to cut production costs by saving a few cents on the cost of each chick." On the contrary, locate the hatcheryman who, in your opinion, has the best chicks in terms of vigor, health and inherited egg production and pay what the man asks.

Let's assume for the moment that you will raise these chicks successfully up to the time they are ready to go on range and discuss some of the questions you will meet at that time.

Pullet Pastures

If you provide growing pullets with real pasture (by that we mean ground that is heavily fertilized and which is growing a mixture of grass and clover—or perhaps a pure stand of ladino—which will approach your idea of a lawn) you can thereby save money in two ways. First, the pullets will eat an amazing amount of this grass and, therefore, eat less mash; second, because of the abundance of vitamins in the grass you can feed them a mash which will cost you less money.

In addition to fertilizing the poultry pasture heavily you will need to clip it two or three times in order to keep the growth around two inches in height. You will also want to watch to see that your growing pullets are spreading over the entire area provided rather than sticking close to their range shelters. Otherwise the ground around the shelters will be bare and the grass at a distance too old and woody to be palatable to pullets.

There are several things you can do; you can move the shelters from time to time; you can clip the grass to keep it young; and you can spread your feeders and waterers over the entire area.

Providing Shade

You will need at least an acre of good poultry pasture for each 500 pullets. You will also need shade. These days, the most common way to provide shade is by open-sided range shelters. An orchard is definitely not a good

place for raising pullets because pullets pick up garden slugs which are an intermediary host for worms. Some poultrymen like an area of growing corn or sunflowers into which the pullets can range.

Another way to lower the cost of production is to cut down on death losses. As already suggested, the first step to take is to buy vigorous chicks. Throughout the summer, both in the brooder house and on the range, your pullets will need room. Crowding slows down growth; results in slow feathering, and often brings on cannibalism. Furthermore, crowding (particularly in the brooder house) may result in smothering, or chicks may get overheated which often brings digestive disturbances.

Protection

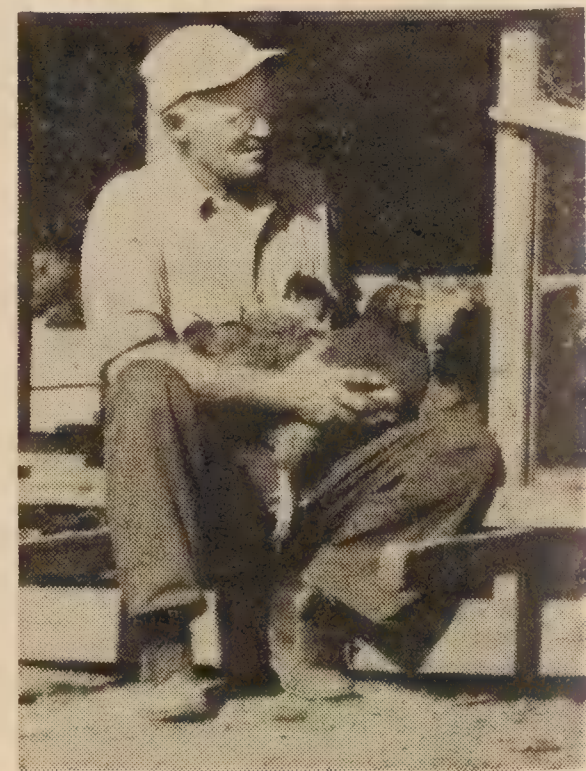
You will find it essential that pullets be shut in at night. I mentioned open-sided range shelters. These are open to the breeze but through use of wire are closed at night to keep out foxes, owls, etc.

Many poultrymen are using electric fences around the range to keep out foxes. This works if the grass is kept away from the fence, generally by the use of old crank case oil.

There are many diseases which can bring heavy losses to your flock. In areas where chickenpox is common, most poultrymen vaccinate between the ages of 8 and 12 weeks. This is a disease which may not cause heavy death losses, but it does certainly cause a reduction in eggs. Any detailed discussion of poultry diseases would take too

(Continued on Page 19)

ENGINEER POULTRYMAN



—Photo: E. Gilman

Up on Cotton Mountain near Wolfeboro, which calls itself the nation's oldest summer resort, is the highest poultry farm in New Hampshire. At least no other has come along to challenge its 1,100 feet elevation. The farm is owned and run by Robert F. Thurrell, shown here with one of his ranging pullets. He had a college degree in electrical engineering back in 1922 when he started raising New Hampshires.

Last fall Mr. Thurrell finished a new 15,000-bird henhouse which raised his total flock to 25,000. Each of the new three-decker building's six pens is 48 by 138-feet and holds 2,500 birds served by automatic feeders. By several economies, such as using lumber cut from his own mountainside, Mr. Thurrell kept construction cost down to less than \$2 a bird.

Green Grass To Red Meat

(Continued from Page 1)

farmers do follow some crop rotation and there is plenty of livestock which eat alfalfa and wastes such as beet tops, lettuce trimmings, and beet pulp from a sugar factory.

The Imperial Valley is below sea level and it was slightly startling to see on the concrete tower of the beet factory a mark which I would judge was 60 feet up, labeled "sea level." The water for irrigation comes from the Colorado River.

Drainage water in the Imperial Valley never gets to the Pacific Ocean. It evaporates. If you will look carefully at a good map of the western states you will find numerous rivers which come to an abrupt end. The water just disappears into the desert and never reappears. In one area we were told that an open tank of water would evaporate at the rate of 90 inches a year.

Sheep Eat Snow

At Wendover in western Utah we visited sheep grazing on government range in early March. There I learned that sheep on winter pasture usually get no water but depend on snow for moisture. Beef cattle cannot do this.

However, this year the snowfall has been so light that Western ranchers are all worried. Jack Kippen, whose ranch we visited, was hauling water 30 miles to his sheep. The day we were there the sheep were grazing in the foothills of the mountains where there was a little snow and Jack said that day they must depend on the snow and would have no water given them. All through the West, ranchers are worrying about the light snowfall this past winter.

With the exception of permanent winter pastures and winter grains, particularly barley, everything that grows in California is irrigated. Unfortunately, there just is not sufficient water to go around, therefore, many areas in all the western states never can be irrigated. As you might readily imagine, disputes over water are common. In these days they are not settled with a "six-shooter." Now the disputes are between areas and they are argued before government officials or the courts.

We asked whether there is a general appreciation of the seriousness of the water situation by urban residents, and were given a flat "No" for an answer. "In fact," said one of our new friends, "most city people feel that anyone who mentions the possibility of a water shortage is uttering words close to treason."

Pests and Parasites

Western ranchers have their pests just as we do in the East. Utah sheep owners kill rabbits with poisoned alfalfa. We were told that five rabbits would eat as much as one sheep, and feed was too scarce to waste. In the



"Look—neighbors!"

irrigated area around Sacramento, California, where grass is more plentiful, Howard Vaughn, President of the National Wool Growers Association, told us that coyotes were a real problem, and, on the 300,000 acre Fernandez Ranch about 100 miles west of Albuquerque, New Mexico, we found that an experienced trapper, hired full time to exterminate coyotes and bobcats, had caught about 200 since last fall. We saw a bobcat caught in a trap. He was an exceedingly vicious looking individual.

The chief means of killing coyotes is ingenious. An iron peg, hollow at the top and containing a trigger and firing pin, is driven in the ground. A cyanide cartridge is inserted and on top of this is a scented rag. The curious coyote pulls at the rag; the cartridge is discharged, and he gets a dose of cyanide in the mouth, takes off across the plains for about 60 yards and then topples over dead.

The trapper told us how he trained dogs to avoid these deadly contraptions. Instead of cyanide he uses red pepper. "When a pup gets one of those in the mouth," said the trapper, "he starts off across the range with his tail between his legs—not between his hind legs but between his front legs. Once he tries it he is cured forever."

Lariats Almost Obsolete

At the ranch of J. Sheldon Potter near Merced, California, we saw beef steers, both Hereford and Angus, being put through a chute, where their backs were sprayed with a solution containing rotenone to kill ox-warble grubs and each animal was given a capsule containing phenothiazine for internal worms. While the steers are brought into the corral by cowboys on horses, they seldom use lariats.

One of the worst parasites in the West is the screw worm. There is no way to prevent these flies from laying eggs on any wound which an animal may have, and as some of our western friends told us, once they get started they practically eat an animal alive.

Price Support Objections

We asked farmers in Illinois, Colorado, Utah, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Missouri for their views on price supports. C. B. Watson, DeKalb County, Illinois, has a 640 acre farm, raises a lot of corn and buys beef cattle in North Dakota for fattening. He told us that much of the corn he grew last year is sealed at the government support price of \$1.39 a bushel, and that he had purchased much of the corn he fed at \$1.00 a bushel. He is definitely opposed to price supports, feeling that you can't get something for nothing and that they will be ruinous in the long run. But when I asked him if the majority of his neighbors were of the same opinion, he shook his head ruefully and said he feared that the number would fall short of a majority. Bob Farr who grows potatoes and sugar beets and raises livestock at Greeley, Colorado, agreed with Watson as to the dangers of price supports and also felt that most of his neighbors would agree.

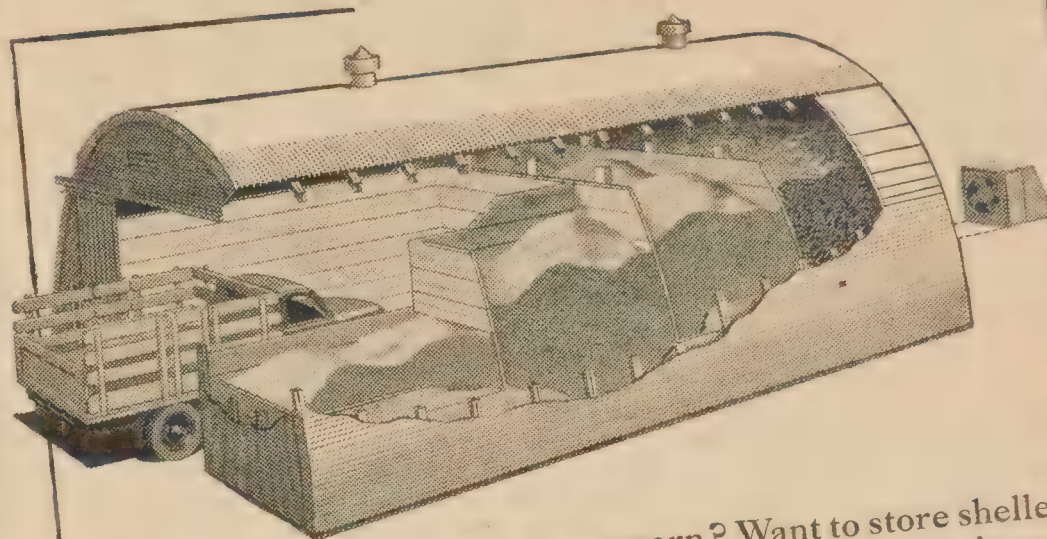
With few exceptions, the ranchers with whom we talked were unanimous in their dislike of price supports. In making this comment, it is important to remember that, by and large, we were talking with livestock growers rather than with men whose income comes from growing crops. It is encouraging, however, to tell you that many of the men reported that farmer sentiment against crop supports at high levels is growing.

The last day of the trip was spent on three family-size farms near Loui-

(Continued on Page 20)

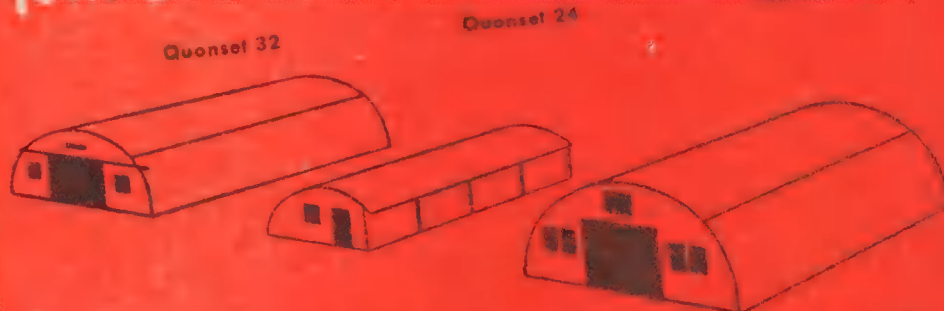
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R. AUSTIN BACKUS, who founded this sale 27 years ago.
BOX E, MEXICO, N. Y.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

DHAVE just returned from Farm and Home Week at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. I feel better; I did not find my friends overly pessimistic or the experts overly alarmed about our national or international situation. Here are some of the things I heard:

The loose dollar has disappeared; but the backlog of money is greater than ever before and is held more tightly. Farmers have already taken about a 25% break in prices and it is not likely that they will take another 25% break. Expenses of farmers are also not likely to get much lower and neither will farmers be able to cut their own costs much without lower production or at the expense of the future, the future of their equipment, animals and land.

Food surpluses have been over emphasized. If the people had eaten as much meat in 1949 as they did in 1947 it would have taken all the grain surplus we now have to have fed those animals. If we had eaten 1 dozen more eggs per person in 1949, there would be no egg surplus now. With the exception of grain, most of the food surplus which we now have will, or already has, spoiled and will never get back into food channels.

Labor Costs

Labor costs are not likely to break much. In fact, labor efficiency has increased almost exactly at the same rate as their pay. For example, where labor is producing about twice as much per man through machines, efficiency, etc., his pay has also about doubled. This would have happened regardless of unions, or labor leaders who are thumping their chests and saying, "See what we did!"

Unemployment is also producing greater efficiency and effort with greater production from the men that are working. They want to hold their jobs and they prize them. Unemployment, I am told, is not excessive with four or five million men out of work. That sounds pretty tough to me, but I expect that it is right, especially when they say there are about two million who won't or can't work.

Government subsidies with controls are with us to stay. The amount of subsidies varies with the attitudes of the people from year to year or from election to election, the controls vary with the activities of farm groups, and farmers themselves are trying to keep bureaucracy off their necks. There was a warning that, after all, we do elect our lawmakers and they are very susceptible to propaganda that might be harmful or beneficial to farmers. Therefore, farmers must be ever alert so that their position cannot be misinterpreted. This is especially true now because it was brought out that today about 10% of the people (farmers producing for sale) are producing about 90% of all our food.

More Figuring

The young farmer was told that his father and grandfather had to figure out as best they could whether to produce more or less milk, more or less potatoes or cabbage; hire more or less labor, etc., in any given year, depending upon how they evaluated national conditions and many other considerations. Now, not only all of the same situations and conditions have to be figured out but also what the government may or may not do. This can prove to be and is already the greatest

(Continued on Page 23)

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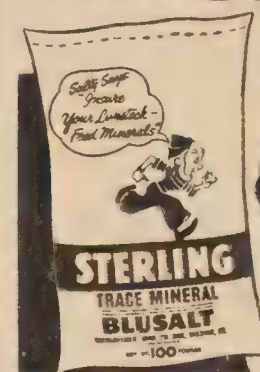
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Hagan, S. W., Mannsville, N. Y.
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All cattle approved by a selection committee. They come from 17 (seventeen) counties. Sold in groups of one (1) to four (4). Can be inspected from 10 o'clock sale day.

90 YEARLINGS, TWO YEAR OLDS AND YOUNG HERD BULLS 90

Mostly open — Some of older ones bred. T.B. free — Vaccinated for Bang's Disease. Inoculated against shipping fever. Sale sponsored by N. Y. State Beef Cattle Feeders & Breeders Improvement Project (The same group of beef producers who operate the Fall Feeder Sale at Palmyra).

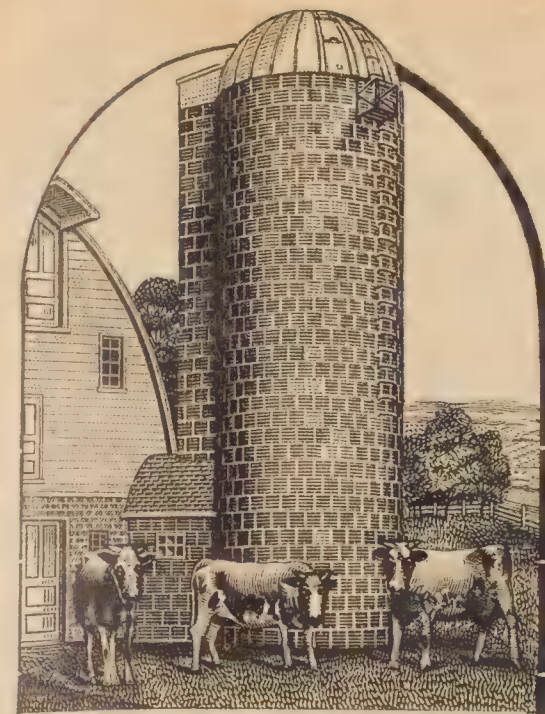
ROBERT WATSON—Clyde, N. Y.—Sales Manager; HARRIS WILCOX—Bergen, N. Y.—Auctioneer; IRVING MONROE—Palmyra, N. Y.—Clerk & Cashier.
Write to New York State County Agents or Sales Manager for free catalog.

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Another Dependable **Dr. Naylor** Product

RAISING PULLETS FOR NEXT FALL'S LAYERS

(Continued from Page 16)

much space for this discussion so we will just say that the successful poultryman has a definite disease prevention program which he follows to the letter.

If it should so happen that you hatch your own chicks you will plan to set five eggs for each pullet that you will need. If you buy straight-run chicks you will buy about three for each pullet you will want next fall. You can, of course, buy sexed pullets and your decision on sexed versus straight-run chicks will depend on the situation on your farm.

The Final Result

Always, certain pullets develop more rapidly than others. If you are keeping Leghorns you can expect your first eggs around the age of five months or a little less. If you are raising heavies it may be close to six months. In the past, there has been a lot of discussion on two points. First, whether or not the slow-maturing pullets are worth keeping; second, whether or not a poultryman should hold back his pullets in an attempt to prevent laying before they are fully developed. Most poultrymen agree that the early-maturing pullets should be separated from the rest in the fall and put into the laying house, but that the slower maturing pullets will then develop and most of them will make profitable producers.

On the second point, the general idea at present is that there is no object in attempting to slow down the development of the pullet. In general, heredity will determine the age at which she will lay and the point to stress is to give her the feed and growing conditions which will develop her into a full-sized pullet at laying age.

To a poultryman who, for some years, has gone through the annual strain of raising a profitable flock of pullets, it is little wonder that the amateur who "barges" into poultry raising without experience generally ends in disaster. Poultry-keeping is a strenuous, demanding occupation; but the real poultryman would be satisfied with no other business.

Editor's Note: What short cuts or money savers have you developed in raising pullets? For the best 600-word letter on the subject we will pay \$5.00. For all others published we will send a check for \$2.00.

— A. A. —

FEEDING SPACE FOR CHICKS

WITH all that is said about providing floor space for growing chicks, and the disadvantages of crowding, it is not always recognized that insufficient feeding space likewise is dangerous, and often some harm is done before the operator realizes that more space should have been provided. The needs of the chicks increase very rapidly during the first few weeks, and additional hopper space as well as more house room must be supplied. There should be no piling up and wild scrambles at the feeders, or waiting for "second table" if healthy, vigorous birds are to be grown.

For the first few days, new cup flats, laid on the floor make very satisfactory feeders. Some poultrymen use newspapers, turned daily, with good results for the first three or four days. Supply feed sparingly, in quantity so that it will not be scratched off into the floor litter. Later, shallow boxes or feeders with wire guards or reels are advised to prevent chicks getting into or fouling the feed and to prevent chicks picking or scratching feed out of the hopper. After chicks are several weeks old, still larger boxes or troughs, four or five inches deep, will hold feed sufficient to cut down labor in feeding. Wire-

(Continued on Page 21)



THE START THAT MAKES

Better Pullets

As the chick starts, so grows the future layer. The body, frame and internal organs that good layers need begin to develop at once . . . or not at all.

Yes, the pattern is molded in the brief Starting Mash feeding period . . . sometimes even in the first few days. No wonder, then, that Pratt's "Double-Duty" Chick Starter is such an indispensable feed.

Built solely for future layers, Pratt's "Double-Duty" Chick Starter vitally nourishes the chick for egg production from the first day. It abounds in vitamins, minerals and other critical nutrients to feed all the chick . . . not just its frame and body. The foundation that makes better-laying pullets is unerringly laid.

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often, just a good starter is not enough to head off this threatening trouble.

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Everything you want in chicks. . . high livability, fast growth and feathering, good meat quality, and steady production of large eggs . . . all yours in Chapman chicks. All chicks from our own breeders on our two farms.

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Leghorn Pullets, N. H. Reds, Crosses & W. Rocks
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Green Grass To Red Meat

(Continued from page 17)

siana, Missouri. Except that these farmers raised beef cattle, hogs and sheep, one might have shut his eyes and imagined he was on a northeastern farm. These three men were very definite in their belief that price supports should be tapered off and eventually abandoned. No one proposed that price supports be discontinued all at once, and a considerable majority admitted that a floor price at a low level—perhaps 60% of parity—had considerable merit.

Trucks Brought Changes

Equipment has brought great changes to Western farming. At present around 78% of the animals coming into the Chicago stockyards are brought there by trucks to lessen the time and shrinkage between farm and market.

Animals can quickly be trucked to pasture. In the old days a herder's sheep might die for lack of feed and water while 100 miles away there might be abundant feed. Now they can be loaded on trucks, taken to the feed, and when the feed is gone they can be moved to another spot. Again, contrary to my preconceived idea, there is often excellent pasture for short periods on the desert. When a rain does come, the vegetation shoots up with amazing rapidity, but unless it is grazed it dies down in a few weeks when the moisture is gone.

More and more the open range is being fenced. The entire Fernandez range of 300,000 acres with its 3,000 beef cows and 10,000 sheep, is fenced with 4-strand barbed wire. Mr. Lee told me that the cost of this fence could be written off in 15 years, and it is his opinion that complete fencing of all ranches is inevitable.

Along with more fences, greater and greater attention is being given to adequate water supplies. In general, these are of two kinds: the ponds in dammed streams kept deep and with a small surface area to minimize surface evaporation, and driven wells, most of which are operated by windmills.

A Meat Factory

At Betteravia in California we visited a mechanized feed lot. On the average 100 beef animals are marketed from this feed lot every day. Ordinarily steers, some bought and some fed on contract, are fattened in the feed lots for about 3 months. Strangely enough, the usual gain in weight does not give a profit but a better price is assured. For examples, steers might be bought for 26c a pound, fed 90 days, and sold for 29c a pound.

At this feed lot, one of the largest in the West, about 60 tons of alfalfa, 40 tons of barley and equivalent amounts of beet pulp and molasses are fed each day. Some of these steers will gain as much as 2½ pounds a day. The beet pulp comes from an adjoining sugar factory. As the factory does not run the year round, pit silos are provided to hold 100,000 tons of wet beet pulp silage. A power shovel is used to take out the silage.

Throughout the feed lots there are three miles of narrow gauge track and small cars hauled by a gasoline-operated power unit distribute feed to bunkers. Each steer gets around 8 pounds of barley, 6 pounds of hay, 4 of molasses, 1 of cotton seed meal and 1/10 of a pound of bone meal per day. When they are bought from range they weigh from 700 to 800 pounds and they may weigh up to 1,000 pounds when sold. No one calls this a farm or a ranch. In effect, it is a meat factory.

A Family Ranch

Among the ranches we visited, the one nearest to a family farm was owned

by Ted Chamberlain near Los Olivos, California. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain have six children and the four middle ones, two boys and two girls, all have 4-H beef steers. The entire family helps and only three men are hired to handle 100 beef cows and the resulting calves which are kept until they are two years old. In addition, steers are bought and fattened. Mr. Chamberlain has some land which has been leveled and which is irrigated from wells. Electric pumps work day and night, storing water in ponds. Mr. Chamberlain said that to level the ground and supply the water might cost him as much as \$500 an acre.

Many Acres Per Steer

The amount of land required for an animal in the West varies according to the rainfall. In California on irrigated pasture, the carrying capacity will equal or exceed the capacity of the best pastures here in the East. But in Utah, Mr. Kippen was grazing 2,500 ewes for six months on 20 sections of government land totalling 12,800 acres. If you had the chance to see the ground they were grazing you would wonder how they could live even at that.

In New Mexico we were told that according to a rough rule of thumb you could pasture one steer per section of 640 acres for every inch of rainfall that fell during the year. For example, if you are lucky enough to have a 16-inch rainfall, you could pasture sixteen animals on 640 acres, or one steer for every 40 acres. We were told that the minimum sized ranch for efficient operation was two townships totalling 72 square miles, and that while many ranches were smaller, a ranch should have at least 300 cattle to make a good living.

Wherever we went the impression was gained that livestock owners consider their type of farming or ranching as sound. Several times we heard reference to Ed Babcock's proposed plan for an ever-normal refrigerator. In general, livestock men are conservative, perhaps because the time required for the natural reproduction of animals cannot be shortened. As a group they distinctly are not "plungers." They are gamblers because they must be. They never know when a calf or lamb is born what the price will be when the animal is ready for market. But as J. J. Lane of Roswell, New Mexico, told me, "I have seen meat prices drop rapidly to a ruinous level, but even at my age I would rather go through that again than to see the farmers of this country depend on government 'hand-outs.'"

Among the livestock men there is unanimous belief that this country needs more meat. They point out that costs of production have risen drastically just as they have for all farmers. They are anxious and willing to raise livestock, but they can't do it unless their operations show a profit. Most of them agree with the viewpoint of Northeastern farmers that it is far better to let animals eat grain than it is to take it off the market under a government price support program.

Our trip, which was directed by Colonel Ed Wentworth of the Armour Livestock Bureau, assisted by Tony Alic of the Armour Company, and "Chuck" Middlestat of the advertising agency that handles the Armour ads, was exceedingly well organized and conducted. The hospitality of our Western friends who met us at every stop and their unflagging zeal in answering our questions exceeded everything that we had heard about the West. I returned with the opinion, which I think was shared by my fellow travelers, that the housewife is the one who sets the price of meat.

Danger of Disease

Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising Baby Chicks depends largely upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby Chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods—use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

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The Breed with "Atomic Laying Power"
of plenty of large white eggs on less feed than any other breed.
CATALOG FREE.
SHRAWDER'S ANCONA FARM, RICHFIELD 10, PA.

(Continued from Page 19)

covered stands or platforms are very desirable when coccidiosis is likely to be a problem, since the spilled and wasted feed, contaminated by droppings, falls through the wire and is out of reach of the chicks.

While it probably is a good thing to permit mash boxes to go empty for brief periods now and then, feed should be replenished frequently enough so that chicks do not, for want of something better to do, develop vicious habits. Doubtless many chicks found to be eating litter have been driven to it because they could not get at the feed boxes. Weaker chicks are crowded or driven away by the stronger ones. The nagging and fighting thus developed are one cause of cannibalism, which may persist after the cause is corrected.

—D. H. Horton

—A.A.—

HINTS ON RANGE SHELTERS

A RANGE shelter can be an asset on the poultry farm provided it is correctly constructed and properly used. This is more true today with the coming of the permanent brooder house than in the past when colony houses were the fashion.

Type of soil on the farm is the greatest factor in determining the size of the shelter. That is, very light soil cannot support too heavy a concentration of birds without becoming bare. On the other hand very heavy soil can support many more birds without showing severe wear and tear. With soil type in mind, selection of a 6 x 8 or 6 x 10 shelter may be judged as the correct size for light soil, and 8 x 10, or 10 x 10 or larger as ideal for heavier soils.

Consideration needs to be given to height of the shelter, since to a degree this will determine its wind resistance. This is especially true where the shelters are to be winterized for early spring brooding and where spring winds can be damaging. It seems desirable in this case to set a maximum height of 5 feet.

Of course, range shelters ought to be as cool as possible during the summer months. This may be attained by the use of aluminum roofing which is one of the best heat deflectors. In addition to keeping the shelter cool, it also makes a durable, long lasting roofing material.—H. W. Hickish.

—A.A.—

CROWDED CHICKS

When chicks crowd at night, it is usually the result of chilling, overheating or drafts. Drafts can be avoided the first few days by putting a guard of roofing paper around the hover. So far as chilling and overheating are concerned, the best measure is the actions of the chicks. If they are too hot, they will go into the far corners of the house. If they are too cold, they will huddle under the hover and begin crowding.

Sometimes putting a 10-watt bulb over the hover tends to lessen the crowding.

—A.A.—

KEEP OLD AND YOUNG POULTRY SEPARATED

An important point in raising healthy pullets is to keep the old stock and the young stock separated. In some cases, where the farm does not lend itself to this arrangement, a small poultryman will decide that it is to his advantage to buy started or ready-to-lay pullets.

The dangers of raising young and old birds next to each other is that some diseases which the old birds have but do not show are easily transmitted to the chicks.

—A.A.—

When burning winter trash be sure to lay the fire in an open space on bare ground so that trees and shrubs will not be scorched by the heat.

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FOR SALE: Registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls. One 6 years old of Eileenmore breeding. Two 9 months old. Heckman Farm, Earl Heckman, Bath, New York.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS bulls, 18 months old. One Elbmar and one RLS Eric Marshall. Henry A. Treichler, Sanborn, New York.

HEREFORDS

REGISTERED Herefords for sale. Yearling bulls, yearling heifers. Come to see their Sires and Dams. We offer the cream of our crop. Eugene P. Forrestel, Medina, New York.

SWINE

SPOTTED Poland China also Black P.C. service boars all ages, baby pigs, bred gilts. Purebreds, Large litters. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, New Jersey.

A CHOICE selection of boars and gilts from the 11-pig litter farrowed Oct. 1 and making the official weight of 388 pounds at 56 days to gain the distinction of being the heaviest production registry Berkshire litter in the State for 1949. The sire Belle-vire Paymaster 3rd, was Grand-Champion at the N. Y. State Fair in 1949. Weight at 6½ months 225 lb. to 250 lb. registered, inoculated and reasonably priced. Leslie M. Merwin & Son, Fillmore, New York.

TOP QUALITY Pigs. Chester and Yorkshire-Berkshire and O.C. crossed. 6-7 wks. \$8.00, 8-9 wks. \$8.75, 10 wks. extras \$9.50 each. Choice young feeders—fast growers. Shipped C.O.D. Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass., Tel. 9-1085.

REGISTERED, vaccinated O.I.C. breeding and show stock. Open and bred gilts, service boars and spring pigs of either sex. Howard Beebe, Deposit, New York.

CHESTER Whites or Berkshire Cross or Yorkshire cross pigs 7 to 8 wks. old \$8.00 ea., 8 to 9 wks. old \$8.50 ea., 10 to 11 wks. old \$12.00 each. Vaccination 75c extra if wanted, except Connecticut which is required. Will ship one to a hundred C.O.D. or send check or money order. Walter Lux, 44 Arlington Rd., Woburn, Mass., Tel. N. 2-0086.

FOR SALE: Fancy pedigreed Chester White Service boars and gilts. Penna. Res. Cham. C. E. Cassel Son, Hummelton, Pa., R. 2.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

SHEEP

TWELVE good registered Dorset ewes, one year old, \$40 each. Geo. D. Brice, Skaneateles, New York.

THIRTY-FIVE grade sheep mostly Corriedale to lamb during April. Leland Haner, Chatham Center, N. Y.

POULTRY

MARSHALL'S White Leghorns and Red Rock Crosses bred for high production and Marshall's Rock Red Crosses bred for quick broiler profits are from selected strains—farm proven. Special savings on Red Rock Cockerels. Call or write today. Marshall Brothers, R.D. 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 9082.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM Leghorns, Reds, Crosses. They live, they lay, they pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Details on request. Chester G. Zimmer, Box C. Gallupville, N. Y.

WEIDNER WHITE LEGHORNS. Established 1921. Famous for their hardiness and high production. Write for price list. Charles H. Weidner and Son, West Shokan, Rte. 2, New York.

MCGREGOR FARMS. Leghorns, Reds and Crosses. They are great producers. All hatching eggs produced on our own farms. They are officially tested and Pullorum clean. U. S. and N. Y. approved. Newcastle vaccinated. Write for circular. McGregor Farms, Maine, New York.

BABCOCK WHITE LEGHORNS are bred to give you top performance in the laying house. Babcock White Leghorns hold the all-time world record for official contest egg production over all breeds at all egg laying tests. Our new catalog describes these birds and tells you what they will do for you. Babcock Poultry Farm, Route 3-A, Ithaca, New York.

DRYDEN SPRINGS Farm White Leghorns. Excellent producers of large white eggs that bring top market prices. Write to Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Leghorns. 38 years of breeding have all in large egg size and heavy production. All chicks from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalog. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

CAPON pellets 100-\$3.00; 1,000-\$25.00. Implantor \$2.00. Turkey bits 100-\$5.00; 1,000-\$25.00. Pliers \$.50. Lead heating cables \$.13 foot, pipe thermostat \$.60, plastic cable 6' to 60'. Chicken Rocks, Sidney, N. Y.

IT'S HERE! It's Yours! Our new catalogue tells all about: 1. Selecting breeders for customers' profits. 2. One of New York State's cleanest, best equipped hatcheries. 3. Our fine shipping facilities. Red Rocks and Babcock Leghorns for eggs. Christie Rocks and Nichols New Hamp for meat. Write or call for catalogue and dates. Ball Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Owego, Tioga County, New York.

WESTVILLE Leghorns: Large Northern Grown Leghorns. Write for circular and reserve your favorite hatching date. West Schempf, Milford, New York.

BRENDEN'S Leghorns Sold out till the middle of April. U. S. R.O.M., U. S. R.O.P., U. S. Certified, U. S. Pullorum Clean. We hold top records too. We understand poultry breeding, and we apply it. A clean hatchery, a clean farm. Customers make lots of money and keep reordering. Sorry we cannot fill the demand. We buy no eggs and no stock. Openings available end of April, May and June. Brenden's Leghorns, Ferndale, New York.

WHITE EGG FARM. Leghorns. New Hampshires. Certified. Pullorum Clean. Top producing strains. Write for circular. E. B. Stone & Son, Clyde, New York.

PURE White African Guinea Breeders. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, New Jersey.

LAFAYETTE Farm White Leghorns U. S. Approved. Pullorum clean. Write for circular. John Ronner, Red Hook, New York.

HOBART POULTRY FARM. Leghorns, Large Birds, Large Eggs. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York. Phone Hobart 5281.

FOR SALE: 650 white Leghorn Pullets 3½ months old \$1.15 each. Pedigree sired & blood tested. Guaranteed 100% livability. Also 2 coal brooders with pipe \$17.50 each. L. Stillwell, Freetown Corners, Marathon R. D. No. 3, New York.

MAMMOTH light Brahmas, day old 20c each. Vainauskas, Fultonville, New York.

MCINTYRE WHITE ROCKS. Contest proven strain. All stock pedigreed sired. U. S. Certified, Pullorum Clean. Write for details. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, N.Y.

DUCKS

GIANT Pekins \$30.00-100, White and Fawn Runners \$28.00, Standard Runners \$25.00. Colored Rouens \$40.00, Our Choice \$20.00, White Pekins \$28.00, Sexed Hens or Drakes. Add 2c per duckling less than 100. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

TURKEYS

BELTSVILLE white turkeys. Poult, Eggs, Breeders. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 22, Pa.

HIGH Pond Farms. Specially rugged old Vermont Bronze Turkey stock, Crossed 50% with Beltsville Broad Breasted Bronze, Combines hardiness with fine conformation. Vt.-U. S. Approved, U. S. Pullorum Clean. Early order with 10% down payment assures preferred delivery date. Also Goslings—Several varieties to choose from. T. R. Bisette, Mgr. Brandon, Vt.

TURKEYS—Genuine Broad-Breasted Bronze, Improved White Holland. For Better Poult at Lower Prices. Write: Kline's Turkey Plant, Box G, Middlecreek, Pa.

FEEDER Turkeys 8 weeks old \$23.00 per doz. Express collect. Baby Beef Bronze and Family Size Beltsville. Healthy, Fast Growing Stock O. V. Doell, Canandaigua, New York.

Say you saw it in American Agriculturist.

GESE

TOULOUSE Goslings \$2.25 each. Vainauskas Fairview Farm, Fultonville, New York.

PASTURE turned into Poultry Meat with Geese. Free List. Paul Muller, Fultonham, New York.

AFRICAN Goslings day-old \$2.90, White Chinese \$1.95. Weekly hatches. Deliveries March, April. Idle Wild Farm, Pomfret Center, Connecticut.

GOSLINGS—from purebred, heavy type Emden and Toulouse. Cuba Lake Goose Farm & Hatchery, Ernest Thomas, Cuba, New York.

RABBITS

NEW ZEALAND Whites, 3 months, 3 for \$10.00. Pay after you receive them. Mostly from Blue Ribbon Ancestors. Good for Meat, Fur and show. Pedigrees furnished. 100% Guaranteed. Kelsie Agor, Mahopac Falls, New York.

MAKE big money! Raise Chinchilla Rabbits. Cash markets supplied for your production. Write today! Rockhill Ranch, Sellersville 24, Penna.

CHINCHILLA

CHINCHILLAS—The world's most valuable fur animal. Chinchilla raising is highly profitable and enjoyable. Inexpensive to feed. No odors. Highest quality, registered breeding stock, and complete information obtainable from Great Bay Chinchilla Farm, Durham Point Road, Durham, New Hampshire.

DOGS

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS: Beautiful, Intelligent. Championship breeding. Males \$35.00, Females \$30.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines. friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia 482M3.

GENUINE RAT TERRIERS Pedigreed. Papers furnished. Caswell, Box 1013, Altoona, Penna.

REGISTERED Collie puppies. Reasonable price, \$25 up. Rachel Rioux, Windham, New Hampshire.

SPRINGER Spaniels—Reg. youngsters—Ready for fall hunting—Repeat breeding by excellent gun dogs—delightful year round companions. Luettgens, R. D. 1, Freehold, New Jersey.

SCHNAUZERS—Standard A.K.C. puppies and dogs. Ulster Kennels, R. 1, Box 443, Kingston, New York.

PURE bred blood hounds, male and female. Priced for quick sale. W. R. Williams, Sheriff, Court House, Utica, N. Y.

REGISTERED Collie Puppies—Champion Sired. Will ship on approval. Collinette Kennels, Wilton, New Hampshire.

SHEPHERD puppies. Arthur Gibson, DeKalb Junction, New York.

A.K.C. GERMAN Shepherds, greys or black. Four generation pedigree with every reg. pup. E. A. Foote, The Foote Hills, Unionville, N. Y.

AKC COCKER Spaniels and St. Bernards; crossbred Shepherd Bernards. Wormed and distemper vaccinated. Reduced prices. Convenient terms. Puppy plan without cash. Edna Gladstone, tel. 2161, Andes, New York.

HARLEQUINS of Elco Kennel. Home of the best in black and harlequin Great Danes. Champion at stud; grown stock; pups from \$65.00 up. Also 7 week litter of Boxers. Box 48, Milford, Mass. Tel. 117W3.

DACHSHUND puppies—AKC registered. Two males and two females. Price \$35. L. R. Scofield, Sidney, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT

NEW Chain Saws. Used \$125 up. C. Loomis, Bainbridge, New York.

DON'T BUY plumbing, heating supplies or equipment before getting our prices! We save you money. Free engineering service. Send letter explaining your requirements. Peda-Heydt, Dept. D4a50, 827 E. 233rd St., New York City 66.

FOR SALE: one horse disk seeder fertilizer and grass seed attachment, one 32 volt ¼ hp. electric motor. Tel. 2-9376. Harold C. Holloway, 1409 Belmont Avenue, Schenectady, New York.

FOR SALE: Seaman motorized Rot-o-Tiller; 4 foot width. Like new. Maurice Calbet, R. D. No. 6, Fort Plain, N. Y., Phone: Fort Plain 4-7521.

WANTED: A good used money planer for woodwork. Giles Merselis, R. D. 1, Amsterdam, N. Y.

FOR SALE: International stationary baler, mounted on rubber, good condition. Sheldford Bros., Dundee, N. Y. Phone 401R1.

ALLIS-CHALMERS B-125 power unit for Allis-Chalmers model 60 all crop harvester. Ran less than 300 hours. Carlton Tubbs, Lockwood, New York.

ELECTRIC sump pumps (cellar drainers). All bronze. List price \$64.00. Sale price \$39.95. Peda-Heydt, Dept. D4a50, 827 E. 233rd Street, New York City 66.

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FOR SALE: Hay and straw, all grades, delivered by truck. Advise what you want. Robert Wolff, Schaghticoke, New York. Phone Greenwich 7433.

ALFALFA, Timothy and mixed hay, delivered by truck load. Kenneth L. Stewart, Maplecrest, New York.

HAY WANTED: 500 Tons for our Herds of Dairy Cows. Must be Top Quality. Alfalfa, Clover Mixed, and Alfalfa Mixed. Quote Delivered Prices. Garelick Bros. Farms, Inc., Franklin, Massachusetts.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

May 6 Issue.....Closes April 21
May 20 Issue.....Closes May 5
June 3 Issue.....Closes May 19
June 17 Issue.....Closes June 2

PLANTS

STRAWBERRY Plants, Premier and Catskill \$2.25 per hundred postpaid. 1 yr. blueberry plants \$1.35 each. Roy J. Guyer, Storrs, Conn.

STRAWBERRY Plants: Premier, Dorsett, Fairfax, Catskill, Robinson, Sparkle, Midland, Everbearing Streamliner. Certified, muck grown, fresh dug. Braman Bros., Penfield, New York.

STRAWBERRY plants, state inspected. Premier, Temple, Red Star, Maytime, Fairfax, \$3.00 per hundred, 10 extra plants free. Post paid. Harvey Bennett, Jr., Cedar Farm, Amagansett, Long Island, New York.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants. Premier, Catskill, Fairfax, Robinson, Dunlap, 100-\$1.75, 500-\$6.50, 1000-\$12, prepaid. Gemzeta Everbearing \$18 thousand. John A. Platen, Union City, Pennsylvania.

CERTIFIED Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry plants. 24 yrs. same place. Strawberries. (Gem everbearing) \$2.20-100. Premier, Fairfax, \$2.00-100. Dunlap, Robinson \$1.85-100. Raspberries. (Red) Latham, \$1.35-12. (Black) Late Cumberland, Early Logan, \$1.25-12. All prepaid. Free catalog. Roberts Strawberry Nursery, R. 6, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

NORTHERN grown Howard 17 (Premier) and Catskill Strawberry Plants. Trimmed, ready to set. Packed in live moss. 100 for \$3.00, 250 for \$6.50, 500 for \$11.00, 1000 for \$20.00. Extra fine Latham Red Raspberry plants. Large size, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$9.00, 500 for \$40.00. Smaller size half price. All plants state inspected. Postpaid. Instructions included. Ivan L. Stanton, Johnson, Vermont.

AFRICAN Violet Leaves—new varieties—Lady General, Red King, Violet Beauty, Double Neptune. Send stamp for complete list. Mrs. Bernice Stanhope, Dundee, N.Y.

CERTIFIED Strawberry plants. Premier, Dunlap, 25-\$1.00, 100-\$2.50. Streamliner 100-\$4.00. Gem 100-\$3.50. Latham, Sunrise Raspberry 10-\$1.00, 100-\$6.00. Cortland, McIntosh Apple Trees \$1.00 each. Everything postpaid. Perkins Berry Farm, Hudson Falls, New York.

STRAWBERRY Plants: Robinson, Fairfax, Dorsett, Aberdeen, Pathfinder, 100-\$2.95. Grand Champion, Neet, Great Masters, Kardinal King, Late Giant, 100-\$3.50. Raspberry Plants: Latham, Taylor, Newburgh, 25-\$2.50. Indian Summer (everbearing) 25-\$3.00. Everything Postpaid. State Inspected. Free Circulars. Rex Sprout, Sayre, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE: Streamliner and Gem Everbearing Strawberry plants. Mrs. Roy Hastings, R. 3, Malone, N. Y.

ASSORTED blooming-size Texas Cacti, five for \$1.00 or assorted ten small cacti for \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Miller Nursery, Box 87, Realitos, Texas.

ANY 3 FOR \$1.50; postpaid, peach, apple, Lombard Poplar, Weeping Willow, Chinese Elm or 12 Raspberry, black red or purple or 25 strawberry or 25 asparagus. Catalog free. Hatfield Plant Farm, Gowanda, N. Y.

LATHAM Raspberry Plants. 25-\$2.00, postpaid. Hillcrest Nursery, Greenvboro, Vermont.

STRAWBERRY Plants: Premier, Young, fresh dug, healthy, \$2.00 per 100. G. Carlie, Windale, New York.

FOR SALE: Freshly dug Premier strawberry plants. \$2.00—100, postpaid. Say when. Emmett Jennett, R. 2, West Chazy, New York.

FREE—fifteen Farmaco Everbearing strawberry plants, new high-yielding, 90 day producer (1.00 value) with order of 100 or more new Sparkle (excellent freezing). Premier (earliest Catskill (midseason)—100, \$3.50; 200, \$5.95; 300, \$7.50; 500, \$11.00. Stocky, heavy rooted Northern plants. State inspection No. 618. Order now specifying shipping date. Planting instructions if desired. Postpaid. Facer Farm Market, Phelps, N. Y.

GOOD, vigorous, home-grown, state-inspected strawberry plants. Howards, Midlands, Fairfax, Fairlands, Pathfinder, Temple, Catskill, Sparkle, Robinson, Dunlap, Aberdeen, Fairpeke, Chesapeake and Red Star. (\$2.50 per 100, \$4.50 per 200 (\$10.00 per 500). All packed in moss. Everbearing Streamliner, Gemzeta, and Superfection, \$4.00 per 100. Mary Washington asparagus (\$2.50 per 100). Everything postpaid. Please order early as the supply of plants is limited because of the dry weather last season. James Dudley & Sons, Millbury, Mass.

BULBS

GLADIOLUS—Money making commercial—show winners—outstanding varieties—reasonably priced—catalog on request. Hillside Gardens, Ross Allen, South Wales, New York.

SEEDS

EMPIRE Birdsfoot Trefoil Seed—Certified. C. F. Crowe, Dryden, Tompkins County, New York.

NURSERY STOCK

QUICK BEARING Fruit and Nut Trees, Shade Trees, Grape Vines, Berry Plants, Everblooming Rose Bushes and Flowering Shrubs at Money-Saving prices. All state and Federal Inspected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for Free Colored Catalogue. Red's Nursery, Amity, Arkansas.

EVERGREEN LINING-OUT STOCK. Transplants and Seedlings. Pine, Spruce, Fir. Canadian Hemlock, Arborvitae, in variety. For growing Christmas trees. Windbreaks, Hedges, Ornamentals, Forestry. Prices \$1.00 as 2c each in quantity orders. Write for price list. Suncrest Evergreen Nurseries, Dept. AA, Johnstown, Pa.

EVERGREEN seedlings. Norway Spruce 3 yr. 6" in 9" \$5.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1000. Scotch Pine, 2 yr. 6" to 9", \$4.50 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000. Cash with order or 25% cash with order, balance express collect. All orders subject to prior sales. Strick & Allyn Co., R. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

ADDITIONAL ADS
On Opposite Page

ADDITIONAL ADS
From Opposite Page

SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE: Certified Essex Seed Potatoes. 1. They need no spray for blight. 2. Out yielded all varieties in New York Test—1947. 3. Out yielded all varieties in Pennsylvania—1948. 4. Out yielded Cobblers. 150 cwt. to the acre in the south—1949. 5. Booking now for spring delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

FOR SALE: Blight resistant seed potatoes: Essex, Placid, Virgil, Filmore, Ashworth, \$1.75 per bushel. Order now. Bernard Blinn, Phone 9-D, Candor, N. Y.

FOR SALE: certified Russet seed potatoes. E. J. Morley, Genesee, R. D. 2, Pa., Phone, Ulysses 3694.

REAL ESTATE

FARMS for Sale: All sizes and prices, with or without stock and tools. Stores, gas stations on the main line. Almar C. Bedell, Broker, Dial 4638, Morrisville, Vermont.

STROUT'S Farm Catalog Free! Big Golden Anniversary issue, 124 pages, 2830 bargains, 32 states, Coast-to-Coast. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, New York.

FOR SALE: 100 acre highway dairy farm, stocked and equipped. Write for particulars. Box 514-WK, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

FARMS—Hotels, stores, gas stations, tourists homes. Free list. Write C. M. Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y.

160 ACRE farm, 2 barns, \$4,900. \$2,500 cash needed, good 10-room house, 100 level fertile tractor tillable, pasture, woodland, fruit, timber, bathing, trout fishing, grain farm; fine for security illness; no information by phone; write, Fred Schoelkopf, Otisville, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA real estate for sale. Ranches, orange groves, motels, businesses and homes. Send for free list. Wiley C. Kinser, realtor, Loma Linda, Calif.

FOR SALE: General purpose farm, 126 acres. Double house, electricity. Large barn, several other buildings. Location, corner of Townline, Platoon Road. Reasonably priced. Earl Waterson, Creek Road, Route 2, Medina, New York.

FARM for sale: In family over 40 years. 275 acres, up-to-date buildings, with or without equipment, 1/2 mile south of Binghamton, N. Y. on improved highway. William J. Colan, R.D. 1, Binghamton, N. Y., Phone Bing. 4-8364.

FARM WANTED

WANTED: House or farm with several houses to be used as boarding house farm. I screen them good, to see how well they are fixed for cash. Must have a lake, a brook, or very close to one. Fred Schoelkopf, Otisville, New York.

EMPLOYMENT

SALESMEN WANTED—Old established firm wants energetic reliable men to sell quality line of Mineral Feed Supplements, Dairy Cleaners, Disinfectants, Insecticides, Udder Ointments, etc. Knowledge of livestock and dairying essential. Full or part time, protected territories, liberal commissions. W. D. Carpenter Co., Inc., Irving Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

DEALERS wanted to sell popular low priced concrete silos. Territory protection and excellent commissions paid. Write giving full particulars to Haycorn Silo Co., P.O. Box 387, Binghamton, New York.

SITUATION WANTED

GIRL wants to work with horses. Some experience teaching, training and showing. Have own horse. Also knowledge of accounting. A. Carlson, Littleton, Mass.

MARRIED man wishes poultryman position, 13 years experience. References. Richard Carson, LaGrangeville, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

COLOR FILM. 116, 616, 620, 120, 127, 35mm. Free literature. Sample Roll—25c. More Film, Hemlock, N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

A LAND BANK Mortgage gives extra safety and extra service. Long time to pay. Low interest. Other advantages all geared to meet farmers' credit needs. Without obligation write for further details to Federal Land Bank, 310 S. State St., Springfield 2, Mass. Serving New England, New York, New Jersey.

AWNINGS do more than keep out the sun, they protect the interior furnishings, add to the beauty etc. Milvo Awning & Tent Works, 132 West Front Street, Rome, New York.

LADIES DRESSES \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women, children's. Wool Sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots, Men's work clothing, Shoes. Shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.69. Bedspreads \$1.99, towels 35c. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalogue. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street Dept. AA, West New York, New Jersey.

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging and pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. B-1, 955 Willard Ct., Chicago 22, Illinois.

FOR SALE: Cedar fence posts, all sizes, 6, 7, 8 and 12 feet long. Available at roadside or can be delivered. H. Glenn Belden, Brandon, Vermont, Phone 334-W.

WANTED to buy good Butter Nuts. Mable Garland, Putney, Vermont.

BAGS WANTED: Potato sacks, ink stained from government surplus potatoes, also cotton and burlap feed bags. Write for price and shipping tags. I. Segal & Son, Riverhead, New York.

FULL fashioned nylons: three pairs no. 2 imperfections \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Economy Sales, Rock Springs, Georgia.

LESS MILK FOR CALVES

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, dairy calves can be raised successfully from birth without receiving any whole milk and with a limited amount of skim milk provided it is supplemented with cod liver oil. From nearly 20 years' work, Henry Converse of the U. S. Department of Dairy Industry at Beltsville, Maryland, has concluded that calves are often fed more milk than they actually need for proper development. At Beltsville the calves made satisfactory gains when fed no whole milk and only 280 to 460 pounds of skim milk. This is in comparison with some recommendations to use 550 pounds of whole milk and up to 2,900 pounds of skim milk per calf.

Monthly records of weights and heights were kept at Beltsville. Records indicate that calves are somewhat under normal weight up to 6 months of age, but most of them reached normal weight before they were 12 months old.

— A. A. —

DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 18)

consideration of all for the farmer now must figure how to stay within the law and still derive a satisfactory income from his farm, while following rules laid down by politicians who in turn are following pressures from 80% of the people who now are not interested in farming as a livelihood.

So to summarize, nothing is really new; the old scramble goes on in much the same way it always has. New rules, new money values, new ideas in government and new farm practices are all subject to the old fundamental principles of God, family, friends, work, play and the character we develop for ourselves.

P. S. I also heard this:

"When I work, I work easy.
When I sit, I sit loose.
When I worry, I sleep."

And This!

Definitions of 'Isms'

Here are some definitions by the Colorado Department of Agriculture

MISCELLANEOUS

MAIL-O-MATIC signal flag. First rural mail box improvement in years! Prevents unnecessary trips to mail box. When postman delivers mail, Mail-o-matic pops up to tell owner his mail has arrived. Attractively made of durable aluminum. Send \$1.00 to Mail-o-matic, 95 Fullerton Ave., Schenectady, N. Y. Money refunded if not satisfied.

TRAPPING and deer hunting, a new book. Write Fred A. Johnson, Rochester, Vermont.

AWNINGS—of class and individuality. Right now is the best and most economical time to take care of this problem. Milvo Awning & Tent Works, 132 West Front Street, Rome, New York.

MAPLE SYRUP

FANCY Vermont maple syrup \$5.00 gallon delivered third zone. Armand Desautels, Shoreham, Vt.

PURE Vermont maple syrup. Grade A \$5.00 gal., half-gallon \$3.00. Sugar 80 cents pound, not prepaid. 2 oz. cakes \$1.00 pound postpaid. L. L. Allen, Craftsburg, Vt.

FRUIT

IF YOU Can't come to Florida this year, let us send you some of the famous sunshine enclosed for your family's health in our best quality, juicy, tree-ripened oranges and grapefruit. You haven't tasted top quality until you try tree-ripened fruit shipped directly to you the day it's picked. All shipments guaranteed. Try a half bushel of oranges, grapefruit or mixed for \$3.50 express prepaid. J. E. Shofer, Tavares, Florida.

BUSHELS delicious oranges \$5.25 prepaid. James Kimber, Winter Park, Florida.

HONEY

HONEY: Delicious Old Fashioned Buckwheat New Crop. 5 lbs. \$1.25—6-5 lb. pails \$7.20 postpaid 3rd. zone. 60 lb. cans \$7.20 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, New York.

AUTOMOTIVE

JUST OUT! Get largest auto accessory and parts catalog in world. Over 15,000 items, including Hollywood accessories, hi-speed equipment, rebuilt engines; all parts and accessories for all cars, trucks. New, used, rebuilt! We have that hard to get part! Completely illustrated, Jam-packed with bargains. Send 25c. J. C. Whitney Co., 1919-Bx, Archer Ave., Chicago 16, Ill.

ODD SIZE tires and tubes. Robert Chase, Earlville, New York.

placed in the Congressional Record by Representative Hill (R., Color.):

IDEALISM—If you have two cows, you milk them both, use all the milk you need and have enough left for everyone else.

SOCIALISM—If you have two cows, you keep one and give the other to your neighbor.

COMMUNISM — If you have two cows, you give both of them to the Government; then the Government gives you back some milk.

SOFA-PINK COMMUNISM—If you have two cows, you keep the cows but give all the milk to the Government.

IMPERIALISM — If you have two cows, you steal somebody's bull.

CAPITALISM — If you have two cows, you sell one cow and buy a bull.

NEW-IDEALISM—If you have two cows, the Government shoots one cow; you milk the other, then throw part of the milk down the sink.

ANARCHISM — If you have two cows, your neighbor shoots one and takes the other.

NAZISM—If you have two cows, the Government shoots you and takes both the cows.

REALISM—If you have two cows, they're both dry.—Contributed by Bill Dunn—Schoharie, N. Y.

— A. A. —

HIG COW STALLS

There is no doubt that small stalls are an important factor in the spread of mastitis. They make conditions favorable for udder injuries from sharp gutter edges and from the feet of cows in adjoining stalls.

The usual recommendation these days is for a platform which varies in length from 4'6" at one end to 5'2" at the other. In other words, the gutter is not parallel to the manger so that the platform varies in length to make provision for cows of different size.

To figure a suitable width for stalls, make stalls eight-tenths as wide as they are long.

Afford to

Gamble? ²/₆₀

BALANCE SHEET

Breeding 10 Cows Artificially	up to \$60.00
Net Cost If 5 Are Heifers	each \$12.00
400 Extra Lbs. \$3.00 Milk	\$12.00

If each heifer lives to milk three lactations, that's less than 1/2 lb. of milk a day she has to be better than her mother, or her sister by a scrub bull. And there's no expense of keeping a bull. Who can afford to gamble?

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5 doctors prove
this plan breaks the
laxative habit

If you take laxatives regularly—here's how you can stop!

Because 5 New York doctors now have proved you may break the laxative habit. And establish your natural powers of regularity. Eighty-three percent of the cases tested did it. So can you.

Stop taking whatever you now take. Instead: Every night for one week take 2 Carter's Pills. Second week—one each night. Third week—one every other night. Then—nothing!

Every day: drink eight glasses of water; set a definite time for regularity.

Five New York doctors proved this plan can break the laxative habit.

How can a laxative break the laxative habit? Because Carter's Pills "unblock" the lower digestive tract and from then on let it make use of its own natural powers.

Further—Carter's Pills contain no habit-forming drugs.

Break the laxative habit... with Carter's Pills... and be regular naturally.

When worry, overeating, overwork make you irregular temporarily—take Carter's Pills temporarily. And never get the laxative habit.

Get Carter's Pills at any drugstore for 33¢ today. You'll be grateful the rest of your life.

Protect the
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To safeguard against loss of quarters, treat all teat injuries promptly. For Sore Teats, Scab Teats, Teats that have been stepped on, Cut or Bruised, USE

Dr. Naylor's MEDICATED
Teat Dilators

CONTAIN SULFATHIAZOLE—Dr. Naylor Dilators act as medicated surgical dressings to the teat canal. The medication is IN the Dilators. They help combat infection and relieve tension by applying sustained antiseptic contact directly at site of trouble.



EASY TO USE—
fit large or small teats.

Large Pkg. \$1.00
45 Dilators
Trial Pkg. 50¢
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MAIL COUPON TODAY if dealer cannot supply

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Enclosed is \$..... Please send me..... pkg. Dr. Naylor's DILATORS
☐ \$1.00 size ☐ 50c. size
☐ Please enclose FREE CATALOG and name of nearest dealer.
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Saturday, April 29th

14th ANNUAL
NORTHEASTERN ASSN. EVENT

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ITHACA, N. Y.

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Mostly ready for heavy
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63 HEIFERS

Many bred to outstanding
sires. Featuring the best
breeding from 21 leading
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breed. Be sure to attend.

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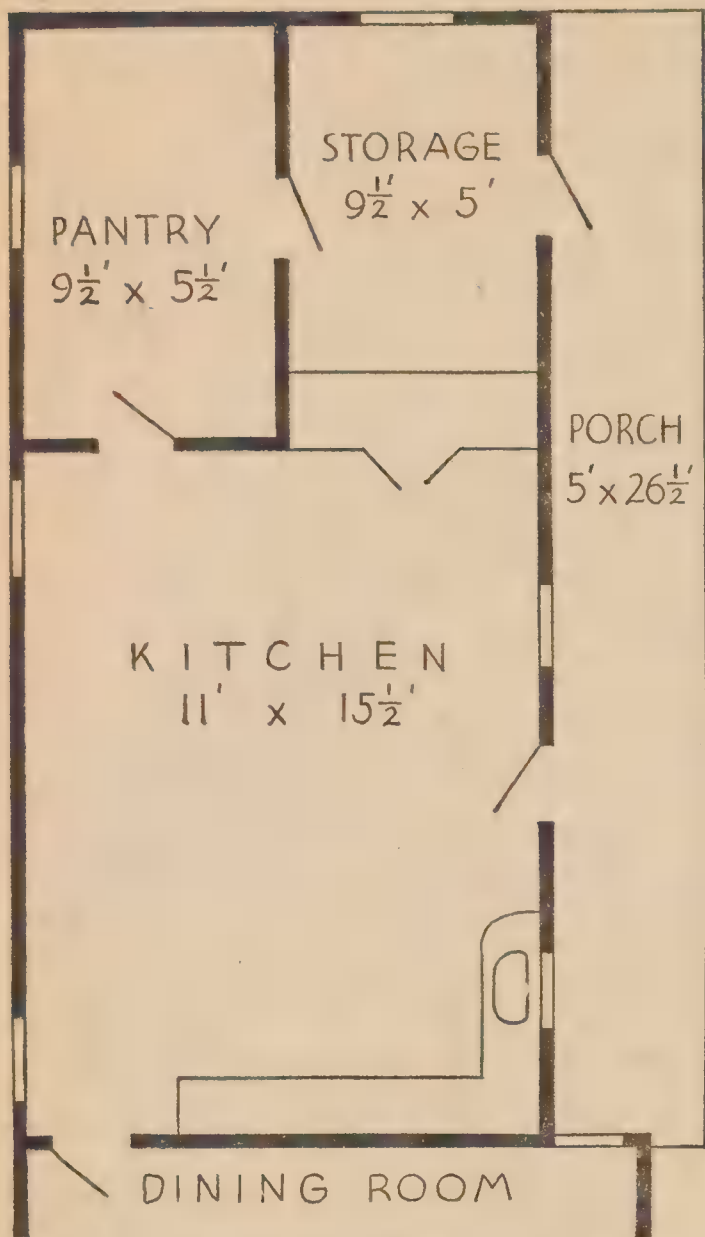
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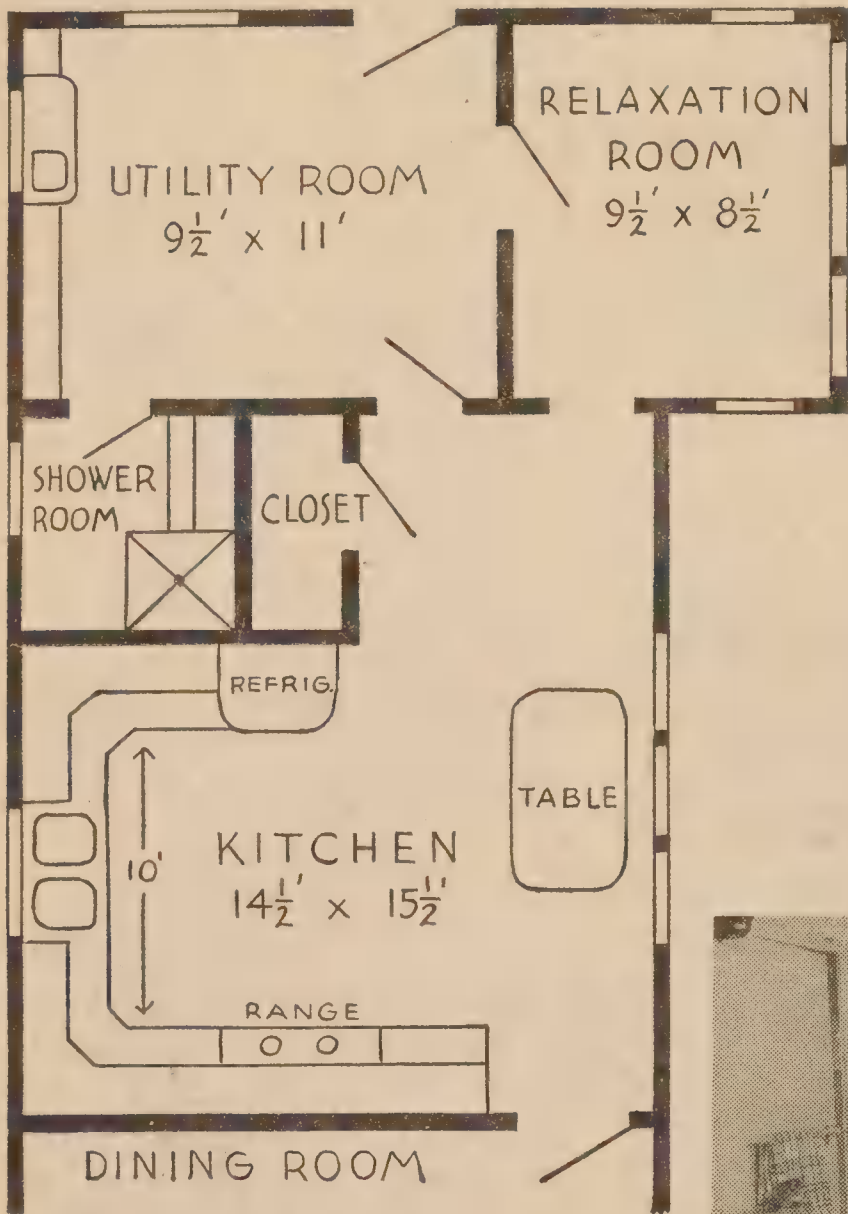


BY JOAN MILLER



BEFORE

AFTER



MRS. MYERS' U-shaped kitchen has all the equipment in the order that she uses it. The traffic lane is planned so people can walk through the kitchen without walking through the work center. This room gets plenty of air with three windows opposite the window over sink; and there's a ventilating fan over the stove.

For everyday meals, the family gathers around the big table on the other side of the room (see "After" drawing). Its position in front of the three windows makes it a pleasant, airy place to eat and a convenient arrangement for serving meals.



HERE is the room for relaxing, just off the kitchen and next to the utility room. Mr. Myers stretches out on the glider at noon to read mail and hear radio market reports. Mrs. Myers keeps her basket of sewing on the floor by the chair where she does work and watch activities outdoors. The linoleum-covered ledge was put in to hold houseplants.



THIS UTILITY ROOM is equipped for several uses. Mrs. Myers likes to do the family washing here on the main floor instead of in the basement; then she just steps out the back door—and there are the clothes lines! Door at left leads to a shower room, a handy clean-up spot for the menfolks.



(Left to right): C. C. DuMond, Commissioner of Agriculture & Markets, New York State Department of Agriculture; Warren Hawley, Batavia, president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation; Allan Kline, Iowa farmer, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; W. I. Myers, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture.

Here's the Best from Cornell's Farm and Home Week

ALLAN KLINE, president, American Farm Bureau Federation: "The soundest and most hopeful solution to farm problems is the diversion of more production from the farms to promote better human diets.

"We need a national independent bipartisan commission set up to study public fiscal and monetary policies. Such a committee should report to Congress which could do much to iron out economic fluctuations with a minimum control of individual farms or firms.

"This country's spectacular success to date has been based on a system of individual freedoms. Under this system the American consumer can get more and better food in return for an hour of labor than most anywhere else in the world. We can do even better provided we are not lured into the sacrifices of our incentive system by illusory promises of government guaranteed security."

W. I. MYERS, Dean of the College of Agriculture: "In 1950, as in other years, our greatest opportunity for improvement and well-being lies in further increasing output per worker in Agriculture and other parts of the economy. We may get tired of hearing the word 'efficiency' but it would be well for all of us if we would listen.

"Surpluses are being overemphasized; a drought could easily change the picture. Our increased food supply has been used to feed more people better. As the population continues to climb during the 50's we must still have higher production to maintain our food standards, otherwise we must import more or eat a less desirable diet.

"My guess for 1950 is for a reasonably stable, general price level. New York prices as a group will average around present levels. Whatever happens, New York farm prices will continue to follow the trend of the general price level by fluctuating around it, depending on the demand and supply of food."

L. C. CUNNINGHAM, Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell: "The farm price of milk in New York State is likely to drop around 12% below the 1949 price which would be a decline of 29% below the peak year of 1948. As a group, costs are expected to continue to decline more slowly than the price of milk. In the future, dairy-men are likely to shift their emphasis more and more to making milk on hay and pasture."

V. B. HART, Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell: "The family-size farm is here for at least another 50 years. The average commercial farm will be a bigger business, but

still a two-man business. Magazines are still printing articles on corporation farms and congressmen will introduce bills aimed at preserving the family-size farm. If left alone it will probably preserve itself.

"Opportunities will increase for a reliable young man to get started toward farmer ownership by working in partnership basis with older men."

C. A. BRATTON, Cornell Department of Agricultural Economics: "Selecting a farm is one of the most important decisions in a young man's life. Study the area where the desired type of farming is practiced; make use of soil maps and land class maps, and consider size of farm, productivity of soil, size and condition of buildings, farm layout, water supply, the community, conveniences available, market outlets, and overall productive capacity of farm.

"Set high standards. Look the field over. Don't be hasty. You can't have everything, but get the most you can when selecting the farm on which you expect to spend your life."

FRED E. WINCH, Cornell University Forestry Department: "Farmers should remember that woodlots bring the highest return when sawlogs are cut, but unless the cordwood is removed and the woodlot thinned then sawlogs just can't develop.

"A power saw is no longer a novelty and its cost is now within the range of most woodland owners. The two- and one-man saws may be used for felling and bucking the trees."

WILLIAM LANDAUER, breeder of Aberdeen Angus, Red Hook, N. Y.: "Farmers selling purebred cattle should stress good promotion, service, ethics, and pricing. Goodwill is essential in this business, and the best way to get it is to remember the other fellow. Don't forget your customers. Call them up a year or so after a sale, or ask about the heifer the next time you see them."

RAY BENDER, Essex County, New York Agricultural Agent: "One of the best pasture crops during the dry summer period when other crops aren't doing much is birdsfoot trefoil. It makes an ideal hay mixture when combined with smooth brome grass.

"In seeding birdsfoot, prepare a good seed bed, lime if necessary, and add superphosphate. Use 4 or 5 pounds of inoculated seed per acre. Never use clover of any kind with birdsfoot trefoil and avoid use of manure since it contains weeds and clover seed."

O. C. FRENCH, Department of Agricultural Engineering at Cornell: "The best method we know of to produce highest quality roughage is by making hay crop silage when field curing of

hay is difficult. Also, have a barn drier to finish cured hay when the weather is not good, and when weather permits, harvest field cured hay.

"Equipment on New York farms has been increasing. In the last 4 years the number of tractors has increased by 45%."

A. R. BLANCHARD, County Agent, Tioga County, New York: "If the farmer is ever going to be in a position where he can stand on his own feet and let the law of supply and demand operate freely, he must become reasonably self-reliant and produce more of his own food on his own farm. We cannot become completely self-sufficient, as farmers were 100 years ago, because we have roads to maintain, schools to support, electricity and telephone service to pay for. These things in themselves mean that the farmer must produce some farm products for sale. However, I do not think that he should depend upon them entirely for his livelihood."

From the Farm Woman's Viewpoint

MARY PURCHASE, State College of Home Economics: "Hard water contains minerals which react with soap to form an insoluble, gray curd. This sticky curd makes the removal of dirt difficult. The answer to this problem is to use synthetic detergents which do not react with the minerals in hard water or to use a water softener which dissolves soap curd. Dirty water left in clothes will affect their color and brightness. Another rinse, a second run through the wringer, or longer spin in the dryer may help to remove dirt.

"Hot water, up to 190 degrees F., makes clothes whiter. Since water at 180 degrees F., however, is hotter than most homes have, temperatures ranging from 150 to 160 degrees F. are acceptable. Excessive bluing should be avoided since it only makes gray tinged clothes grayer."

REV. HERBERT LOOMIS, West Winfield, N. Y.: "Here are 7 needs which a church program should meet: (1) Every person needs to have Communion with God; (2) to grow in Christian understanding; (3) to dedicate his life; (4) every church needs a sense of community responsibility; (5) every person needs fellowship; (6) world vision; and (7) to dedicate his substance."

MRS. ESTHER BRATTON, State College of Home Economics: "If you expect housework to keep your figure streamlined, maintain a good posture as you work. Long hours over sinks and counters that are too low or too high can add bulges in the wrong places."

MRS. LUCILLE WILLIAMSON, State College of Home Economics: "Before you buy an automatic washing machine you should get satisfactory answers to

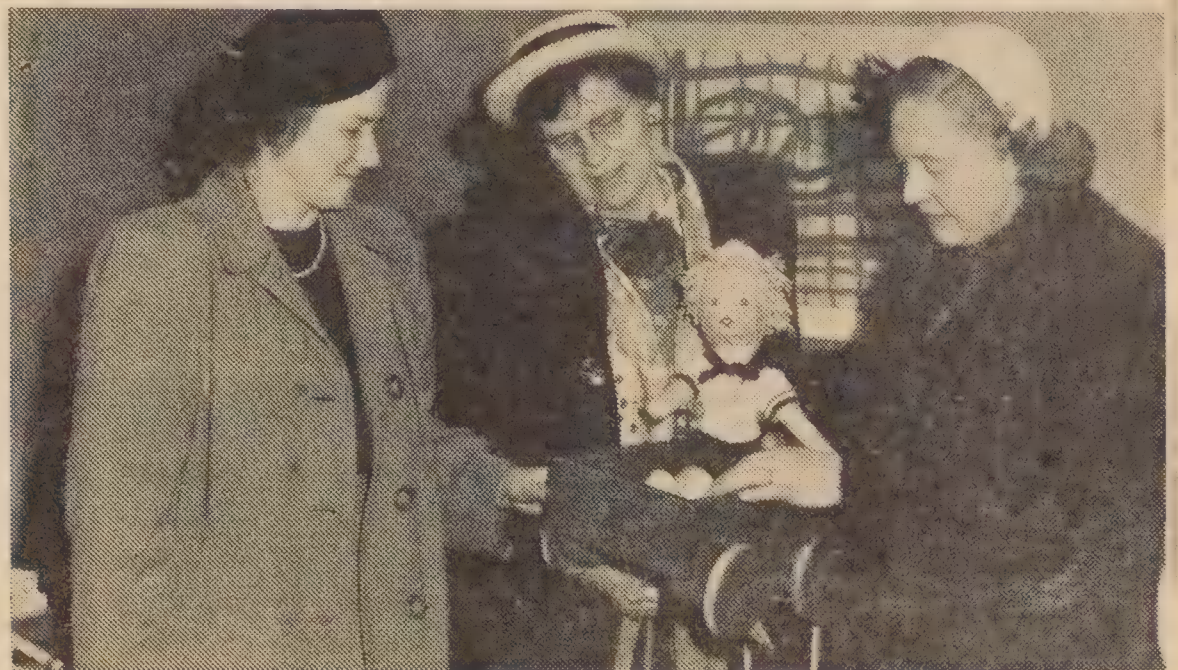


1950 CHAMP SHEEP SHEARER. Jack Dibble of Branchport, Yates County, N. Y., winner of the New York State Sheep Shearing Contest. His average time for 3 sheep was 3 minutes and 33 seconds. Second place went to Don Mackenzie, Geneva, Ontario County; and the names of the 3 other contestants in order of placing are as follows: Alfred Howell, Rock Stream, Schuyler County; Cecil Smith, Whitesville, Allegany County; Stanley van Vleet, Lodi, Seneca County.

the following questions: (1) Do you have a large enough hot water supply? (2) Does the water pressure vary? Some machines have a timing device which governs their filling. If the pressure is low, the cylinder may not fill enough. Other machines cut off when the water reaches a given level. (3) Will the floor stand the vibration of the running machine? (4) Is there an experienced serviceman nearby who can take care of necessary adjustments?"

ROYDEN C. BRAITHWAITE, State College of Home Economics: "The crisis of our age is a crisis in spiritual values as many competent spokesmen of the day have testified. If man is to survive, he must truly understand the meaning of democracy, of the right to dignity and individual worth; and he must do more than give lip service to the words."

MISS ELIZABETH VOLLMER, 4-H Club Extension Food Specialist: "Recent work on meringues indicates that the best meringue pie toppings result from: (1) placing the meringue on warm filling to reduce leakage and beading; (2) spreading the meringue to the edge of the crust to prevent shrinkage; (3) baking at 425 degrees F. for four to four-and-a-half minutes to give a tender, less sticky meringue."



Rochester Home Bureau members at Cornell's Farm and Home Week find some things the rest of their families would like at an exhibit on Creative Fun for the Family. Both the wagon and the doll can be made in the family workshop, specialists told Mrs. Matt Thomson, 91 High Terrace, who is chairman of Unit 16; Mrs. Bert Goodwin, 1550 Elmwood Avenue, who teaches crafts; and Mrs. James McCracken, 37 Wilton Terrace.

"NO MORE SLEEPLESS NIGHTS"

"I feel so much better since I no longer have to dread those awful sleepless nights! My 'insomnia' turned out to be due to caffeine in the coffee I drank. So I switched to POSTUM and now I get 8 hours of restful sleep every night."



Are sleepless nights, due to "coffee nerves", interfering with your good health?... Do you wake up in the morning, feeling tired and logy?... Then, try a switch to 100% caffeine-free POSTUM. See if you don't enjoy good, natural sleep that makes you feel better and enjoy life more.

SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain caffeine. And caffeine is a drug that acts upon the brain and central nervous system. Also—in susceptible persons—caffeine tends to produce harmful stomach acidity. So, while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect, others suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleeplessness. But POSTUM contains no caffeine or other drug—nothing that can possibly keep you awake!

MAKE THIS TEST: Give up coffee—give up tea—drink POSTUM exclusively for 30 days—and judge by results! Ask your grocer today for INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran—100% caffeine-free! POSTUM is a Product of General Foods.

Early Spring Preserving

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

FRESH asparagus is a delicacy when served on the table. Unfortunately, it is difficult to can or freeze it so that it approaches the flavor and texture of the absolutely fresh product. However by observing certain rules, it can be done to a certain extent.

First of all, the choicer asparagus is obtained during the earlier part of the season; then quick handling from the time of picking to the time of canning or freezing is absolutely necessary since this vegetable deteriorates rapidly. Grading all stalks according to size makes for a better product.

TO CAN ASPARAGUS

After grading, removing the scales, and washing the asparagus carefully, tie stalks of similar size into bundles. Stand them in boiling water and boil lower $\frac{2}{3}$ of stalk for 3 minutes; tip bundles over and boil for $\frac{1}{2}$ minute. Pack, add salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon per pint, and cover with boiling liquid, or cut stalks into short pieces and boil for 3 minutes. Pack them hot and cover with boiling liquid to within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of top of jar. Partially seal and process pints at 10 pounds pressure for 25 minutes, quarts for 35 minutes. Remove from heat, let pressure return to zero, remove jars from cooker, complete seal if necessary, and cool—out of draft—with jars separate to allow free circu-

lation of air. Label and store in a cool, dark place.

TO FREEZE ASPARAGUS

Trim the graded asparagus to 5-inch lengths, since the upper 5 or 6 inches of the stalk is all that is free of woody fiber. Discard any stalks over one inch in diameter. Segments of the next $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches may be blanched and frozen to be used in soups. Wash thoroughly. In a basket or cheesecloth, immerse the stalks up to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter in boiling water for 3 minutes or in steam for $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, one minute longer for larger size. Cool immediately in very cold running water, leaving them in the water just long enough to cool. Drain and pack the stalks in the carton with heads in alternate directions.

For small quantities, use either waxed square-cornered cartons lined with moisture-vapor-proof paper or round cartons of the proper height. For large quantities, place the asparagus on a sheet of cellophane or moisture-vapor-proof paper with the heads in alternate directions. Then fold the sides of the paper toward the center over the asparagus, roll it up and seal. Then protect this roll with an outer sheet of locker paper or stockinette. Freeze asparagus promptly and store.

Rhubarb is another of the early spring treats. Fortunately, it lends itself well to preservation either by freezing or canning.

TO CAN RHUBARB

Cut the tender washed unpeeled rhubarb in $\frac{1}{2}$ - to 1-inch pieces. Pack tightly and cover with boiling thick sirup (1 cup sugar to 1 cup liquid) to within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of top of jar. Just cover and process 20 minutes in boiling water bath for either pints or quarts, or add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar for each cup rhubarb and cook on top of the stove or bake in the oven until rhubarb is somewhat tender. Pack hot into the jars, adjust covers, and process 5 minutes in boiling water bath after water resumes boiling. Remove from hot water bath, complete seal if necessary, cool, label and store in a cool, dark place.

TO FREEZE RHUBARB

The early Spring rhubarb is best for freezing. It may be scalded and frozen like a vegetable or like a fruit, covered with sugar sirup or frozen without sugar. By the former method the one-inch lengths of rhubarb stalks are scalded in boiling water for $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, cooled, packaged, and frozen.

Another method is to cover the scalded rhubarb with a 65% sirup ($6\frac{3}{4}$ cups sugar boiled with 4 cups water). Still another way is to cook the rhubarb until tender in a 65% sirup, lift the pieces from the sirup into the box and cover with sirup.

Still another and often-used method is to pack the pieces without scalding and without sirup. The specialists at the Georgia Experiment Station rate as excellent the frozen rhubarb which was packed without any previous treatment, in sugar 4 or 5 parts by weight of rhubarb to one part by weight of sugar (one cup sugar to 5 or 6 cups rhubarb). They rate this method as preferable to that of pre-steaming the rhubarb.

Still another favorite way of some families is to freeze the rhubarb sauce. Cook it on top of the stove, or bake it according to your favorite recipe; cool it and pack in cartons or glass freezer jars and freeze. In cartons leave one inch headspace; in the glass jars, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches headspace. If desired for combining later with other fruits or ber-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

New Brunswick Grange Member Wins County Fair Cooking Prize

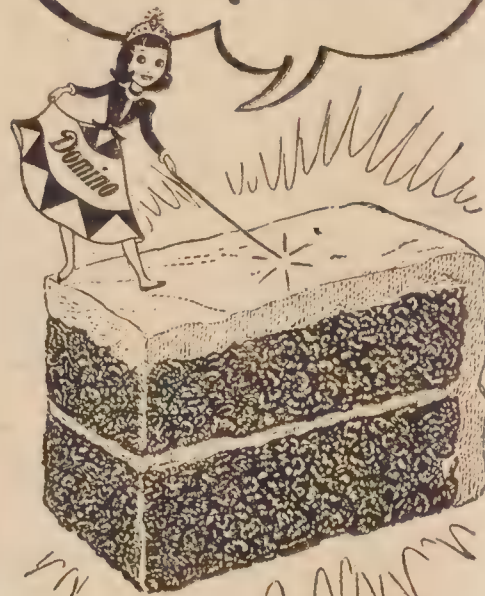


Mrs. Dominika Serick of New Brunswick, New Jersey, is one of Middlesex County's foremost cooks—and she has the trophies to prove it. Winner of countless cooking prizes in the past 30 years, Mrs. Serick is a member of Coast Brunswick Grange #15 and at present is Chairman of the Home Economics Committee of Middlesex-Somerset Pomona Grange #13. Prize-winner Mrs. Serick says: "Like almost everything, learning to be a good cook takes experience. It also takes the very best ingredients. When you bake at home, you have to use a good, peppy yeast to get good results. I've been using Fleischmann's Yeast since I started cooking years ago and I'll never use any other. It's fast and lively and I know it won't ever let me down."

Yes—prize-winning cooks prefer Fleischmann's Yeast.

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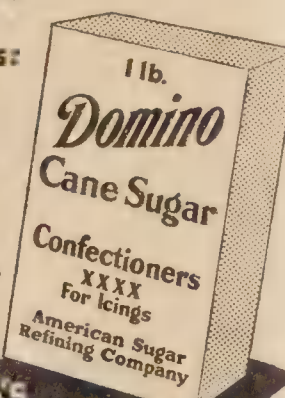
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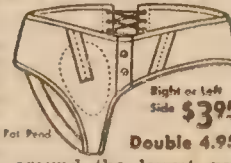
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35-inch.

No. **2126**. Young daughter will be doubly proud of her scalloped dress with its matching apron—because it is just like mother's—and looks so pretty! Sizes 4-12. Size 8, checked, 2 5/8 yards 35-inch; plain, 1/2 yard 35-inch.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern number and size clearly. Enclose 10 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 20 cents for our new Summer Fashion Book which has pattern designs for all ages, all sizes, all occasions. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.**

CORTLAND PRESENTS 5TH DRAMA FESTIVAL

THE 5TH annual Drama Festival will be held at Cortland State Teachers College at Cortland, N. Y., April 20, 21 and 22. Plays will be presented at 8:15 each evening and at 2 p.m. Saturday. Other features of the festival will be a series of one-act plays, a workshop relative to radio and television, a discussion of Problems in the Theatre by Thomas Ratcliffe, costuming and other demonstrations and a fashion show. The banquet will be at 6 p.m. Saturday.

— A. A. —

REMOVES STAINS

Textile scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture have found that powdered pepsin dissolves the protein in stains made by substances such as eggs, milk, ice cream, meat juices, gelatin, glue, certain medicines like argyrol; also perspiration and blood. The dry powdered pepsin is sold in most drug stores.

In using pepsin on stains, first make sure the stained fabric contains no soap or other alkali. Then dampen the stain with lukewarm water and sprinkle the pepsin powder over it. Let it stand half an hour for the pepsin to act, keeping the spot damp. Finally

sponge and rinse well with water. Another way to use it is to mix 2 teaspoons pepsin to one pint lukewarm water and sponge until the stain disappears. Rinse thoroughly afterward. It is obvious that this treatment can be used on washable materials only.

— A. A. —

EARLY SPRING PRESERVING

(Continued from Opposite Page)

ries for spreads, it is a good thing to pack the rhubarb without sugar.

RHUBARB JUICE

Cook until tender the stalks, using about one cup of water for each 5 pounds of rhubarb. Add more water if stalks are really tough. Strain through a jelly bag. Add sugar, 1/4 to 1/2 cup per quart of juice. Heat fresh-pressed juice with sugar in upper part of a double boiler large enough that it need not be filled over 3/4 full. Bring quickly to the pasteurizing temperature 170° F. (just simmering); pour into hot sterilized jars or bottles to overflowing; remove foam, seal immediately, with sterilized covers; lay on their sides in a boiler or large kettle filled with hot (170° F.) water for 5 minutes. Remove and cool. Store in cold place. The lovely pink color of the juice gradually disappears, but the flavor remains the same.

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ELMER HUFFMAN, our agent, hands widow of Wm. Newman, North East, Pa. check for \$1,000.00 following tragic accident in which she was injured and her husband killed.

Mrs. Newman is the mother of 13 children. The accident happened as they were returning with groceries for the family.



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Gertrude Knox, Perry, N. Y.	80.00	Mildred F. Smith, Batavia, N. Y.	67.86
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George Abrams, Medusa, N. Y. (2 policies)	20.00	Hoyt Corgill, Monticello, N. Y.	20.00
Auto accident—bruised neck and head		Struck by auto—dislocated shoulder	
Maurice Taylor, R. No. 2, Canton, N. Y.	58.57	Bernice Jones, Vernon, N. Y.	53.57
Truck accident—injured knee		Auto accident—cuts, dislocated thumb, injured knee	
Frank Musella, 3 Canal St., Mohawk, N. Y.	25.00	Frank Coleman, R. No. 2, Goshen, N. Y.	91.42
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Daniel Zinkievich, R. No. 1, Wyoming, N. Y.	31.43	Roger A. Kinne, R. No. 1, Sprakers, N. Y.	60.00
Auto accident—injured back & knees		Auto accident—bruised and scraped side of face	
George Brian, R. No. 1, Leicester, N. Y.	64.43	Charles G. Kiefer, R. No. 2, Arkport, N. Y.	15.72
Auto accident—concussion, bruised arm & chest		Auto accident—cut ear, bruised face	
Orville Mills, R. No. 2, Port Byron, N. Y.	80.71	Clyda H. Abbey, R. No. 3, New Haven, Vt. (2 policies)	260.00
Truck accident—broken leg		Auto accident—broken leg	
Lester C. Good, R. No. 1, Brockport, N. Y.	1000.00	David Johnson, R. No. 1, Barre, Vt.	60.00
Auto accident—Death benefits		Auto accident—injured leg and fractured rib	
Irving Wichie, R. No. 1, Kirkville, N. Y.	30.00	Kathleen Lafont, R. No. 1, W. Glover, Vt.	72.14
Truck accident—injured chest, arm & hip		Auto accident—broke wrist, cut forehead	
Homer F. Broadbent, Bridgewater, N. Y.	33.43	Mary Ainsworth, Rochester, Vt.	21.43
Auto accident—cut and bruised knee		Station wagon accident—injured head	
Ralph S. Keator, Richfield Springs, N. Y.	121.43	Thomas Moore, Oak St., Saxton River, Vt.	130.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs, cut chest		Auto accident—cut forehead, knees, injured knees	
Hazel Dunlop, Ilion, N. Y.	45.71	William Cassidy, Shelburne, Vt.	25.71
Auto accident—injured shoulder		Truck accident—injured head—concussion	
Della Clark, R. 4, Middletown, N. Y.	20.00	Madeline Washburn, R. No. 1, Bethel, Vt.	61.43
Auto accident—general bruises and injured back		Auto accident—fractured hand	
Wilbur Rhone, R. No. 1, Turin, N. Y.	20.00	Rodney F. Hobbs, R. No. 1, Rochester N. H.	89.28
Auto accident—injured hip		Auto accident—cut forehead, brain concussion	
Archie O. Vaughn, Randolph, N. Y.	101.43	Wayne F. Ladd, R. No. 3, Colebrook, N. H. (2 policies)	114.28
Auto accident—fractured skull & ribs		Struck by road grader—broke leg	
George Simmons, R. No. 2, Elba, N. Y.	15.00	Fred C. Moses, R. No. 1, Tilton, N. H.	65.00
Auto accident—bruised knee, cut head		Struck by auto—broken leg & head injury	
Harrington W. Johnson, Caledonia, N. Y.	26.43	Donald C. Prince, R. No. 1, Turner, Maine	50.00
Auto accident—cut thigh, bruised fingers		Auto accident—cut head, injured elbow & hip	
Clara A. Johnson, Mumford, N. Y. (2 policies)	260.00	Nina A. Richards, Camden, Maine	45.00
Auto accident—injured back, chest & shoulder		Auto accident—broken collar bone	
Clarence W. Godfrey, 34 Ocean St., E. Aurora, N. Y.	71.42	Kenneth McCall, R. No. 1, Storrs, Conn.	35.71
Struck by auto—dislocated ankle—torn ligaments		Auto accident—broke knee bone	
William Tyrell, Mexico, N. Y.	61.43	Mildred C. Madigan, E. Granby, Conn.	42.86
Auto accident—multiple contusions		Auto accident—dislocated shoulder	
Dora Vanderloan, R. No. 3, Norwich, N. Y.	20.00	Andrew Kosock, R. No. 3, Wattsburg, Pa.	80.00
Auto accident—bruised & cut face & legs		Auto accident—broke ankle—bruised knee	
Marie V. Drayer, Maghias, N. Y. (2 policies)	65.72	Harold Bonninger, R. No. 1, Gaines, Pa.	20.00
Auto accident—bruised chest & lung		Auto accident—injured knee	
Eunice Schryver, R. No. 1, Barker, N. Y.	42.86	Glen Hogancamp, R. No. 1, Millerton, Pa.	18.00
Auto accident—sprained ankle & numerous cuts		Auto accident—injured chest	
Dean McIntyre, R. No. 1, LeRoy, N. Y.	124.28	William VanOrden, Box 80, LeRaysville, Pa.	18.57
Truck accident—broke ribs and thigh bone		Auto accident—concussion, injured back	
Wayman L. Mapes, 6 Pine St. Deposit, N. Y.	15.00	Daniel C. Schell, Vera Cruz, Pa.	42.86
Struck by auto—concussion, bruised face		Auto accident—cuts & bruises of spine	
William Ward, R. No. 2, Bainbridge, N. Y. (2 policies)	108.56	Perry L. Wood, R. No. 1, Knoxville, Pa.	44.28
Auto accident—injured shoulder		Auto accident—cuts & bruises	
Adelbert E. Keller, R. No. 2, Hannibal, N. Y.	65.00	Walter P. Lippincott, Bordentown, N. J.	52.00
Auto accident—concussion, broken nose & shoulder		Auto collision—bruised back & spine	
Mary Masker, Goshen, N. Y.	58.57	Joan M. Haines, Vernon, N. J.	25.00
Auto accident—broken jaw, cut chin		Auto accident—bruised scalp & leg	
Clarence Jimerson, R. No. 1, Bath, N. Y. (2 policies)	58.56	Earl B. Howell, R. No. 3, Sussex, N. J.	50.00
Auto accident—concussion, cuts on hands & head		Auto accident—cut face, concussion, bruises	
		Edward Romatowski, R. No. 4, New Brunswick, N. J.	60.71
		Auto accident—cut knees, mouth & chest	

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POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Qualifications of Voters at School Meetings in New York State

TUESDAY, May 2, is the date of the Annual Meetings of Common School Districts in New York State. Some annual meetings for central and union school districts are held the first Tuesday in May, but many are held the second Tuesday in July. Watch local papers for the date of the annual meeting in your district. Frequently questions arise relative to qualifications of voters at school meetings, so here are the requirements:

"All voters at school meetings in common, union school or central school districts must have these qualifications:

1. A citizen of the United States.
2. At least 21 years of age.
3. A resident within the district for a period of at least 30 days preceding the meeting.

Any person who possesses ALL of the above general qualifications and any ONE of the FOUR following SPECIAL qualifications is entitled to vote:

1. Owns, leases, hires or occupies under a contract to purchase, real property in such district liable to taxation for school purposes. (Lodgers or boarders are not entitled to vote. Under the first clause persons who hold a joint deed or joint lease may each vote.)
2. Is the parent of a child or children of school age who attended the district school in the district for a period of at least eight weeks during the year preceding. (Under this provision both father and mother may vote.)
3. Not being the parent, has permanently residing with him or her a child who attended the school for at least eight weeks during the preceding year. (Under this provision but one person may vote, namely, the head of the household.)
4. Owns any personal property assessed on the last preceding assessment roll of the town exceeding \$50 in value.

Qualified voters may vote on any question; it is not essential that a person be a taxpayer to vote on propositions for raising money. To be legal, propositions concerning expenditures of money must be voted by ballot or by recording the votes of all qualified voters.

Women possessing such required qualifications are entitled to vote.

Challenges

Any voter in a school district may challenge any person offering to vote. The person so challenged can not be sworn, nor asked any questions as to his qualifications as a voter, but the chairman of the meeting must require such person to make the following declaration:

"I do declare and affirm that I am, and have been for 30 days last past, an actual resident of this school district, and I am qualified to vote at this meeting."

If the person challenged makes such declaration, his vote must be received, but if such person refuses to make such declaration his vote must be rejected.

A person who makes a false declaration has committed a misdemeanor and is subject to fine. The Commissioner MAY set aside action taken when persons vote after making a false declaration.

Powers of Voters

Qualified voters at school meetings have many powers including: 1. Electing trustees. 2. Electing a treasurer and fixing amount of bond. 3. Adopting a budget and voting a tax upon the taxable property of the district. 4. Authorizing trustees to have school property insured. 5. Designating site for schoolhouse or for grounds for playgrounds. 6. Providing for conveyance of pupils to schools maintained in the district or to nearby school with which a contract has been made.

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Revamping An Old Barn

(Continued from Page 6)

so high that you went up three or four steps to get into the stable while the cows scrambled up ramps. In the new barn we went to the other extreme so that even now, men and cows go down hill into the stable. Believe me: Digging a hole more than a hundred feet long and thirty odd feet wide and three feet deep in stiff clay without the help of a bull-dozer or power-shovel is no small chore. I know this because I helped with that big job.

A Gutter Cleaner

Eventually under the guidance of a good, old-fashioned carpenter who believed in heavy timber, our barn took shape as a building in the form of a cross, the main aisle being 105 feet long and the cross arms aggregating 87 feet. It was three stories tall and we drove in on the third floor. For unloading hay and for threshing and for getting feed to the cows, it proved exceedingly convenient, but we could never really make our stables fit that narrow width. It carries a slate roof laid (believe it or not) at a cost of \$3.00 per square for the slate delivered at our station and Abe Stilson laid them by contract, including building paper under them for \$1.20—a total of \$4.20. To duplicate that roof today would cost somewhere from \$20.00 to \$30.00 per square and there are 80 squares of roof and 23 tons of slate.

We made all sorts of plans but that limitation of 30 feet of width seemed to forbid any really satisfactory stable design. It was just one thing—a mechanical gutter cleaner which solved our problem. Using this, it was possible to narrow up the center alley so that we could have the width of feeding alley and length of cow-bed required. One August day last summer, we started in to make a clean sweep of everything in the stable including all the old cement work.

When we were through we had used 351 sacks of cement and 100 tons of crushed stone and washed sand. We feel that for a cow bed, five feet is about the proper length for the average large cow. Most of our stalls are four feet and six inches wide, separated from each

other by concrete curbs. This seems an almost wasteful width but it is not more than is needed for big cows. In our old stables we continually had trouble from cows treading on the teats of their neighbor but with the new dimensions we have forgotten these misfortunes.

The large attendance and the general interest displayed on this barn inspection tour is reassuring evidence that the farmer is fundamentally hopeful for the future. If the price structure will level off somewhere near what it is now, there will be a good deal of revamping barns in the years ahead.

— A. A. —

REASONS FOR RESOLUTIONS

The Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers', Inc., recently went on record as opposed to the continued price support, in any form, of potatoes by the federal government. The organization opposes the adoption of the proposed marketing agreement. Here are the reasons for the resolution, as stated by the organization:

"1. The past and present support program has shown the danger of putting potato growers under complete subservience to the government.

"2. Past performance of the support program has shown that the surplus problem has become worse instead of better.

"3. The support program has caused unfavorable publicity toward the potato industry.

"4. The wasteful disposal of the resulting surplus of the support program has created consumer resistance in the use of potatoes.

"5. The Pennsylvania potato industry has constantly adjusted its production to consumer needs on a strictly voluntary basis; as is evidenced by a drop from 180,000 acres in 1940 to 103,000 acres in 1949.

"6. The records prove that the Pennsylvania Cooperative Potato Growers', Inc., is putting a better product in the hands of the consumer, more economically and equitably distributed, than is being done under the support program."

—Pennsylvania Farmer

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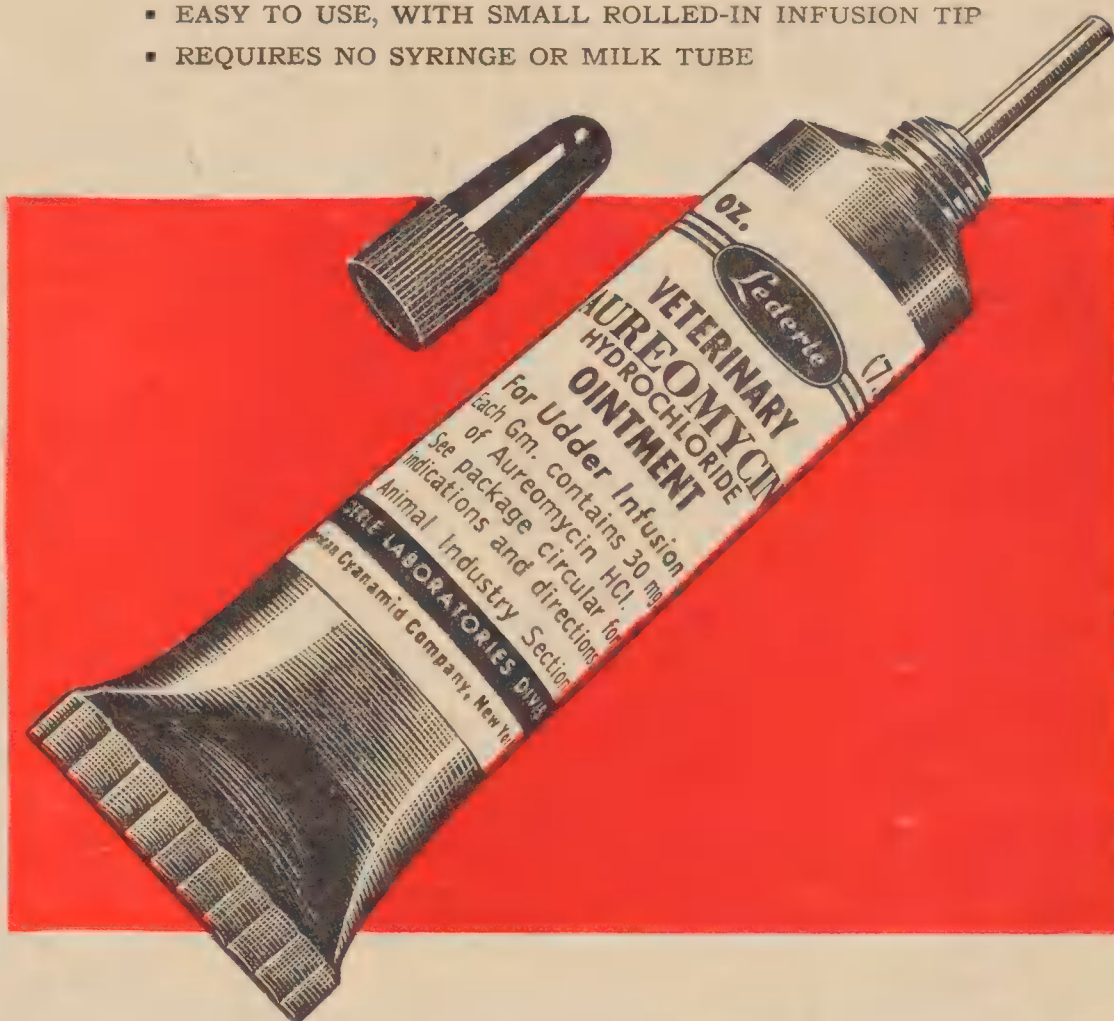
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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

WHEN I was deeply in debt myself, I don't remember being especially worried. This was probably because I was using up all my time and energy trying to meet my obligations.

Now that I am associated with young people who are trying without any outside incomes to buy and pay for farms, I find myself worried by their problems.

It is in this mood that I am returning to the Inlet Valley in New York State after a busy and quite delightful winter in South Florida.

I think what bothers me most is that I may be guilty of underestimating the power and the toughness and the resourcefulness of youth, and therefore that I may keep the young people in whom I am so interested from taking the chances and making the moves which might spell success for them.

Burdensome Expenses

For example, I am very much aware of the tax burden they've got to carry. It's double what it was when I was struggling with the same farms.

Then there's the cost of maintaining their mechanization. No matter how skillful they are in the use of their machinery, they've got to carry a load of expense for depreciation, repairs, and gasoline and oil. This is a load the farms they are operating haven't always carried. Time was when the pastures and the meadows furnished the bulk of the power used on these farms via horses and mules, and throughout this period I was always able to handle my horse and mule power so that it annually appreciated in value.

Finally, there's the all-important problem of the cost and efficiency of farm labor. There just don't seem to be any more hired men around like Jake Emmick and Wier Whitney who worked for me for years. Why, those fellows took their jobs so seriously that half the time I didn't know whether I was working for them or they were working for me!

Adding up the increased taxes, the cash costs of mechanized farming, and the trebled expense of farm labor my young farmer friends have got to carry, I confess the total scares me. Can they take in enough money to meet these expenses plus their feed, fertilizer and seed bills, and still have enough left over to support their families and make some headway in reducing their debts?

Fortunately, there's another side to the picture which indicates that they have some chance.

Better Trained

To begin with, I believe that most of the young men who have gone to farming in the United States are better trained and, in addition, every bit as good men—I really believe they're better men—than the fellows they're following.

Furthermore, I believe that they have wives who are just as good as they are—wives who know better how to feed their husbands and their children and who have enough gumption to get out and bring into the home some of the beneficial influences of the world outside the farm.

In short, the conditions under which the modern young farm family lives today, with an automobile to get to town, a radio in the home, a better conception of how the family should be fed, and constant association with

morale-building rural organizations, make that family a better bet for meeting the problems it must face than a family would have been thirty years ago. So while the problems they face sober me, it is with no lack of confidence in the young people themselves that I return to share these problems with them for the next six months.

Now may I discuss some of the questions we are going to have to thrash out as soon as I get back:

Trench Silo

Last summer at Sunnysables we took advantage of a cut we dug up through a bank which provides us with a road to the back side of the barn to test out the storage of a couple of hundred tons of grass silage.

I have already reported on the quality of this silage as it was taken out of this trench silo. It was uniformly good. At the same time we have run into some difficulties with the trench. Despite the fact that we put a big drain in the bottom, it got so muddy at times that it was difficult to back trailers into it to load them. Also, both of the banks have crumbled off some, one of them to quite a degree.

I believe we now have a total of \$125 paid-out money invested in this kind of silage storage. This figures out to be less than 50 cents a ton for silage storage.

Also, we have no fire hazard and no cost for fire insurance.

The problem that is now up is whether we shall put some more money into this type of silage storage—i.e. improve the drainage, possibly pave the floor, do something to stabilize the sides, and perhaps put a cheap roof over the whole trench—or make only the most essential improvements, or abandon the idea of this kind of silage storage altogether. How we work out this problem can mean a good deal to the fellow who finally has to pay the bill for whatever is done.

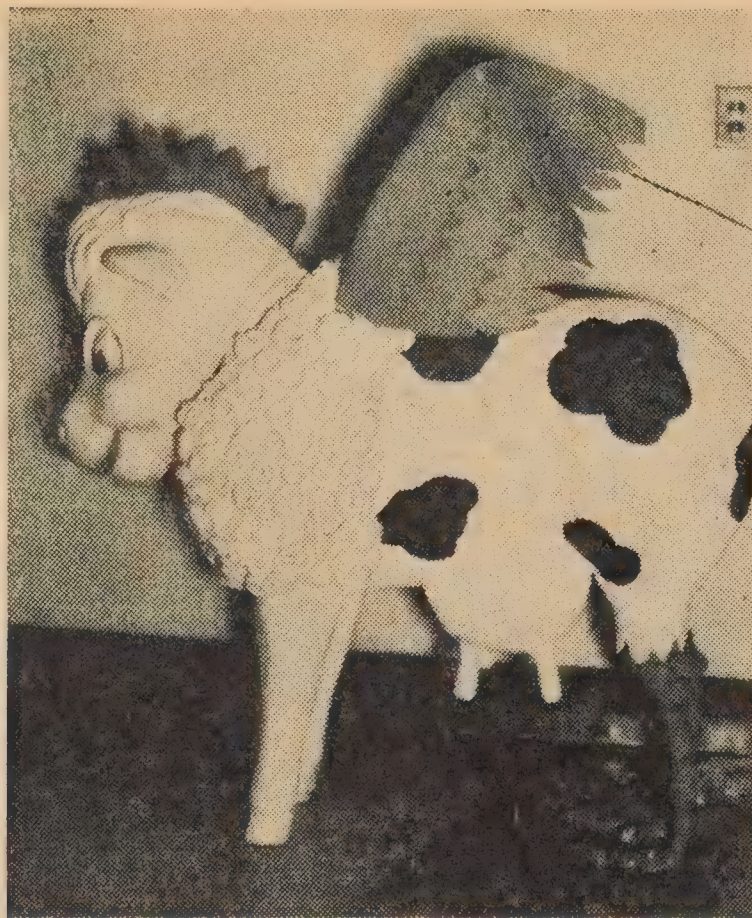
Chopped Silage

The question also arises, Is it necessary to chop grass in order to make good grass silage? Some experience is showing up which indicates that it isn't. Most of this, however, comes from England where a great deal of hand labor is used in filling trenches with chopped grass.

At the moment I am looking up everything I can to find out if we dare fill most of the trench silo with an unchopped, immature mixture of alfalfa and brome grass in late May and early June. I admit to blowing hot and cold on the idea and am anxious to talk it over with Jack Conner, who will pay the penalty if a mistake is made and benefit if the idea proves to be sound and saves him expense. Of course, the most important consideration and the one which will have the most impact on Jack's income will be the quality of the silage we're able to make by whatever method we use.

Baled Hay

As we've improved the quality of our hay crops, none of us has been satisfied with the manger quality of the hay we've baled. By the time we got a good crop ready to bale, it has been too often rained on, and we've generally found that we had to get it so dry that it lost a lot of leaves and the stems became harsh and unpalatable. Is there any other way we can deliver more



One of my friends sent me this picture of my Unimall as it appeared at the Cornell Farmers' Week. Perhaps you saw it there. Once we get enough Unimalls in this country, we won't have any more problems of surplus grains and we'll all have better food to eat.

palatable, more nutritious hay to our livestock and still save money on the method?

We could, of course, mow-dry our hay. In fact, two or three years ago we were ready to install a mow-drying system, and then cancelled our order for the equipment because we figured that grass silage put up when the hay should be cut, plus some baled hay, was a better bet. I'm sure that Jack and Boots aren't sorry we made this decision, because they haven't the mow-drying system to pay for and because of the very satisfactory experience they've had producing milk and growing young stock with grass silage as their principal roughage.

Supplements

One of the decisions we've also got to make is whether or not to use a supplement with grass silage. This is a very important decision because if it's "yes", it means that the boys will have to pay out some real cash. For example, the molasses or ground grain to mix with the grass silage it takes to fill Boots' 18x44 tower silo can just about wipe out his June milk check.

There's no doubt in my mind but what the use of supplements in making grass silage out of heavy stands of legumes results in better silage. The question is whether or not the expenditure is justified on farms which are capable of growing even more roughage than the livestock requires.

Irrigation

So far I've been discussing problems dealing with how the boys can save on paying out cash. Now let us consider the possible investments which might result in bringing in more cash. Late last summer we got a little experience with irrigation. It's fairly expensive to install, but no more expensive than a lot of other developments we have been accepting as necessary and therefore to be gone ahead with without question.

Actually, even though milk is cheap during the pasture season, particularly since they've improved their pastures, it is the time when the boys seem to go ahead in paying their bills and reducing their debts; but pastures are closely tied to rainfall. Therefore, why not eliminate the hazard of drought and slow down the effects of hot, dry weather by installing irrigation on fields where it is practical to do so? This is one of the developments I shall talk over very thoroughly with the boys.

Grass Fertilizer

Another expenditure to which we will give very careful consideration, particularly if we decide on irrigating some pastures, will be the purchasing of

more grass fertilizer in the hope that by using it we can cut down on reseeded expenses and on the feed bill.

I doubt if there is any investment which has paid the boys as well in the past three years as the treatment of their good stands of alfalfa and brome grass with about 400 pounds to the acre of 0-19-19 each fall. This same fertilizer applied at the same rate has given great results on their ladino pastures.

Better Fences

Another investment I shall talk over with the boys—fortunately, it does not call for much cash outlay—is the building of more and better fences so as to more closely control the grazing on their improved pastures. This will be particularly important if they go into irrigating pastures. The only way they will be able to get the most out of such pastures will be to graze them off when they are ready, and this means concentrating livestock on relatively small areas.

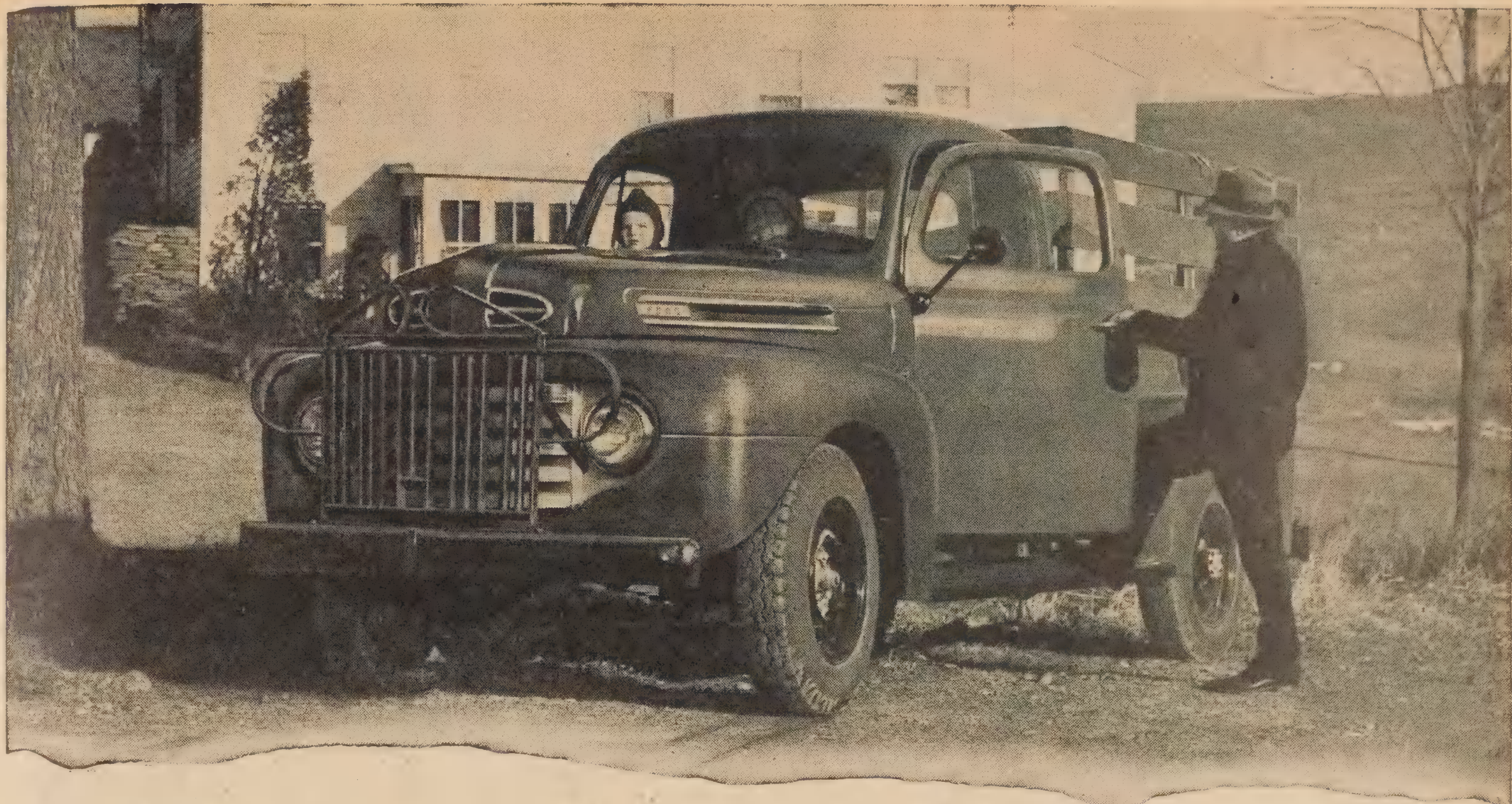
Lower Labor Costs

The dearth of good farm labor for American farms, on which I've already commented, has been met by and large by mechanization. Much of this mechanization has been made on an emergency basis. As a result, there is a good deal of machinery on all our farms which doesn't fit in with other pieces of equipment. We also have those situations of partial mechanization which sometimes actually require more labor than is necessary to do the job in the old-fashioned manner. One of the big challenges to the young mechanically-minded men on farms today is to come up with complete mechanization which is cheaper and better adapted to the job than the mechanization is that we now have on most of our farms. I could write a whole page about this and still not cover the subject.

However, the conclusion I draw from this situation is that the young men with whom I'm associated have got to buy their equipment very carefully in the future, and that whenever a new machine is bought on the farm, how it fits in with whatever is already there must be thought through.

Of course, there are many more problems which the boys and I will have to work on this summer. They are the reason why so many of us find farming the most interesting business in America. In time, we will discuss most of these, and occasionally I will report our discussions here.





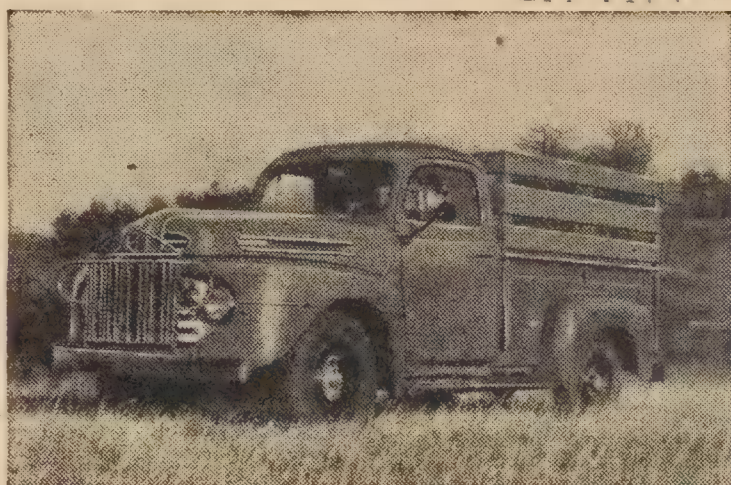
(Model F-3, 122-inch wheelbase Express illustrated)



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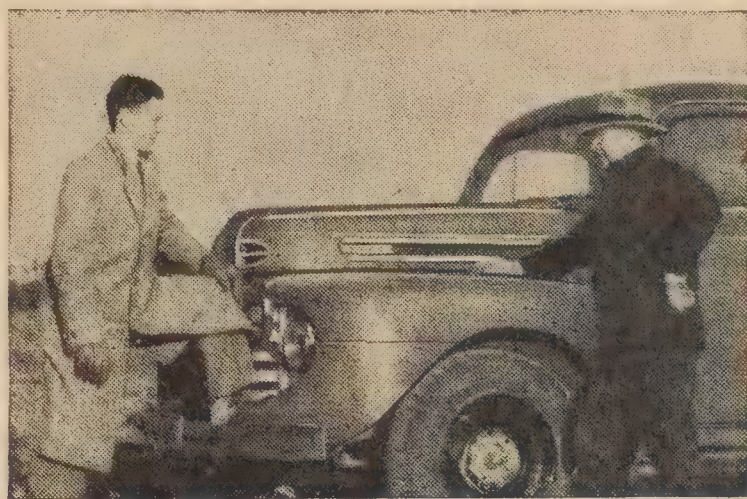
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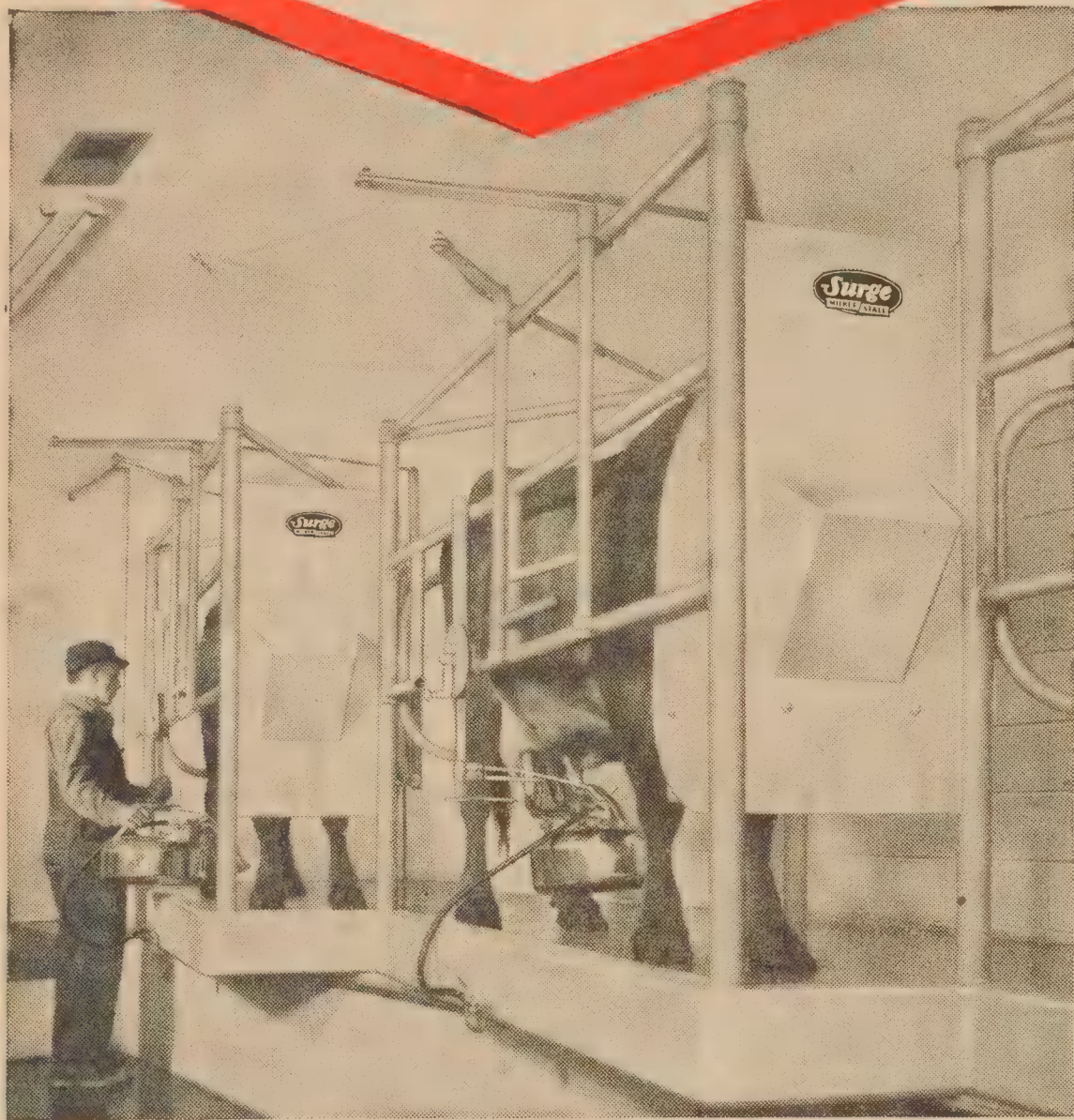
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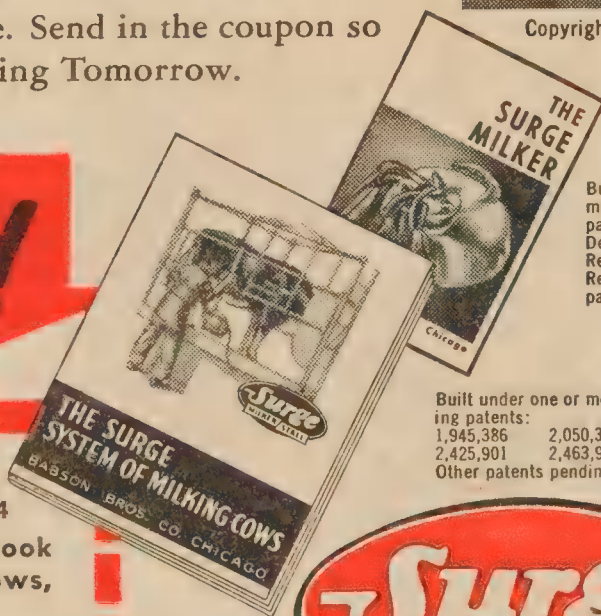
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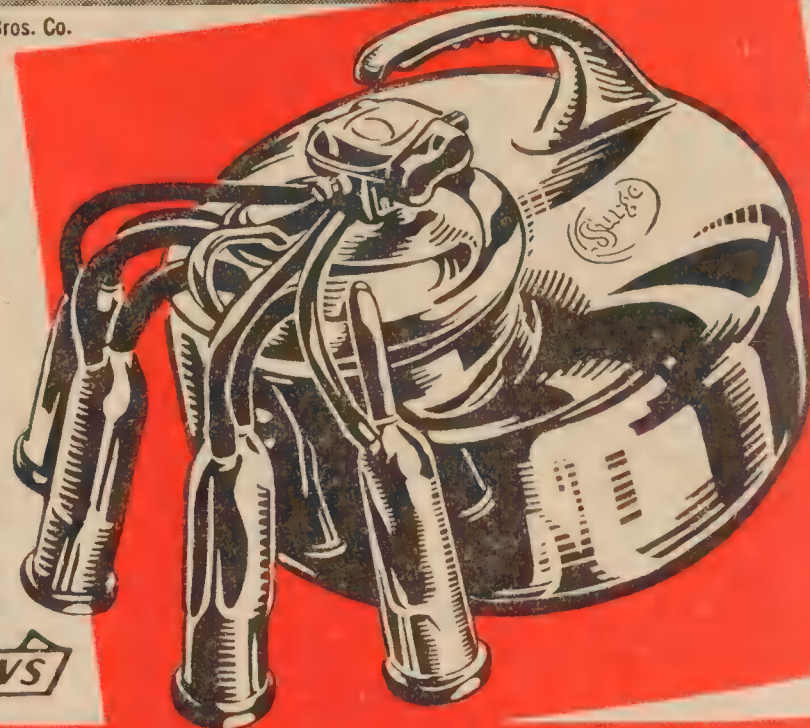
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Getting That Extra 10% Raising DAIRY HEIFERS

By J. D. BURKE

YOUR METHOD of raising calves and heifers in a large measure determines the producing ability of your herd. That is, the calves that you are raising this year and next will be your herd of cows three or four years hence.

Good breeding is the foundation of a good replacement program. The transmitting ability of the sire, the dam, and the cow family determine the inheritance of the cows in your future herd. You might say that the breeding program puts the "cow-power" into your cows. Artificial breeding, desirably proved sires, or carefully selected young analyzed sires are the best insurance for high producing ability in your future herd.

Regardless of the method of feeding or the particular breed, the second objective is to get the most desirable size on heifers by the time they are ready to freshen as two-year-olds. *Studies of New York D.H.I.A. records have shown that each additional 100 pounds of body-size has resulted in nearly 800 pounds more milk production per cow each year in the case of Holsteins and proportionate increases in the other breeds. Cows can consume roughage and other feeds in direct proportion to their body capacity or size, and producing ability follows the same trend.*

Grow Heifers Into Big Cows

Yet in spite of this evidence, the average Black and White heifer in New York weighs about 800 pounds as a two-year-old and matures into a 1,000-pound cow. This is one of the reasons why the average production per cow last year was only 6,400 pounds of milk. The accepted standards of size for two-year-olds are 1,075 pounds for Holsteins, 860 pounds for Ayrshires, 818 pounds for Guernseys and 750 pounds for Jerseys. Many dairymen are excelling these standards by 10 per cent or more. What an opportunity for improvement! An extra 100 pounds of growth on each heifer could increase production 10 per cent.

The first two months is the most critical period of the calf's life, and the way they are fed and handled at this period is extremely important. All calves should get several feedings of colostrum milk. The calf may be allowed to nurse the dam for the first three or four days, or it may be hand fed right from birth. Some dairymen save all colostrum milk and feed it along with herd milk to older calves as well. Colostrum milk is especially rich in vitamins, minerals, protein, and health

promoting factors. It is too good a feed to waste.

The amount of milk to feed will depend on the size of the calf and its age. Eight to ten percent of the calf's liveweight is a good thumb rule as to the amount of milk to feed a calf each day. The milk should be fed at about body temperature twice daily and in clean sanitary pails. Pails with attached artificial teats are convenient, save time, and give good results, but they must be kept absolutely clean.

Dry calf starters and milk substitutes have come into general use in the past few years. Experimental results have shown that calves grown on dry calf starters and about 350 pounds of whole milk do just as well as calves fed larger amounts of milk and with

a worthwhile saving in costs. (See editorial on page 4.) This 350 pounds of whole milk can be further reduced by the use of milk substitutes. However, when too little milk is fed, the calves may not do too well or be as thrifty during the second and third month as most dairymen would like to have them. The savings in cost from the use of these dry calf starters and milk substitutes will depend on the relative price of milk and concentrates. When the seasonal price of milk is low, one is justified in feeding more whole milk than when milk prices are high. There are many good dry calf starters and milk substitutes on the market and the manufacturers' directions should always be followed.

Probably no other feed is as important as high quality hay in feeding calves. A good hay is one that has been cut at the beginning of bloom or even earlier, and harvested in good curing weather to retain leaves and

(Continued on Page 19)

Plenty of first quality hay for growing heifers will lower growing costs and develop big barrels.

Big cows give the most milk. Each additional 100 pounds in body size will bring around 800 more pounds of milk a year.





MORE CABBAGE



MORE POTATOES



MORE CORN



MORE BEANS

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Fertilization pays. Up to a certain point yields can be increased in direct proportion to the amount of fertilizer used. Soils vary in their supplies of available plant food, and crops vary in their needs. No one grade or analysis of fertilizer is suitable for all crops or soil conditions. G.L.F. makes many different grades to meet all crop requirements.

G.L.F. open formula fertilizers are mixed to supply the necessary plant food nutrients for maintaining soil productivity and increasing yields. They not only contain primary plant food elements—nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, but the special grades carry guaranteed amounts of secondary and minor elements needed for some types of crops.

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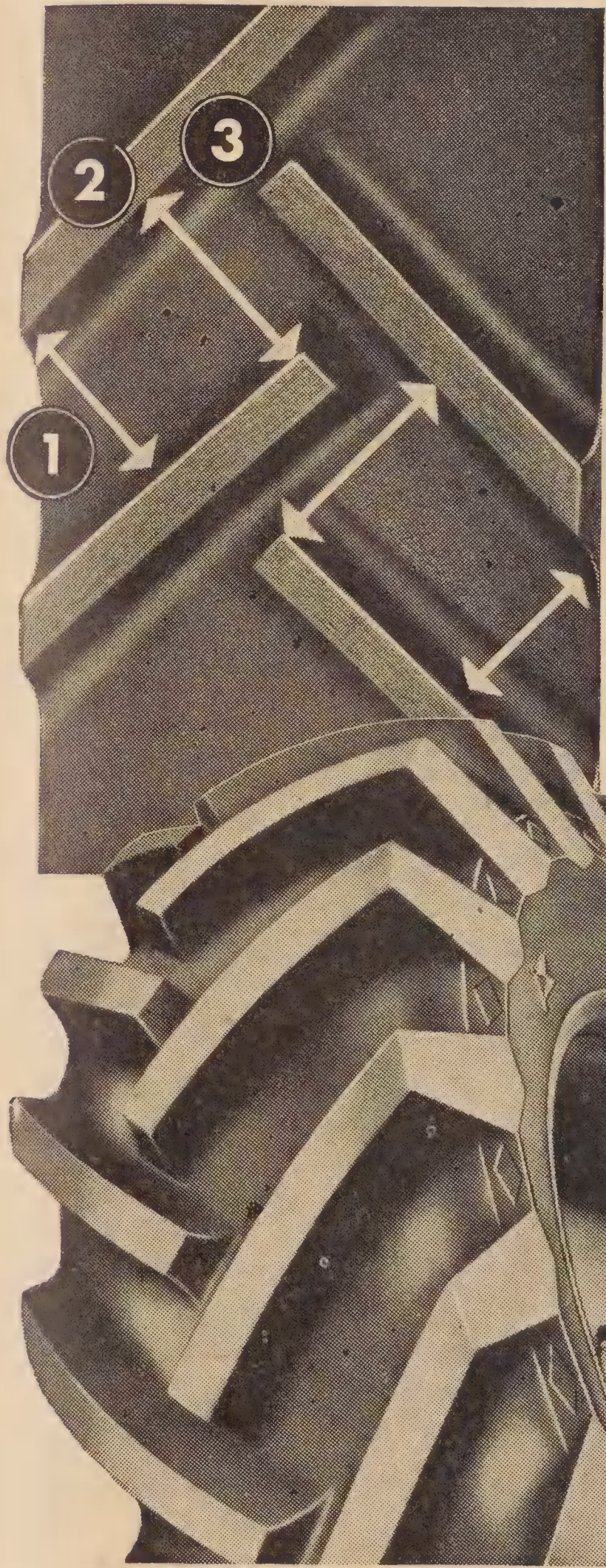
For the most efficient and profitable use of fertilizer:

- Consider the requirements of the rotation as a whole, as well as the plant food needs of the particular crop.
- Select an analysis containing the plant food which your soil will not supply in adequate quantities to the crop which is to be grown. A fertilizer recommendation chart is now on display at your G.L.F. Service Agency for easy reference.
- Use enough fertilizer of the grade recommended by your state agricultural experimental station.

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GOODYEAR

Super-Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

WHY NOT THE BRANNAN PLAN?

OCCASIONALLY *American Agriculturist* gets a letter from a farmer asking in all sincerity, "Why not the Brannan Plan?"

There are a good many answers to that question, but the most important is that the Brannan Plan will cost untold billions of dollars. Not even its most enthusiastic supporters have dared come right out and say how many billions. Coupled with the Brannan Plan are proposals to put the farmer into the straight jacket of control, so that government agents would practically become dictators of all or nearly all of your farm practices.

The government has already indicated that it just will not stand by supports that cost too much when the taxpayers begin to howl about them. Therefore, the part of the Brannan Plan which would pay out to farmers might last just about one year, while the controls, once established, would be with you always. In a word, the Brannan Plan will put agriculture into a straight jacket such as has never been known in America, with only temporary financial aid. This is not my opinion only; it is that of most of the ablest and sincerest farm leaders and economists in the United States.

What do farm leaders and all others sincerely interested in the welfare of agriculture have to suggest in the place of the Brannan Plan? Most agree that the answer lies in flexible price supports, low enough to prevent over-production and surpluses; high enough to prevent good farmers from being ruined in times of depression.

"OH YES, YOU DO!"

I HOPE you are not like the fellow who said to me the other day that he wasn't too much worried about taxes because he didn't own any real estate, didn't draw a big salary, and therefore didn't have to pay taxes.

But I had the answer for him. I said, "Oh, yes, you do!" and pulled out and read to him the following figures, published recently in the *New York Journal American*:

Item	Retail Cost	Tax Share
Quart of milk	\$.21	\$.08
Loaf of bread .....	.15	.05
Package of cigarettes .....	.19	.11
Pound of meat .....	.70	.20
Bar of soap .....	.07	.02
Picture show ticket .....	.60	.20
Rent, month	60.00	20.00
Refrigerator	225.00	75.00
Coal, ton	20.00	7.00
Gasoline, gallon .....	.25	.11
Tire	18.00	3.00
Lawn mower	21.00	7.00
Hosiery, pair,	1.50	.50
Shoes, pair	9.00	3.00

Here is another way to think of our tax and public debt situation. It means nothing to say that the Federal debt is \$256 billion, but it does mean something to say that a Federal debt of \$256 billion means \$1,700 for every person in the United States.

In 1929 the debt per person was only \$133. In 1939 it was only \$319.

A STRONG DOSE

UNITED STATES Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont calls attention to the fact that on April 3 and 4, more than 5,000 county and community Production Marketing Association (PMA) committeemen met in St. Paul, Minnesota, to hear Secretary of Agriculture Brannan and others deliver political addresses, mainly in support of the Brannan Plan.

The committeemen from all over Minnesota were urged to attend and were promised that car drivers with one or more passengers would be allowed 5c a mile, and those coming by bus or train would be reimbursed for their fares. "In addition you will receive," said the letter of invitation, "a regular day's pay (\$8.00) for attending the meeting." If more than one day was required for travel and attending the meeting, up to two days' salary was authorized. Each of the 5,000 committeemen who attended was promised his regular per diem of \$8 per day and expenses.

In an editorial commenting on the meeting, the

By E. R. Eastman

Minneapolis Star said:

"The meetings wound up with the strongest dose of political medicine handed out in these parts in a long, long, time."

Senator Aiken said:

"It would be easier to excuse the \$50,000 to \$100,000 that this one meeting cost the taxpayers if the Secretary had stuck to the subject announced for the conference, namely, 'The Formulating and Administration of Agricultural Programs.' Instead, the Secretary devoted about two-thirds of his speech to promoting the so-called Brannan Plan, and the rest to the criticism of the American Farm Bureau.

"Every dollar," continued Senator Aiken, "spent in playing politics means \$1 less for improving the soil of American farms. I know of no authority which permits the Comptroller-General to approve the expenditure of Production Marketing Association (PMA) funds for the purposes for which they were used at St. Paul."

Should the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, or any other office-holder, confine himself to administering the laws passed by Congress, the elected representatives of the people, or should such high executive officers be permitted to travel up and down the land, at the taxpayers' expense, high-pressuring Congress into passing legislation that the office-holder personally favors?

MILK WAR COSTLY TO DAIRYMEN

ONE OF THE most disastrous milk price wars in the history of the business has been in progress in New York City for months. The fundamental difficulty, of course, is an all-out effort by the dealers to keep or get more than their share of the market. The result, however, is that unquestionably most of the dealers are now operating at a loss on their New York City milk distribution. And the sad part of it is that those losses will eventually come out of dairymen. If the price cutting continues, many of the smaller dealers will be forced into bankruptcy, and all of them will bring all kinds of pressure on dairymen to reduce prices.

Because of the seriousness of the situation, many efforts have been made to get the dealers to compromise their differences, but with no results so far. Just as we go to press we are informed that Secretary Brannan of the United States Department of Agriculture has turned down a request to work with the industry to remedy the situation. This request was made by many leaders in the industry and ably supported by United States Senators Irving M. Ives and Herbert H. Lehman. As soon as the Secretary's refusal was known, the milk companies made still further price reductions.

ORCHIDS TO THE HOME DEMONSTRATION GALS

I LIKE to remember that when I was county agent in Delaware County, New York, the executive committee of the Farm Bureau and I decided that it was just as important to have a home demonstration agent in the county as to have a farm bureau agent. So an organization was set up and a gal from Vermont was hired as the first home demonstration agent in Delaware County—and one of the earliest home demonstration agents in the state. She made out eminently well on the job—so well, in fact, that the late Carl E. Ladd, then Director of the State School of Agriculture at Delhi, stole her from us. And now, since Carl's death, Mrs. Frances Ladd is Secretary of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus.

Since that time, a large majority of the rural counties in the United States have organized home bureaus and hired home demonstration agents. That quite remarkable growth shows how well these young women have done, and how much their work is appreciated. Working with their county and state organizations, the home bureau agents have accomplished more than anyone else in improving the

American rural home and helping people everywhere to get some real living and happiness on top of the hard job of making a living. Perhaps their biggest contribution is what they have done to make wives and mothers, the homemakers, realize and appreciate that theirs is the most important profession in the world—bar none.

ON PLANTING PEAS

ON Saturday, April 8, we broadcast a small piece to peas. It started to snow before we got them all in, and there was snow on them more or less all the time during the next two weeks. Nevertheless, I'll bet we have a good crop of peas, and I bet we'll have them earlier than most folks in our latitude. (Tompkins County, N. Y.) What do you bet?

Have you ever had any experience in planting peas in the fall? Some people do this and get a good crop very early. One farmer I know of, however, sowed peas last fall, and the warm weather in early winter caused them to germinate and come up, with the result that they were killed.

Anyway, I wonder why people with plenty of land will bother to sow peas in a row when such good results can be had from broadcasting them.

FEED SURPLUS MILK TO GOOD CALVES

I HAVE a couple of Hereford steer calves which, although they are only about six months old, are nearly as large as yearlings. Their feed has consisted entirely of their dams' milk, plus what little good hay they wanted to eat.

When I look at those calves and remember other similar examples of what sweet milk will do, I wonder if dairymen couldn't use more whole milk than they do in raising their calves. It takes some courage, I know, to feed whole milk to the calves instead of putting it into the milk can, but if we did use more of the milk this way it would reduce some of the surplus that is troubling the industry so much now, and — what is equally important — it would give dairymen large, well-grown, and healthy replacements. What do you think?

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

A COW is an angular feminine bovine with four legs, an alto voice, a well established milk route, and a face that inspires confidence.

A cow's husband is a bull. A cow's brat is entitled a calf. Calves are generally used in the manufacture of Chicken Salad. Calves' brains can't be distinguished from scrambled eggs. When part of a calf gets breaded it is called a cutlet.

A cow provides vitamins for double chocolate malted milks until she is old enough to enter a can of corn-beef hash. Her tail is fastened to the rear of her back. It has a universal joint at one end and a fly swatter on the other.

A cow has two stomachs. The one on the ground floor is used as a storehouse for grass, loco weed, corn stalks, rock salt and the neighbor's cabbage. When the cow's storehouse reaches a state of either overproduction or under consumption she sits down in the shade of the old apple tree, and then belches like Henry the Eighth used to burp at a coronation banquet. This social error on the part of the cow makes some of the hay and stuff do a return trip from the storehouse back up to the front part of the cow's kind face, where it is fletcherized. This is where the trouble comes in, because a cow has no upper plate. All of her teeth are in the lower part of her countenance.

After this second-hand meal has been sufficiently gummed up by the cow, she sends back the order to the other stomach, where it is turned into cow meat.

An old cow has a tough time of it. In the end she gets skinned by those she has benefited, even as you and I.

A slice of a cow's rear end is very valuable to a cow, but it is worth only a nickel to a farmer, 16 cents to a meat packer, 46 cents to a retail butcher, and \$1.25 in a restaurant, not counting the tip.

—Anon.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FARM OUTLOOK: Winter wheat in some areas looks bad, but still promises a surplus. Bad weather in many southern states has cut fruit prospects and hurt some vegetables. For most crops, production will depend on weather. If it is good we will have another big crop year.

Relative to prospective profits for farmers in 1950, many economists figure that the general drop in farm prices which has gone on for past two years is about over. While there will be fluctuations in prices of individual products, economists believe the average of all farm products is adjusted to points where farther general decreases are unlikely. However, the farmer who continues to make money will be the one who watches costs with an eagle eye. This is not pleasant or new, but it will continue to be important.

FARM PLANS: Because of increasingly serious consumer resentment about the cost of farm price supports and news about destroying food, several farm plans are being developed which are designed to operate without tax money. One is being worked on by National Milk Producers Federation and proposes financing through an equalization fee levied on the first commercial sale of the commodity. We understand that basic objective of two other plans is the same. They may be presented to Congress next year.

Many defenders of farm price supports by government point out that for years business has also enjoyed favors, such as protective tariff. However, opponents of price supports reply that no business has ever been guaranteed a profit, as efficient potato growers have in recent years.

SMALL BUSINESS HELP: Argument often cited is that sooner or later if farm supports continue, business will demand similar guarantees. Apparently government is planning to help small business even before demand is made. It is predicted that Congress will soon pass legislation to provide loans up to \$15,000 to small businesses. Banks will make loans but government will insure repayment so banks can't lose. Two ideas behind the expected legislation are: 1. That it will be good politics and it will convince the "little fellow" that the Administration is for him. 2. That it should help some small businesses to expand, perhaps provide more jobs—and maybe more taxes.

SPREAD: Concern is expressed over fact that retail food costs have not dropped as much as farm income. No one should be surprised, because that always happens when the price level declines. Reason: Wages which make up the biggest part of transportation and marketing costs have gone down little or none. There is some talk of a congressional investigation, but expected results are hazy.

A LESSON: Union milk drivers in New York City have been successful over the years in getting higher and higher pay. One result is that 70% of the milk in New York City is now sold through stores and only 30% delivered to doorsteps. In other words, milk drivers' pay is high but fewer and fewer milk drivers have jobs. The lesson here is one which labor union leaders apparently will not learn.

BRIEFS: ● Butter and oleo are fighting for the consumer market. American Butter Institute has asked USDA to reduce price support 3 cents per pound to help meet oleo competition. Oleo manufacturers are planning a huge promotion campaign.

● Secretary Brannan, commonly regarded as an advocate of high supports on farm products, could have announced higher supports on several commodities than were actually announced. Apparently he is in a dilemma between desire for high supports and the practical necessity of keeping costs of support programs as low as possible.

● For some time dissatisfaction has been expressed relative to government grades of beef. Changes are predicted soon, as follows: "Prime" grade will include present "prime" and "choice;" "choice" will correspond to present "good;" "good" will be the better cuts of what's now "commercial," and "commercial" will be mostly the older, tougher animals. Reason is that very limited market—mostly top hotels and night clubs—wanted "prime" beef, which has high percentage of fat. Nevertheless, consumers who bought "choice" figured they were taking second best, and it was charged that producers took prices lower than necessary.

—H. L. Cosline.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE difference in philosophy between my neighbor there and me is illustrated crystal clear by why the weather gives us fear. For instance, this dry spring we've had has made poor neighbor very sad; he's really been down at the mouth, he's sure we're headed for a drouth. "I wouldn't be surprised," he pouts, "if what I've planted doesn't sprout; and even if it does," says he, "it prob'ly will burn up, by gee." It's really quite a funny sight to see him leave the field at night; the dust has made his face coal black except where tears have left a track.

For me, also, the weather's had no tendency to make me glad, but in a slightly different way, for when it's dry day after day the fishin' worms are hard to find and scarce as hen's teeth are the kind that make the big ones lose their fright and guarantee I'll get a bite. But I don't let it get me down, I still can smile instead of frown, despite the fact that my complaint is sensible while neighbor's ain't. The way I figger, if we get a summer that is never wet, 'tis better to relax a bit than have a breakdown over it.

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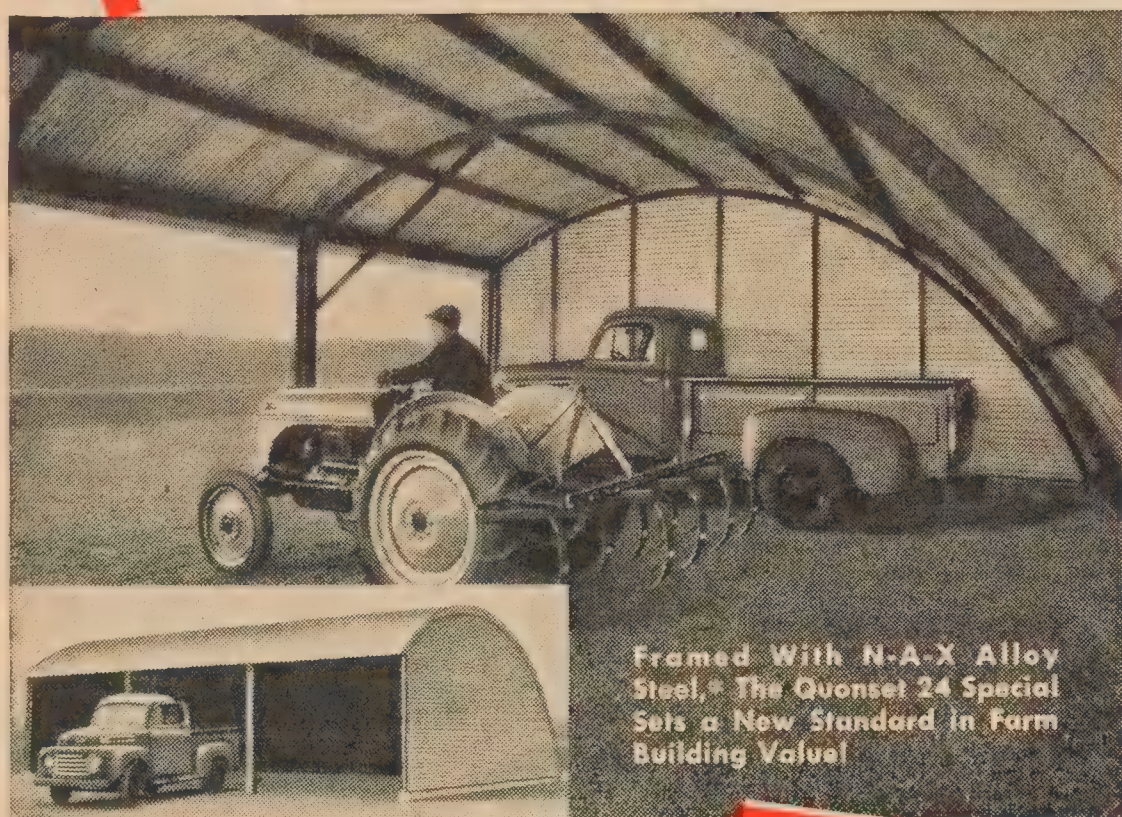
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This barn on Roy Mauger's farm is larger than it looks. Typical of many Delaware County, New York, barns, a large part of it is below the barn floor level. A corner of the comfortable modern house is shown at the left.

Five Steps to FARM OWNERSHIP

By H. L. COSLINE

IT IS NOT EASY for any young couple to become established on their own farm. Yet in some way thousands of young people must do so as older farmers retire because of desire or necessity. And young people ARE buying farms, just as Roy Mauger and his wife bought their farm near Delhi, Delaware County, New York.

I stopped in to see the Maugers recently, and as I listened to their experiences it seemed to me that every young couple must go through at least five steps in acquiring a farm:

1. *Learning.* Back in the 30's Roy was a student in vocational agriculture in a Pennsylvania High School, and in 1936 he came to Delhi for a two-year course at the State School.

After graduation, he worked on a farm to get experience. In 1940 he was married and continued to work as a hired man for three years. Always his goal was to own his own farm.

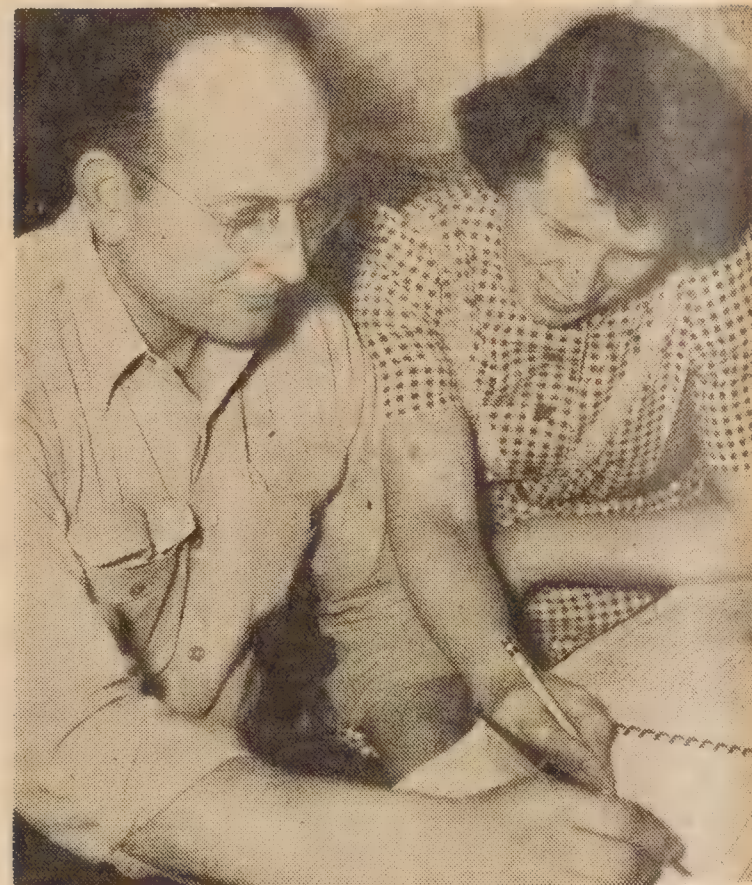
2. *Saving.* It is very obvious to anyone that it is difficult to save money. There are always things which we want and which can be bought either for cash or on credit. Roy did save, because in 1943 when he and his wife decided to try farming for themselves, he was able to make a substantial down payment on a 100-acre farm seven miles from Delhi.

3. *Building Confidence.* Probably neither Roy nor his wife consciously worked at building up confidence in their ability to handle a farm, yet they were doing it. Through Roy's thrift, good sense and good farming, he had made an impression on the community which resulted in his ability to borrow the balance of the purchase price from an individual who had the money to lend.

4. *Buying.* The actual purchase of a farm requires good common sense and good business judgment. First, there is the matter of picking a farm which will enable the owner to make a good living and have enough left to make regular payments on it. Then there are such matters as determining a rate of payment which can be met, seeing that the title is clear, and many other important details.

5. *Succeeding.* Once the contract has been signed, the deal is not finished. Actually to own a farm free and clear, a young couple must succeed at farm-

ing, and Roy Mauger and his wife are doing that. There are many recipes for farming successfully, but one is that a farmer must keep his production costs below his expenses. To do this Roy has built up a productive herd. He has cut

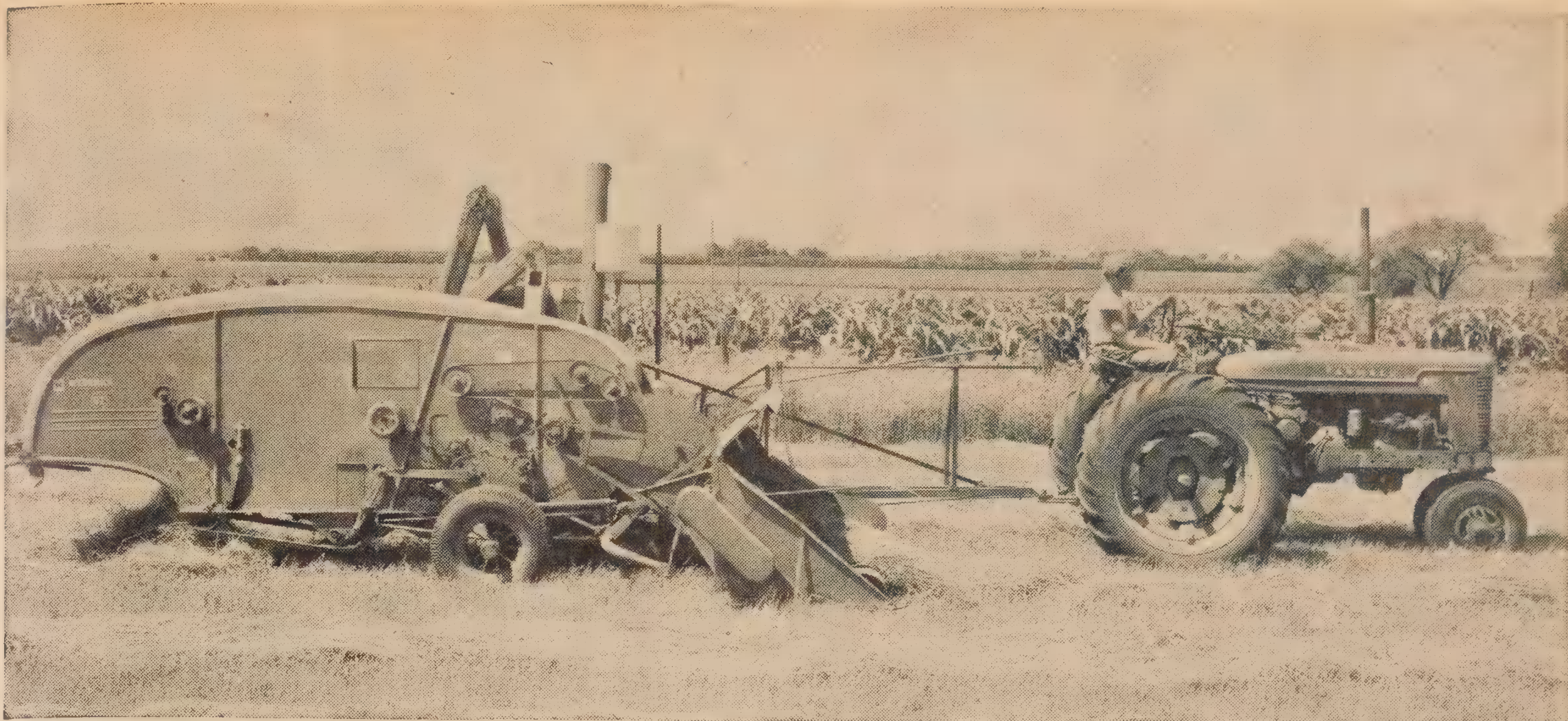


Mrs. Mauger is interested in every activity on the farm. In addition to caring for the home and her two young children, she likes to know what the herd is doing as shown by the Dairy Herd Improvement Association record.

costs by improving pastures; he has a business large enough to be efficient, and the farm on which he now lives is in an area where the land is fertile.

There is one more important element in purchasing a farm which we might call "luck" or "circumstance," but the couple who lean on this factor too heavily are certainly doomed to disappointment. I am referring to the many young people who inherit some money or property. This boost is seldom as big as the neighbors think it is. Often there are brothers and sisters or other relatives who share in the inheritance, and usually there are obligations which must be met, and repairs which must be made in case inheritance is in the form of property.

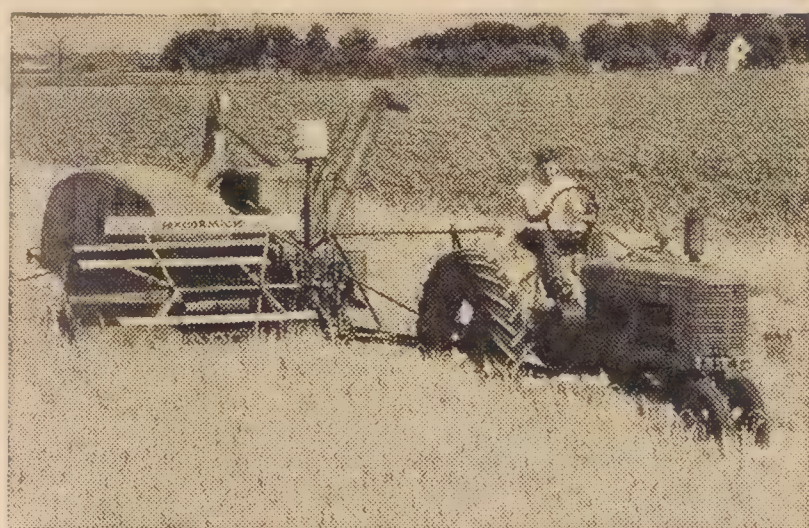
I put some emphasis on this because the farm which Roy Mauger and his wife now operate is not the one which they bought back in 1943. In 1945 Mrs. Mauger's mother passed away, and there seemed to be no one else to take over the farm. The first farm was sold, the old home farm purchased, and the couple moved to the present farm, which is nearer to Delhi, is larger, and doubtless a more efficient unit.



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No. 122-C. Cuts a 12-foot swath and has threshing capacity to match. Powered by its own 6-cylinder engine; can be pulled by a two-plow tractor. Controlled by hydraulic power from the tractor seat. Has all the McCormick clean-threshing features.

No. 125-SPV. The 12-foot self-propelled combine that's widely preferred where large acreages are grown. Recently improved with new low grain tank and unloading elevator, new variable-speed cylinder drive, new wide-tread steering wheels, and new V-belt drives.

Now, in a general-farm-size combine, you can have the timesaving, crop-saving advantages that have made the bigger McCormick harvester-threshers so popular. For the 6-foot McCormick No. 62 is designed and built like the McCormick 12-foot models. Here are a few of the *big combine features* that have made the No. 62 famous for easy handling and for clean threshing of all threshable crops:

Clean threshing. Straw is moved through this combine in a *straight line* from front to back, so that a large volume can be threshed clean without clogging. The No. 62 is a *balanced* combine: the separator is the right size for the sickle bar.

Variable-speed cylinder. In a few minutes you can set the cylinder drive for any cylinder speed from 585 to 1700 r.p.m., simply by turning an adjusting

hand wheel on each of two easily-reached V-belt pulleys. No special tools, no parts to remove and replace.

Adjustable concave grate. You don't have to remove and replace the concave when you begin combining a different crop. By turning two adjusting screws you make the grate openings any needed size from $\frac{9}{32} \times 1$ to $\frac{7}{8} \times 1$ inches.

Rotary straw rack. Riding on two crankshafts revolving at 226 r.p.m., the McCormick straw rack is fast and efficient in finishing the separation of grain (or seed) and straw.

Auxiliary engine (optional). When operated by its own engine, the No. 62 combine can be pulled by a medium-sized tractor. The engine drive keeps the separator running at the correct speed for clean threshing, regardless of how the tractor throttle is opened and closed.

See your International Harvester dealer about a McCormick combine now, to be ready for harvest season. Convenient payment terms if you wish.

FREE BOOKLETS—Here's help in deciding which McCormick combine will suit you best . . . free booklets telling all about each of the three. Mail the coupon today for any or all three booklets.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

See your IH dealer for IH 5-Star Service . . . better five ways for getting your farm machines ready for the work ahead.



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Please send, without cost or obligation, the booklets checked below:

- ☐ McCormick 62 combine (6-foot pull-type)
- ☐ McCormick 125-SPV combine (12-foot self-propelled)
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Name.....

Post Office.....State.....

I farm.....crop acres. Principal crops.....

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CASE 5-FOOT "F-2" COMBINE

So Simple

MOST ANYBODY CAN RUN IT

So Low-Priced

MOST ANY FARMER CAN HAVE HIS OWN



✓ 3 SIMPLE ADJUSTMENTS

Men without experience quickly get good results. A single lever adjusts concave instantly to suit kind and condition of crop. Fan blast and sieve opening are easy to reach and set from outside machine.

✓ COMPACT—HANDY FOR SMALL FIELDS

So easy to maneuver that you can get into odd patches, irregular areas between contoured rows. You can save seed from legumes and other soil-saving crops. A big help in conservation farming.

✓ CAPACITY FOR BIG YIELDS

Full five-foot cut, 28-inch rub-bar cylinder, long unit-type straw rack, and Case "air-lift" cleaning give capacity to take care of heavy crops. Pick-up attachment (extra equipment) handles full-size windrows.

✓ STRAIGHT-LINE STRAW TRAVEL

The cut crop goes straight back from the sickle, through the cylinder, and onto the rack with no turns to slow it down and cause bunching or reduce capacity. Seed-tight construction from header to tailboard.

✓ POWER TAKE-OFF DRIVE

Does fine work with power of 2-plow and larger tractors, saves cost of extra engine. Engine attachment will be available in limited numbers. Fittings for hydraulic header control by ASAE standard cylinder are extra equipment.

A size and type for every farm. Besides the 5-foot Model "F-2," Case makes 6, 9, and 12-foot engine-driven pull-type combines, 9 and 12-foot self-propelled models. All are built with or easily adapted to hydraulic header control. All are backed by 108 years' experience. See your Case dealer about the model that fits your farming.

PASTE ON PENNY POST CARD AND MAIL

Get the last word on modern harvest. Mark machines that interest you—write in margin any others you need. J. I. Case Co., Dept. E-11, Racine, Wis.

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|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5-ft. "F-2" combine | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-Propelled combines |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6-ft. "A" combine | <input type="checkbox"/> 3-way elevators |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 9 and 12-ft. combines | <input type="checkbox"/> "VAC" tractor—Eagle Hitch |

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The "Newer" Organic Insecticides

By G. S. HENSILL
California Spray-Chemical Corporation

THE agricultural insecticide situation has undergone a major change in the last several years. Where previously agriculture was concerned with inorganic insecticides, such as lead arsenate and cryolite, and botanical insecticides of plant origin such as rotenone, pyrethrum and nicotine—today, agriculture is concerned with newer organic insecticides which have posed new problems of plant tolerances, poison residues and other factors.

Lindane

Lindane is the common name selected last July for the pure gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride. It retains all of the insecticidal effectiveness of benzene hexachloride (BHC) but is practically odorless because the other odor-imparting isomers of BHC are eliminated. Lindane is much more readily made into liquid sprays than BHC as it is over ten times as solvent soluble. It is also readily formulated into dusts and wettable powders. It is an excellent aphid control and an effective control of various beetles and caterpillars. It is more effective against thrips than BHC, and even DDT, because of its penetrating, vaporizing action.

Lindane can be used on many sensitive plants, such as cucurbits and some other vegetables and crop plants which are damaged by BHC.

As there is no danger of poison residue accumulation in animal tissues and milk, Lindane was approved last July by the U.S.D.A. as an effective fly control insecticide for use in dairy barns and milk-processing buildings. Lindane can also be used for control of mange, lice and ticks on livestock, and in household and building pest control.

Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate (Tepp)

TEPP is one of the finest insecticides ever produced for the killing of red spider mites and aphids. It is also effective against leafhopper nymphs, thrips and some other insects.

It is necessary to use up diluted TEPP sprays immediately. Action on the insects is rapid and effective at low dilution rates and is a very valuable insecticide for use on fruits and vegetables up to within a day or two of canning, processing or marketing, without danger of poison residue. Yet TEPP is over a hundred times more toxic than DDT.

Parathion

Parathion is another organic phosphate insecticide recently introduced into agricultural usage which has shown excellent control of red spider mites, aphids, and some other insects. As compared to TEPP, it has a longer residual activity lasting up to several days, but is higher in chronic toxicity and more dangerous to warm-blooded animals. Parathion, therefore, requires a great deal more care in handling and application. As there is some evidence of buildup of residue in fruits and vegetables, its use has to be restricted to times not too close to harvest.

(Use Parathion with extreme care and caution. See Editor's note at conclusion of article. Page 15)

DDT

DDT (dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane) controls Codling moth on apples and pears; caterpillars, leafrollers and other pests on fruit trees; and a wide range of pest insects, such as caterpillars, beetles and thrips on vegetable crops. DDT's chief value as an insecticide is its residual action and its two-way action of a stomach and contact poison. In addition, it is readily adapt-

able to dust, wettable powder and emulsive-liquid formulations. It requires care in application to avoid residues on crops maturing for food usage.

Its wide use in other fields, such as fly control in dairies, has brought about some repercussions on the residual problem of DDT in foods. For that reason there has been some government restrictions concerning the use of DDT on certain crops, on foods for cattle and in and around dairies.

DDT Relatives

One of the close relatives of DDT, dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane or DDD, has had considerable usage for control of certain specific pests, such as tomato hornworm larvae, cutworms, and various fruit worms infesting tomatoes. Its characteristics and action are similar to DDT, but its use will probably be restricted to specific pest control due to cost of production and other factors.

Methoxy-DDT has had some use in agricultural areas. To date, its use has been more in fly control and public health work than in actual agricultural usage. It has some specific characteristics but in general nature is similar to DDT and DDD. The same cautions in use are not necessarily applied to DDT and Methoxy-DDT as it has not been proved that they accumulate in the body tissues.

Benzene Hexachloride

About the time DDT was being used in the United States during the recent war, benzene hexachloride was rediscovered and developed as an insecticide in England. Because of its three-way action of stomach, contact poison and vapor action poison, BHC has excellent insecticidal properties and is effective against a wide range of insects. Soil treatment is one definite advantage of BHC on some crops as it has been found to be an excellent insecticide for control of wireworms.

Toxaphene

Toxaphene has been found to be generally useful in control of grasshoppers, crickets, cutworms infesting various fruit tree and vegetable pests. Uses in other lines are also being developed, such as control of thrips, leaf-miners and red spider on fruit trees and possibly ornamentals. It has had large usage on cotton but not extensive usage on fruit or vegetable crops. In acute toxicity it is about four times as toxic as DDT.

Chlordane

Chlordane is especially outstanding in control of ants (also roaches) and has been used widely for that purpose in commercial pest control operations.

(Continued on Page 12)



"I wash 'em, feed 'em, sew, scrimp and save for 'em. He reads them the funnies, and they think he's the world's champ."

See your
future
COW
in your
4 month
Calf



**Feed PURINA CALF STARTENA
and have Big, Rangy Heifers
by 4 months**

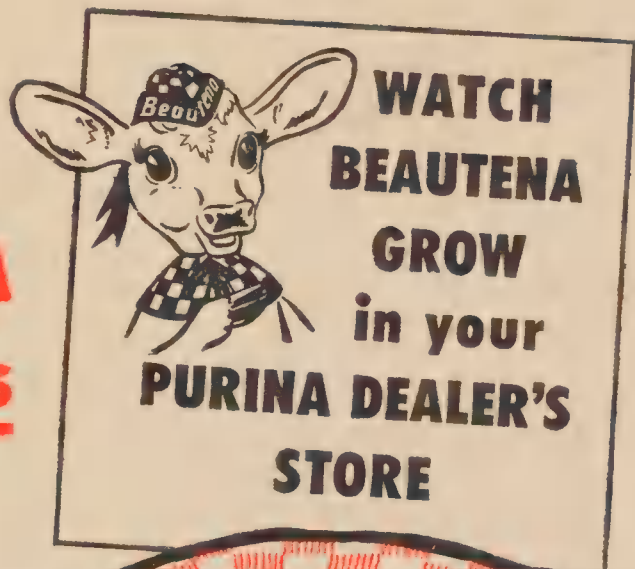
Do you like to raise big, heavy-milking, long-living cows?
When you follow the Purina Calf Plan, you can see the cows
you want *already developing* by the time your calves are 4
months old. Here's why:

Calf Startena is a carefully blended *dry* feed that takes the
place of all but 15 to 20 gallons of the milk or gruel usually
fed. It is concentrated and very tasty . . . gets more actual
food solids into calves than they could possibly get from
many times more milk or gruel, which are mostly water.

A test on one or two calves will quickly show you the differ-
ence. Get Calf Startena from your Checkerboard Dealer. Takes
only 300 to 400 lbs. per calf, so it costs only half as much to
feed as milk.

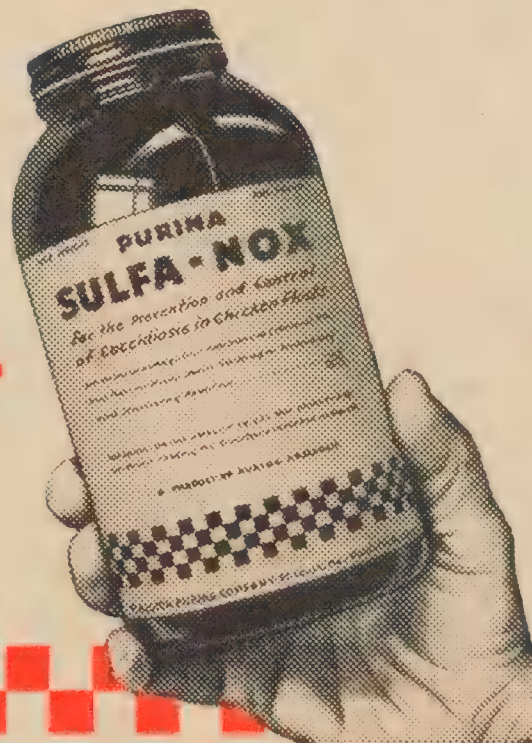
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RALSTON PURINA COMPANY announces
**COMPLETE COCCIDIOSIS
PREVENTION and CONTROL
SERVICE**

See your Purina Dealer on how to use it



Let's Plant a Garden

Spring is here. As we used to say in
the country where I came from, it's
time to plant "garden sass."

A friend gave me some directions on
how to plant a garden which she copied
from a blackboard in ■ Unity Center
in Santa Monica, California.

1. Let Us Plant Five Rows of Peas—

Presence
Promptness
Persistence
Purpose
Privilege

2. Three Hills of Squash—

Squash gossip
Squash indifference
Squash criticism and
condemnation

3. Four Rows of Lettuce—

Let us be faithful
Let us govern our lives by loyalty
and truth
Let us be true to our obligations
Let us love one another

4. Four Rows of Turnips—

Turn up with new ideas
Turn up with ■ smile
Turn up with enthusiasm
Turn up with determination

I shared these thoughts with our
Ralston Purina family—and from all
parts of the country my friends have
added to my "garden sass" with many
more vegetables, berries and flowers:
"Beet" (Beat laziness, Beat indiffer-
ence, Beat last year's records); "Ber-
ries" (Bury grudges, Bury intolerance,
Bury fear); "Flocks" of energy;
"Stocks" of happiness; etc., etc.

Wouldn't you like to try your own hand
at planting "garden sass" which will
add to an abundant life?

Daringly yours,

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri

I CHOSE
WEEDONE
 BRUSH KILLER 32
 BECAUSE OF ITS
LOW VOLATILITY
 AND
GREATER KILLING POWER

There's nothing like it. It contains the butoxy ethanol ester of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, and kills where you aim it—vapors do not injure susceptible plants nearby.

Yes, you can spray close to beans, cotton, tomatoes and the like—for all practical purposes it is non-volatile.



KILLS OVER 100 WOODY PLANTS

This butoxy ethanol ester formulation gave a spectacular kill in '49 on the brambles (blackberry, raspberry, etc.), poison ivy, poison oak, certain species of oaks and pines, wild rose, osage orange, willows, wild cherry, hickory, buckbrush, sagebrush, elderberry, coralberry, honeysuckle and many other woody plants, as well as thistles, knapweed and other perennial weeds.

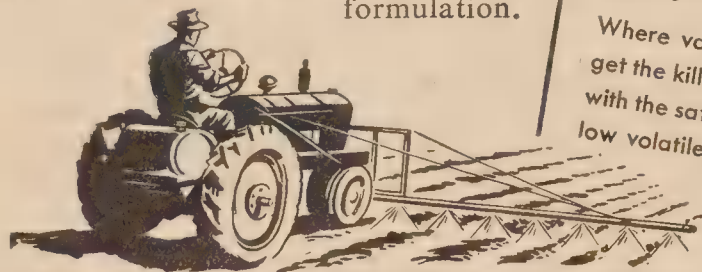
SPRAY NOW. Clear pastures of bramble and brush patches, and get a permanent stand of grass your livestock can eat.

Clear irrigation ditches of choking weeds.

Clear fence rows, bottom land and roadsides of brush that robs nearby crops of moisture and plant food, while giving shelter to harmful insects.

ALSO AVAILABLE—FOR SPECIAL BRUSH PROBLEMS WEEDONE 2,4,5-T

Contains 4 lbs. 2,4,5-T acid per gallon. Another great butoxy ethanol ester formulation.



CONTROL WEEDS IN CROPS
WEEDONE LV-4
 Contains 4 lbs. 2,4-D acid per gallon

A new butoxy ethanol ester formulation for killing weeds in corn and small grains.
 Where vapor damage is a problem, get the killing advantages of an ester with the safety of this more effective, low volatile butoxy ethanol ester.

See your dealer for full information. Or write to us direct for free bulletins.

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 ORIGINATORS OF 2,4-D AND 2,4,5-T WEED KILLERS

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Orchard and Brome Grasses in Modern Pasture Mixtures

By Jim Hall

DID you ever wish that you could have experts in agronomy, animal husbandry, plant breeding and field crops sit down with you to plan what to do with that pasture lot next to the barn?

Well, I can tell you that they'd ask a thousand questions before outlining the management program and seed mixture they would recommend. I sat around a table with a group of these specialists late this winter and watched them build up a program for a 14-acre piece of Ontario loam on the Hayfields Farm of T. E. Milliman in Monroe County, N. Y.

Tom Milliman said, "Here's this piece of land ready to be seeded this spring. I'll do with it whatever you recommend in order to make it give maximum grazing, and I'll make the pasture available for demonstration and inspection by farmers, beginning with its establishment and continuing through 1953." Tom also said he'd maintain his D.H.I.A. records and keep a complete record of number of cow-days pasturing to show milk yields by day, month and season.

Sitting around the table with Tom were: Richard Bradfield, head of the Department of Agronomy; J. D. Burke, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry; W. K. Kennedy, Professor of Agronomy; H. A. MacDonald, Associate Professor of Field Crops Agronomy, and R. P. Murphy, Professor of Plant Breeding, all of Cornell, and George H. Serviss, G.L.F. Agronomist.

Past History

Their questions brought out that this particular field was in straight alfalfa from 1940 to 1942; produced 75 bushels of shelled corn per acre in 1943; oats in 1944; alfalfa-brome mixture, 1945-1948. In 1949 it produced 91 bushels of shelled corn per acre and was in corn stubble to start 1950. It received liberal amounts of manure in 1948, '49, and '50, and had good applications of 0-19-19 twice during the brome-alfalfa period. Tom plans that this will be his main pasture in 1951, and he said he will have 34 milkers pasturing on it and can put in more dry stock if necessary to hold it down. The authorities also determined that the soil was in good shape as far as potash was concerned.

With this information, the specialists made the following recommendation: The field should be plowed just as soon as it is in good condition and oats

sowed at the rate of 2 bushels per acre, together with 400 lbs. to the acre of 6-12-6 fertilizer. They recommended that the grass and legumes be seeded immediately after the drill puts in oats and fertilizer. Tom will use a modern cultipacker tool with 2 seed boxes mounted above and between the front and rear gangs of packers, the one box being for coarse seed like brome and orchard grass and the other for legumes.

The field will be divided, 7 acres on each side, in such a manner that the cattle will have the same feed through half the field and access to water at a tank in the barnyard. This will be arranged by an electric fence.

Seeding Mixtures

Seeding mixture No. 1, for the West side of the field, is to consist of: Northern Variegated Alfalfa, 5 lbs.; Ladino Clover, 1 lb.; Southern Brome Grass, 16 lbs., (the Southern Brome Grass is to be either Lincoln or Achenbach), and this half of the field is to be clipped if it gets ahead of the cattle. Seeding mixture for the other half of the field, which is planned to be ready for early pasture between April 19 and 26, 1951, is to consist of: Northern Variegated Alfalfa, 5 lbs.; Ladino Clover, 1 lb. and Orchard Grass, 8 lbs.

Seeding was to be done between April 25 and May 1, with the oats ready for grazing about June 10th. Mohawk oats, because early and stiff-stemmed, was recommended and is to be grazed by turning the cows in just before it heads.

Tom agreed to top-dress the pasture with 400 lbs. of 0-19-19 with borax at the completion of the first round of grazing in each year, and to apply manure at least every other year.

Everyone present warned Tom that the field containing the orchard grass would be ready for grazing some time between April 20 and April 26, and would be soft and subject to much punching, but also agreed that this never seemed actually to harm the seeding.

Mr. Milliman said this pasture may be expensive to establish, but that he has confidence in the judgment of the specialists and is convinced that it cannot fail to be profitable. He will start keeping books on the pasture just as soon as the milking cows are turned in to graze off the first crop of oats this spring.

Getting a Stand of Birdsfoot Trefoil

GETTING a good stand of birdsfoot trefoil has been rather uncertain for many farmers to date. Some farmers have seeded it several times and never missed a seeding; others have tried it once or more with very poor results. The chances of success will be pretty good if these suggestions are followed:

First, the soil should be limed to the point where it will grow good red clover.

Just because birdsfoot trefoil will exist at somewhat greater soil acidity than red clover does not mean that it is good business to try to establish it on a very acid soil without lime.

Second, inoculate the seed and do a thorough, careful job.

Third, the surest way to get a stand is to seed it clear without a nurse crop. Weeds, though, are likely to be quite a problem when it is seeded in this

manner. To reduce the weed problem it is good business to delay seeding. Stimulate the germination of weed seeds a couple of times by harrowing, and then harrow to kill the weed seedlings. Not many farmers are likely to follow this procedure, so the second choice is to seed the trefoil with oats but not to sow more than five pecks of oats to the acre.

Fourth, trefoil definitely responds to fertilizer, and a small amount of nitrogen while it is getting established seems to be helpful.

If the field was manured last year, there may be plenty of nitrogen and straight superphosphate or 0-20-20 may be sufficient. If the field was not manured, I would be inclined to use 5-10-10 or 6-12-6 at a rate of from 400 to 500 pounds to the acre.

—George Serviss

I Have Faith in the Future for Growers of Good Fruit

By Ed Mitchell

IT SEEMS quite obvious that all who have faith do not wind up with a fortune, but it is equally true that, without faith, one's chance of making any headway at all is very remote. Therefore, bolster up your faltering faith in what crops and prices may be when harvest time rolls around again and pitch in with determination to produce the best crop ever. This is especially intended for the apple growers, of whom I am one, and by the time you read this we should have a fair idea of crop prospects for the coming year.

One reason it is so important to have faith and keep trying is that just enough people lack that spark so that those who do keep on have a good chance of winning out. This is especially true of apple growers and those others over whom the federal government has not cast a protective wing of price supports and controls. Personally, I would much prefer to take my chances with natural laws of economics than the artificial rules and regulations of any government. Economic laws follow some sort of a pattern that affords some chance for study, understanding and prediction, which certainly does not apply to the whims and wiles of laws made by politicians.

Consumers Do Eat Apples

Some things seem certain enough to be accepted as facts. The production of apples has been decreasing, while the population—our prospective customers—has been increasing. We have just moved one of the largest crops on record, which proves people will eat apples—all we can produce—if they are cheap enough. Extra fine apples brought a pretty fair price in spite of the low price of poorer ones, which shows there is always a chance for the best fruit to show a profit and that some growers can show a profit or at least get by even in a year of big crop and low prices. If one man can, then

we can, too.

Apple growing, and in fact most fruit growing, has this insurance against sudden overproduction: it takes several years to get a fruit tree to bearing age, and it is not an easy or inexpensive thing to do. Eggs, milk, pork, beef and vegetable crops, as well as the field crops, all offer a better chance for sudden changes in supply than growing fruit, so although it is easy to go OUT of the apple business by neglecting your orchard just one year, getting into it is a long-time, expensive proposition.

I suspect there is an awful day of reckoning due for those who have government protection and price supports, and I would be nervous if there was a storage supply of dried and canned apples hanging over my future marketing, as there is in the case of eggs, milk and some other things. Be thankful that perishable crops do perish and we can start each year with a clean slate.

Production Costs

I have a lot of faith in the ingenuity and ability of our chemists and manufacturers and scientists. I think they will develop new spray materials and machines and methods fast enough so we can cut costs and increase quality to keep abreast of market demands and prices. Sometimes we seem to lag a little bit behind, and costs get ahead of returns, but that situation can not continue for very long, so there must be some change. Those who can weather the storms will be on hand to enjoy the change when it does come. The rest will be doing something else, and probably not as promising.

Keep the star of faith shining as you tinker up the old machines and slough through the mud, and fortune awaits you at the end—or at least we all hope it does.

I think it is going to be a good apple year. It had better be!

The Question Box

How can thin cracks in a plaster wall be filled? The cracks are too small to be plugged with patching plaster.

Use a combination of white lead and turpentine, mixed to a creamy consistency. This should be applied with a cloth. It can be sanded smooth after it hardens.

How do "contact" insecticides differ from "poisons"?

There are many kinds of insects but, in general, they are divided into those that chew and those that suck juices from the plant. The ones that chew can be killed with a spray containing a poison, but those that suck juices from inside the leaves do not get any of the poison and, therefore, are not killed. This type of insect is often controlled by some material which kills when it hits the insect. One of the latest insecticides of this type is DDT but there are many others, including rotenone and tobacco products.

In fertilizing crop land, is it essential or logical that an attempt be made to put back the amount of minerals which the crop removes?

Fertilizing on that basis is no guarantee of a good crop. Equally important for growing crops is good tilth, good drainage, and a good supply of

humus. On the other hand, a heavy crop does remove more minerals than a poor one and calls for heavier fertilization, which can well be based on the recommendation of your state college or experiment station.

How can tarnish be removed from brass?

Wash the brass with vinegar in which as much salt as possible has been dissolved. Follow this treatment by washing the object with clear water. Copper can be cleaned in the same way.

"Your Question Department is a very great help, and I don't like to stump it with the impossible, but for the sake of the Apple Industry, will you please tell your readers where an apple parer suitable for home use can be bought?"

If any reader can answer this question we will be very glad to have the information.

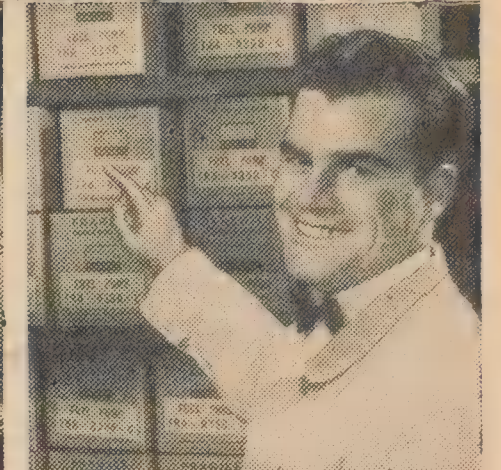
How can oil stains be removed from a concrete floor?

Sprinkle dry portland cement or hydrated lime on top of the oil. If the oil has not penetrated deeply into the concrete, it will be absorbed after several days. Concrete basement floors should be cleaned before painting or resurfacing them.

"Mister, You're a Genius!"



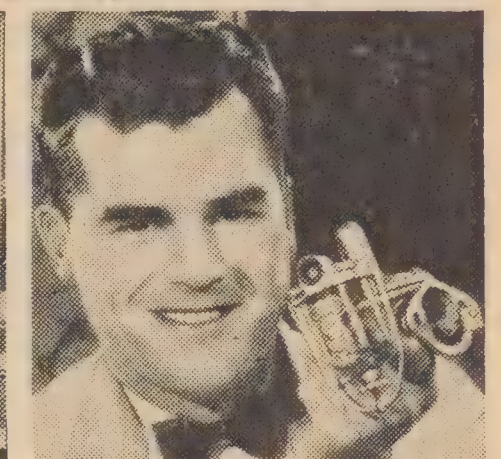
"A MATTER OF MINUTES AND YOU'VE GOT HER RUNNING LIKE NEW!" I TOLD THE MECHANIC.



"THAT'S EASY," HE REPLIED. "WHEN YOU'VE GOT THE RIGHT PARTS, THERE'S NOTHING TO IT."



"RIGHT PARTS?" SAID I. "YES, GENUINE FORD PARTS," HE CONTINUED. "THEY'RE MADE RIGHT TO FIT RIGHT TO LAST LONGER."



"AND, BECAUSE THEY'RE DESIGNED BY THE MEN WHO DESIGNED YOUR FORD, THEY SAVE YOU TIME AND MONEY."



"THAT'S WHY YOU'RE SMART TO LOOK FOR THIS SIGN (AT FORD DEALERS AND SELECTED INDEPENDENT GARAGES). AND ALWAYS SPECIFY GENUINE FORD PARTS."



KEEP YOUR FORD ALL FORD!

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ESTABLISHED 1906
James Cunningham Son & Co.,
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A LAWN Fit for a Party
... and you feel party-fresh after mowing this easy way. Simple to run... yet strong as a giant. Cuts a smooth 21" path... No scuffing... No skipping. For lawns at their party best, your Cunningham dealer for a demonstration of the new power mower.

FREE: Write for "Beautiful Lawns" and "Practical Tips on Power Gardening."

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In remodeling or repairing your home be sure to use reliable equipment and good materials. Patronize American Agriculturist advertisers and you will be satisfied.

NEW FORDSON TRACTOR PARTS

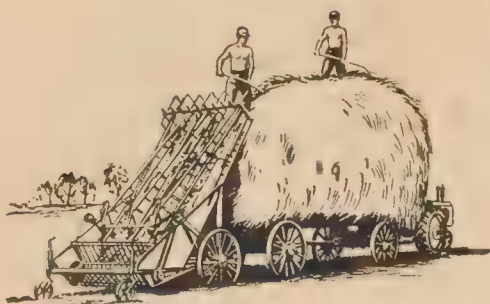
High tension magneto and bracket assemblies. Prompt shipment. Write for parts list. FISK, ALDEN CO., 132 Brookline St., Cambridge 39, Mass.

ONION PLANTS—Choice Select Yellow or White Sweet Spanish, Yellow or White Bermudas. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Shipping daily until June. 300, \$1.15; 500, \$1.50; 1000, \$2.50; 3000, \$4.25; 6000, \$8.00, prepaid.
AUSTIN PLANT COMPANY,
BOX 313, AUSTIN, TEXAS

Make Better Hay Easier-Faster



With a 4-bar cylinder, the Massey-Harris No. 11 Side Delivery Rake is built for big capacity at fast tractor speeds.



The Massey-Harris No. 8 Loader is famous for handling hay gently, an important factor in making high quality hay.



The Massey-Harris Forage Clipper cuts, chops, loads any grass or legume crop in one, easy, time-and-labor-saving operation. (Shown with windrow pick-up attachment.)

THE Massey-Harris No. 6 Mower cuts more than hay — it likewise cuts mowing-time and hay-making costs.

With its two caster wheels, one on either side, the No. 6 is literally a contour mower. It hugs the ground to do more uniform work...to cover more acres...to do a cleaner job of cutting...and with longer life for the cutter bar, pitman, bearings, and drive shaft.

Of welded tubular construction, the No. 6 is ruggedly built. Husky roller bearings in the right places make it a lighter running, longer lasting mower. Guarded with safety shields, and an automatic safety release, it's as safe as a mower can be made. And you'll find it easy to attach and detach.

See your Massey-Harris dealer for all the facts about the No. 6 — in 6 and 7 foot sizes. Ask him for a copy of the latest folder on all Massey-Harris Hay tools, or, use the coupon below.

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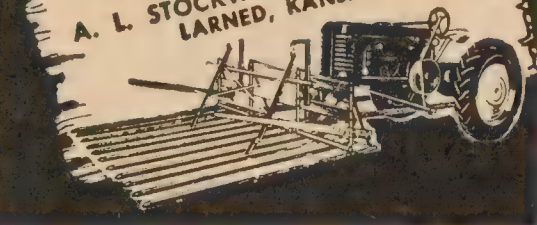
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A Visit With the Editor

ONCE in a while in an occasional issue of *American Agriculturist*, when there is a little extra space to spare, I'd like to visit with you just as I would if we were sitting around the fire in winter or under the old apple tree in summer. Sometimes I'll talk about real life experiences like those in this piece, and other times about some of the farm and home problems that bother all of us in these complicated days. I'll welcome a return visit from you in the way of a letter commenting on anything I have said here or on any other subject that you want to write me about.

Something over a year ago Joe Hanley, Lieutenant Governor of New York State, had the misfortune to lose an eye. At the time it happened a small boy wrote to him telling him not to feel badly about losing the eye because, said the boy, "I've lost one of mine and don't hardly miss it."

Joe was delighted with the boy's letter and immediately answered it. He found that the lad was only 10 years old and had written without his parents' knowledge. The Lieutenant Governor invited the family to Albany and gave them a day in the State capital and in the Senate (over which Joe presides) that they, and especially the boy, will never forget.

Not long after that, Mr. Hanley was walking along a New York City street when a gust of wind filled his good eye with dust, completely blinding him. He tried to stop two or three of New York's indifferent passersby before he finally managed to get the attention of one of them, who called a traffic cop to help him. The cop said:

"What can I do for you, bud?"

The Lieutenant Governor explained that he had only one eye and that it was so filled with dust that he was absolutely helpless, and he asked the policeman to help him into a drug store or get him to a physician.

"Is that so?" said the cop, sarcastically. "What's your racket, anyway?"

"I have no racket," replied the Lieutenant Governor, "but I do need a little help."

"What's your name?"

"Hanley."

"Where do you live?"

"Albany."

"What do you do?"

By this time Mr. Hanley was getting rather peeved, and he said: "I happen to be the Lieutenant Governor of this state."

"Oh, yeah!" said the cop.

Then Joe fished around in his pockets and finally produced a calling card, which he handed to the cop, whereupon that worthy apologized and helped him into a drug store, where the dust was removed.

On the invitation of Mayor Stanley Shaw of Ithaca, N. Y., who had declared a "Joe Hanley Day" in Ithaca, the Lieutenant Governor recently spent a very busy day here, and at the noon luncheon in his honor he told me those two stories, which I cite as an example of the humanness and simplicity of a truly great man, a public servant who for more than a quarter of a century has rendered statesman-like service to the people whom he represents. It's too bad that we don't have more public officers of his type.

At the luncheon, Lieutenant Governor Hanley spoke of the opportunities which in the past any American boy or girl has had to make good, no matter how lowly their origin. He said that the life of Alfred E. Smith, a truly great statesman and one of the best governors that New York State has ever had, was an outstanding example of what a boy could do in this Republic if he had the right stuff in him. Alfred E.

Smith, a poor boy, rose from the sidewalks of east-side New York to become Governor of the Empire State.

Joe himself is another example of a poor boy, who through his abilities and the opportunities which America offers rose to serve the people of his state for more than a quarter of a century. And there are literally thousands of similar examples in our history of men and women who have risen to positions of responsibility, success, and happiness through the opportunities made possible by freedom.

It is my hope, my prayer that these blessings of liberty which have cost our fathers so much and have meant so much to each succeeding generation of young people will not be destroyed by the present trend toward more and more government control more and more socialism, and more and more false security.—E. R. Eastman.

—A.A.—

THE "NEWER" ORGANIC INSECTICIDES

(Continued from Page 8)

Chlordane has also been used to some extent in agricultural control of grasshoppers and as a dust and bait for vegetable crop protection. The acute toxicity of chlordane is rated about one-half that of DDT.

Rotenone

Rotenone is one of the older insecticides of botanical origin, but it is still used today to some extent. It is chiefly used for control of Mexican bean beetles, to some extent pea aphids, ox warble on cattle and a few other uses. Rotenone is a quick and effective stomach and contact poison against such insects as thrips and certain caterpillars; it has a high safety factor in that it does not leave poison residue on treated plants.

Nicotine

Nicotine is another botanical insecticide which has been used for many years. It is still used as an aphicide to quite an extent in agricultural pest control work. Nicotine, of course, is poisonous in nature, approaching the poison range of TEPP. It, therefore, has to be used cautiously.

(Editor's Note: Parathion, one of the newest insecticides, is giving excellent results. However, it is very toxic to humans and must be handled with extreme care. Some of the precautions recommended are: (1) avoid inhaling the material when opening bags or dumping in spray tank; (2) work on windward side of the tank; (3) wear protective clothing, gloves, and a respirator. Parathion should not be handled with bare hands, and bare skin should not be exposed to it because it can be absorbed through the skin; (4) wash your hands thoroughly after you have handled the material and especially before eating or smoking. If the precautions recommended are followed carefully, there is no reason why you should fear using this material.)

—A.A.—

From the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., any *American Agriculturist* subscriber can get 9 booklets called "Spring Planting Pamphlets" for \$1.00. The bulletins cover the following subjects: Growing Annual Flowering Plants; Herbaceous Perennials; Roses for the Home; Hotbeds and Coldframes; Gardenia Culture; House Plants; Pointers on Making Good Lawns; Growing Vegetables in Town and City; Vegetable Gardener's Handbook on Insects and Diseases.

If you are interested in getting these pamphlets, send \$1.00 for "Spring Planting Pamphlets", Cat. No. SP-50, to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Putting Up Grass Silage

THERE ARE many possible methods of putting up grass silage, each with its advantages and with its disadvantages.

On many farms the first method of putting up grass silage was to use the dry hay-making equipment, namely, to cut it with a mower, rake with a side delivery rake, pitch it on the wagon by hand or use a hayloader, and then put it into the silo with an ensilage cutter.

The disadvantages of this method far outweigh the advantages. In fact, the only advantage was that no extra equipment was needed. There were repair bills because hay loaders were not designed to handle such heavy material. The big disadvantage, however, was that the material was heavy and the work was back-breaking even though some of the lifting was taken out of the job by ingenuity in lowering the ensilage cutter into a pit and by using various means of unloading the grass onto the ground.

A One-Man Job

At present a considerable proportion of the grass silage acreage is harvested in two ways—either with a field harvester or a field chopper. The field harvester cuts and chops in one operation. One of the advantages is that it is a one-man operation, and one man working alone can put up a considerable number of tons of grass silage. A disadvantage is that in spite of extreme care, stones are often picked up, either those lying in a field or those thrown up by woodchucks. To men who swear by the wilting method of putting up silage, there is a further disadvantage, that the grass has no opportunity to wilt because it is cut and chopped in one operation. Where a field harvester is used, the chopped material is blown into a wagon or truck and hauled to the silo where a blower elevates it into the silo.

In the case of the field chopper, the grass is first cut and either windrowed or raked and is then chopped in the field by a pick-up chopper.

In the conventional silo it is unnecessary to distribute or pack the grass as it goes in. Even with corn silage, less distributing and packing is done than used to be the custom. Nevertheless, if corn silage is not distributed and packed there is a tendency for

leaves to blow to the outside of the silo while the stalks and ears remain in the center, which results in uneven packing. This, of course, is not a problem in the case of grass.

We mentioned blowing of silage into the silo. There is some interest in trench silos. Some are of a temporary nature and others are quite permanent with concrete sides and a top which, in some cases, is removable. In these trench silos the cut grass is hauled in with dump trucks and packed by running a tractor over each load as it is brought in.—H. L. Cosline.

—A.A.—

GRASS SILAGE MAKES YELLOW MILK

NOTICING that Hayfield's milk from crossbred cows appeared in December 1949 and in January 1950 to be quite yellow even from cows carrying as much as $\frac{3}{8}$ Holstein blood, I wondered to what extent this factor was due to feeding grass silage.

I wrote Mr. Gaylord, Division Manager, Dairymen's League, Rochester, to ask if he would be kind enough to arrange to have samples of Hayfield's milk drawn from the weigh tank at the milk plant in Rochester on any day of his choice and on the same day draw samples of milk from some Guernsey herd not fed grass silage. Mr. Gaylord selected a herd fed corn silage, and that tests 4.7% as against the Hayfield's test of 4.4%. Properly refrigerated samples of the milk from each herd were delivered to Dr. Robert Holland, Department of Dairy Industry, Cornell, and on February 14 Dr. Holland reported the following:

Herd fed corn silage, 4.7% fat, 534 micrograms carotene per 100 grams of fat.

T. E. Milliman herd fed grass silage, 4.4% fat, 1,471 micrograms carotene per 100 grams of fat.

Yellow Color Helps Sales

In his letter, Dr. Holland stated: "Grass silage will always produce a milk with a much higher carotene content than will corn silage. You will note that our results are expressed in micrograms per 100 grams of fat. This can be readily converted to micrograms per quart by a simple calculation. There are 976.6 grams of milk in a quart."

Dr. C. B. Bender at Rutgers University last week stated in effect that higher carotene in milk produced on grass silage is well recognized and has been substantiated in many hundreds of analyses.

Apart from the extra health benefits of high carotene milk, the deeper yellow gives it heightened sales appeal. Grass silage makes an attractive, rich looking milk. In the case of the above samples it made the lower testing milk appear to be much the richer.

Greater use of grass silage should hold real value to milk companies in the highly competitive business of marketing fluid milk. Good for farmers, consumers, and milk retailers—that's grass silage. — T. E. Milliman, Ithaca, N. Y.

—A.A.—

PAINT THEM RED

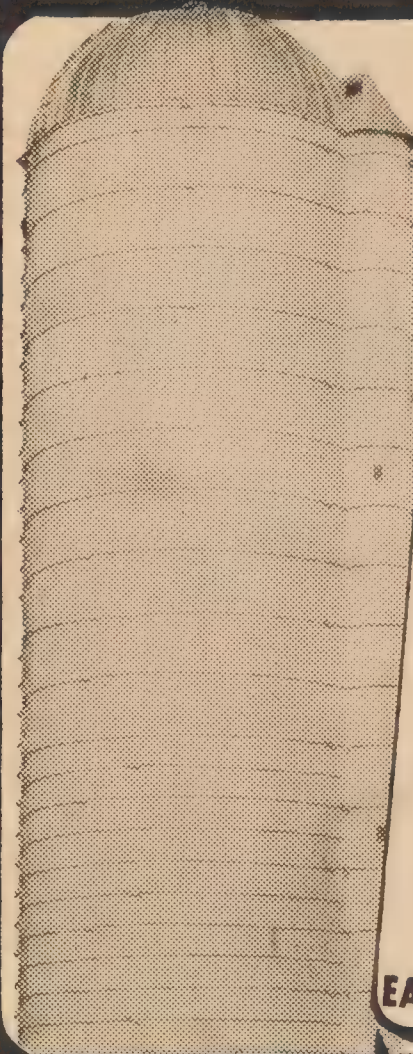
Here's a hint for home gardeners: Those little tools to dig and weed with are likely to become lost because of their "protective coloration." Few of them come in other than dull colors. But, if their handles were bright colors, they'd catch your eye when you leave the flower or vegetable bed to go in for dinner. So—why not paint the handles red? Red just couldn't be missed against grass, ground or foliage.



—A. A. Staff Photo.

ROY WILLIAMS, whose farm in Middlesex in Yates County, N. Y., has been in his family for 150 years, is a firm believer in the principles of Americanism expressed in our recent Forum edition. He thinks government restrictions discourage business expansion. On his 330 acre farm, Roy is milking 15 head of cattle, has 1,000 chickens and keeps occupied in his 'spare' time with 8½ acres of grapes.

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A Grange Silo enables you to Reduce Feed Costs. Turn Grass into Cash. Save time and labor. Increase Milk Yield.

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is well known by Dairymen everywhere! Correct Structural Design, top-quality materials, expert construction is your GUARANTEE.

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Thousands of Grange Silos in Northeast U. S. have earned a record of 22 years with never a cent for maintenance. That's Economy!

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It all adds up to MORE for your MONEY. Why be satisfied with anything but the best when Grange is proven best for less?

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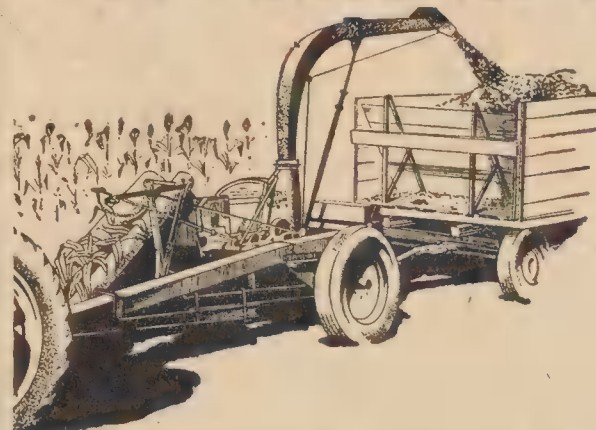
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A Papec Forage Harvester is the easiest, fastest and cheapest way to handle hay and other forage crops. Eliminates all the heavy work. Can be quickly changed over from hay to row crops. Savings on twine alone frequently offset the extra investment.

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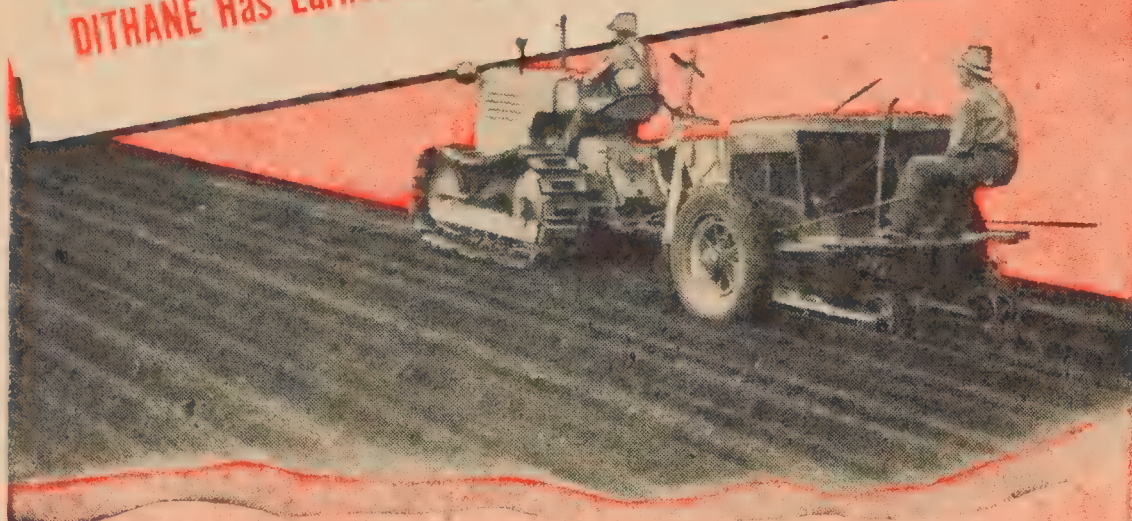
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DITHANE gives you *bonus bushels* too. For DITHANE's safety to foliage, vines and blossoms means potatoes of *finer quality and more of them*. In hundreds of side-by-side practical field comparisons, crops sprayed or dusted with DITHANE have outyielded crops treated with other fungicides—usually by 40 to 70 bushels per acre.

Thoroughly proved by thousands of farmers on thousands of acres of potatoes, tomatoes, celery, cantaloupe and other crops, DITHANE sprays and dusts are available from dealers throughout the country. See your dealer soon for your requirements.

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FAMOUS GEM EVERBEARING. Stern's takes the risk out of gardening. You'll pick these big juicy strawberries by August—or your money back! Every plant unconditionally guaranteed to bear—will start by July and continue bearing until freezing weather. Big, firm, round berries. Extra juicy, extra rich flavor, very sweet. Make mouth-watering short-cakes, pies, jam, irresistible with cream. Next year and after they'll bear earliest and continue right up to freezing time.

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JUNE-BEARING VARIETIES—Guaranteed to grow and bear. Choose from these popular varieties:

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FAMILY STRAWBERRY GARDEN—GROUP No. 30

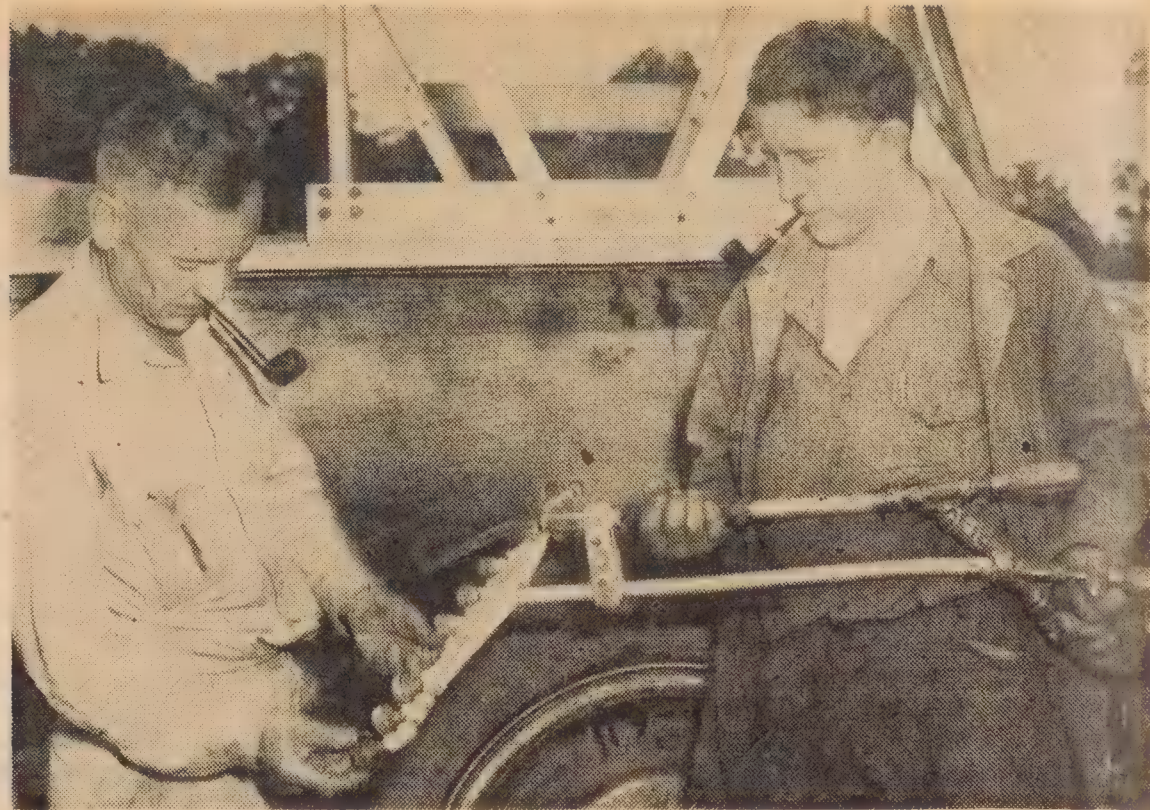
An ample supply for the average family—for fresh fruit as well as for canning.

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—Photo: E. Gilman

DOUBLE-BARRELED SPRAYING

HOME-MADE, double - barreled spray guns are being used by F. C. Holbrook in his 80-acre apple orchard near Dummerston, Vt. The time-savers were built by his foreman, Kenneth Chamberlin, who is also Town Selectman and right handy with a welding outfit. Two men riding the spray rig tower are each equipped with one of the blunderbusses.

Formerly, each had to handle two separate guns. One was a multi-nozzled affair for wide spread; the other was a single-spray gun to reach a far limb or buck an adverse wind.

But juggling two high-pressure guns was no snap. It resulted in delay, or missing some limbs as the rig moved along. So Mr. Chamberlin dug into the spare-parts pile and welded a double-barreled job for each towerman. Lower barrel is a 6-nozzle gun converted into a 10-nozzle affair by adding two more at each end. Upper barrel has a single nozzle for distant or spot work. It handles 30-foot stretches. Each barrel is turned on or off by its own handle. In the picture, Mr. Holbrook, left, and Mr. Chamberlin examine one of the guns.

TEMPORARY SILOS - Are They Economical for the Long Pull ?

THE following letter and picture of a temporary silo, from Charles Bardo, Danbury, Connecticut, raise a question: "Is it economical to erect a 'temporary' silo when a man intends to go on using it, year after year?"

Mr. Bardo erected his 11 by 22-foot silo at very low cost because he got a lot of material free. But we notice that the paper to line the silo each year costs \$30. To this must be added the labor cost for putting the paper in, one tier at a time, as the silo is filled. In 30 years, which is not an unusually long life for a permanent silo, the lining cost, without labor, would be \$900. Of course he saves the interest on whatever amount he would have to invest in a permanent silo, but how long will the railroad ties and timbers and wire stand up?

Would it be more economical for Mr. Bardo to go on using this temporary silo year after year or take the plunge now and build a permanent silo? Read Mr. Bardo's description of his silo and then send your ideas to Jim Hall, *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, N. Y.

Unusual Silo

FOR the past several years I have been a subscriber to your paper and have greatly enjoyed and benefited by many of your very instructive articles and ideas. Some time ago you ran several articles that were particularly interesting to me because the subject covered was temporary silos, and we have a most unusual one on our farm. Just recently we had some snapshots finished that were taken last fall, which show to pretty good effect its size and construction.

"I truly believe this to be the only one of its kind in the country. We live near a railroad and when they replaced the ties and timbers on a bridge at the border of our property we requested and received a large portion of the old ones.

"We dug a hole five feet deep and thirteen feet in diameter and placed the ties on end. Between every 5th or 6th one we placed a long timber to support the wire above the line of solid ties. The lower part is lined with tar paper and the

top is constructed of 1x2 turkey wire stapled to the timbers. We cemented the floor to prevent spoilage and also to hold the bottom of the ties firmly in place. Two cables with turn-buckles around the outside hold it from spreading.

"Actual inside measurements are about 11 ft. by 22 ft. The small silo pictured in the front is one we set up to hold our surplus as we had an unusually heavy stand of corn this past year. We have often set up this size out in the pasture for grass or oats silage for late summer feeding.

"The large silo has been in use now for 5 years and we have had very little spoilage. With the donation of the railroad ties and timber and two days' work for two men, its cost for wire, tar paper, nails, cable, etc., was about \$65.00. The cost each year for silo paper is about \$30.00. For our small operation of 15 to 18 head of Guernseys it has proven a very satisfactory arrangement.

"The 'men' in the snapshot are some of our 'potential' farmhands."

Charles Bardo, Danbury, Conn.



Discarded ties and timbers from a nearby railroad bridge gave Charles Bardo, Danbury, Conn., most of the material needed for the silo in the background.

Spring Lingers in the Lap of Winter

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

SPRING is unusually late in Western New York. First plowing in various areas has averaged from 10 days to two weeks later. More snow fell in the six weeks prior to April 1 than all during the rest of the winter. Heavy snows and rains left many fields flooded. On the whole, the weather in the next three weeks was not the best for drying the land. On well-drained fields the absence of frost permitted a lot of water to seep in, but cold and occasional rains slowed things.

Up to mid-April, in talking with canners, I could learn of only two acres of peas planted. The other day I heard of one farmer who plowed in the morning and planted peas in the afternoon.

The same factors have delayed planting of oats. It now looks as if planting will go over into at least the first week in May.

Pastures have been slow to start, principally because of cold weather. There seems to be plenty of moisture in the ground and the condition of wells is much improved. Due to rapidity of the runoff in many sections, it is difficult to know whether ground water supplies have been replenished enough to avoid hauling water in coming months. * * *

Apple Men Organize

Lustiest youngster among farm organizations in the Western New York Apple Growers Association. It is an outgrowth of a questionnaire circulated at the winter meetings of the Horticultural Society. Nearly 80 per cent of growers answering favored such an organization.

Following several meetings of committees, a temporary organization was set up with Cameron Garman of Newfane as chairman. Lloyd Putnam, former Niagara County agent, has been engaged as executive secretary, beginning May 1. Purpose of the organization is to engage in promotion, advertising, gathering and distributing information; government contacts, etc.

Most interesting thing about the organization to date is the sign-up of members. In addition to a registration fee, growers sign a contract agreeing to pay one cent a bushel on apples packed for the fresh market, two cents a hundredweight on apples sold to processors, and one cent on apples sold for cider. To date, more than 1,000 growers have contracted to pay the assessments on an estimated volume of about five and one-half million bushels.



The newly organized Western New York Apple Growers' Association has named Lloyd A. Putnam, a native of Lyons and formerly Niagara County agricultural agent, as executive secretary.

The membership contracts call for deduction of the assessment by processors or storages. During recent years, about two-thirds of the crop has been going to processors. Attempts have been made to form a grower-processor organization. Many growers felt that the Apple Institute was primarily a fresh-market organization, and this has been a handicap. Tentative plans are that the new organization will collect all promotion funds on apples.

Milk Prices Displease

Class 1 milk prices were reduced 80 cents per 100 pounds in the Rochester and Buffalo markets April 1. Traditionally, each cut of 40 cents in the producer price has meant a reduction of one cent per quart in the retail price. In the Rochester area the retail price dropped only one cent, dealers explaining that the difference was absorbed in wage increases to drivers and plant workers. Reaction among producers is mixed. Many of them feel there is no point in voluntarily petitioning for or agreeing to lower prices if the cut is not to be passed on.

It is a sure thing that the producers' bargaining agencies will seek a price increase July 1, and it remains to be seen whether dealers will again raise prices. Many producers feel that the situation has proved the present method of fixing producer prices is unsatisfactory, and sentiment is expressed for formula pricing. * * *

Credit as a Tool

C. A. Arnold, federal production credit commissioner, made an inspection tour of Western New York last week and commented that the Northeast farmer is in a little better condition than farmers in other sections. He said land values did not rise as much here, that wartime profits were used to liquidate debts, and generally things looked fairly good. He admitted there were many "spotty" conditions as applying to areas and commodities.

First stop on the tour was Gannett Farms, West Henrietta, where a breakfast group included H. B. Munger, president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, and Warren Hawley, president of the State Farm Bureau Federation. After visiting several farms, Arnold spoke to the Batavia PCA in the evening.

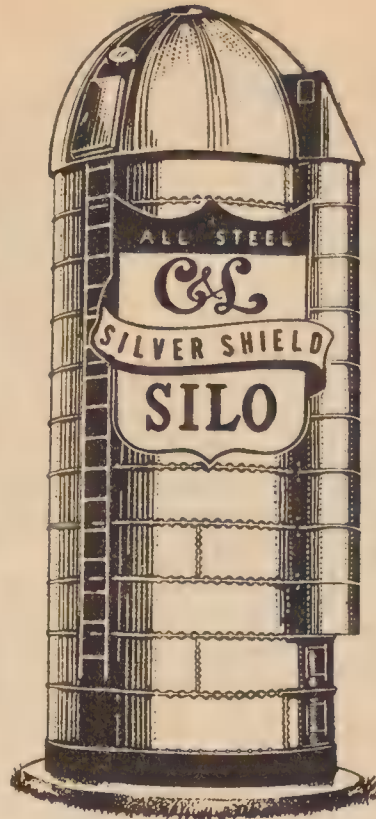
Arnold advised farmers that "credit is a tool, to be used the same as any necessary implement on the farm. Credit is not something to spend, but something to make good use of." He said PCA's in the Northeast own all but \$950,000 of the peak government investment of five and one-quarter millions; that farmers have bought stock of \$4,500,000 and accumulated reserves of \$3,500,000. "This means," he said, "farmers have about eight millions in capital, and the government has a 10 per cent mortgage."

In reply to a question, Munger said there is "not a nickel" of government money invested in the Springfield Land Bank, or in any of the other 11 land banks.

DUTCH BOY FINDS AMERICAN JOB

Among classified advertisements in the January 21 issue there was one from Jacob Stelloo of Holland who wanted a job on an American farm. Jacob writes that he has had 31 replies. He is very appreciative of them, but finds that it is difficult for him to answer every letter.

He has accepted an offer and is waiting only for papers which are necessary before he can come to this country.



571

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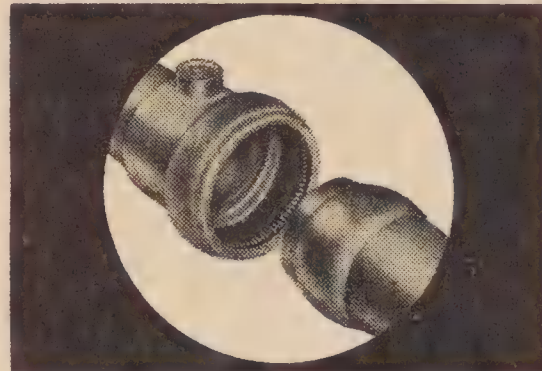
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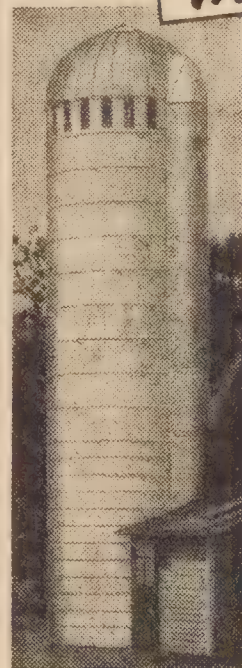


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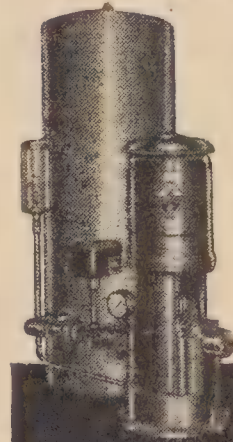
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It's the Beginning of the Big "Blow" that may Flatten Many Dairy Marketing Programs

For months now, market-wise dairy farmers have been watching storm clouds gather on the horizon. They have heard the muttering thunder of price wars in distant cities. Some independent producers have been hit by the lightning of canceled dealer's contracts. Even cooperatives with one-dealer outlets have been forced to seek cover. And now comes the first force of the big winds . . . *the blow that may un-roof our price structures and flatten our markets!*

Everyone Knew It Was Coming

Reasons for the storm are easy to understand: First: increased production has been pouring record-making floods of surplus into the market. Second, uneconomic pricing of all commodities has reduced consumption, and has so pinched consumers that even where milk prices have been lowered, the pennies saved have gone to offset high taxes, rents or other costs, instead of buying more milk. Third, milk for manufacturing purposes has been priced at levels that do not take into account the sharp competition from production areas where processing costs are lower. Fourth, failure to give sufficient promotion to the use of dairy products.

League Members Are Secure, but Sympathetic

Fortunately for League members the sales outlets and the marketing and manufacturing resources built up over the years will insure the

sale of all League milk produced. But League members are always interested in and sympathetic to everything that concerns the industry. They remember the dark days of 1938. They know it isn't the actual size of the surplus, so much as it is the distress selling of unorganized and unprotected milk that causes the greatest damage to dairy farmers. That's why League farmers are working hard to find a real solution to the problem.

We Must SELL the Real Value of Milk and Milk Products

In New York State alone, population has increased two percentage points more than milk production has increased. That means a two percent greater market for milk that we are not selling. On the national scene, figures show that if everybody in America spent one-half cent more per day for milk and milk products, *there would be no milk surplus*. Remember, that is *everybody* in America—farmers and non-farmers alike. It means that if *your* family consumes an extra quart of milk, or an extra quarter-pound of cheese or butter, or even an extra dish of ice cream PER WEEK, and if everyone else does the same thing, the milk problem is licked. In short, we have got to do what the soft-drink makers, and the movie theatres, and the cigarette and liquor men do . . . and that is, we must advertise and sell our products to *more people*. All we have to sell is 4c more per week per person. That's not impossible, is it? Let's do it.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Cooperative
ASSOCIATION, INC.

Former Soviet Farm Worker Compares American Farm Life

(The following letter to the editor, published in the NEW YORK TIMES November 9, 1949, is a firsthand account of the lot of a farm worker under Communism.)

I AM a displaced person from the Soviet Union. For three months I have been working on a farm in Pennsylvania as a manual worker. I would like to inform your readers how different the life in the United States is from that in the Soviet Union.

In the Soviet Union I was from 1934 to 1937 an agronomist at the large state farm "NI 7," near the town of Pavlograd. I know well the life of workers at such farms. This state farm had more than 1000 head of cattle and other livestock. There were more than 100 workers, all lodged in two rooms with one door, under one ceiling.

Each worker had a box for clothes and other personal things. Only clerks and old workers with families had a single separate room. As an agronomist, I had a separate room, with a berth, a table and a chair.

Potato and barley soup was the chief source of our nourishment. There were 600 milk cows on the farm and thus it had plenty of milk. But in spite of this the workers received only a pint of skimmed milk a day. Meat seldom was an ingredient of the soup and very few vegetables were used in it. No one made any effort to improve the workers' nutrition.

Lack of Facilities

The farm was close to the Soviet Union's largest power plant, that of Dneprogress, but the farm did not have electricity. It did not have a piped water supply and there were no sewage facilities. The farm had neither a bathhouse nor a bath. Three miles away there was a small bathhouse, open only on Saturdays. Men and women used it on alternate Saturdays.

Wages for workers on the farm varied between an average of 80 rubles a month, paid to milkmaids, and 120 rubles a month, paid to tractor drivers. (An ordinary suit cost 600 rubles). Half of the workers' wages went to pay for food.

Wages were paid one or two months after they were earned. All of the farm's products—cream, livestock and wheat—were sold. From the skimmed milk casein was made for glue. The workers were able to take very little of these products. Only a few of the officials could take as much of the products as they needed.

Near the farm was the shop where usually only whiskey and imitation coffee were for sale. If cloth should appear in the shop, it was assigned to a worker by the manager.

The farm had no club or other place of entertainment. No cinema ever was shown. Trade union meetings were held often, to improve labor discipline. The farm had no library, not even newspapers.

Not infrequently the NKVD was there, in spite of the fact that the farm had a political section representative, a party secretary and a trade union secretary, whose work differed very little from that of the NKVD.

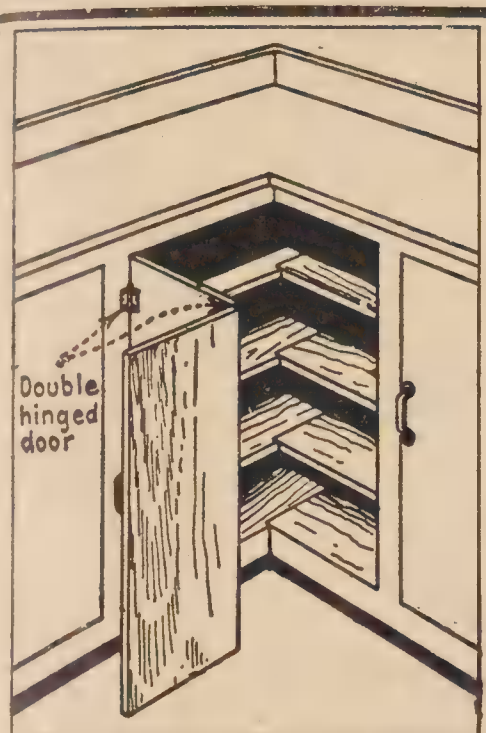
From specialists such as agronomists and engineers more was demanded than from unskilled workers. Therefore, it was dinned into me, I was obliged to strain every nerve to make an intense effort. The agronomist would be the first to be held responsible for a failure. In such a situation, it was very difficult to carry out even the simplest tasks, and nerves became worn with the fear that one might be

(Continued on Page 18)

"It's Handy"

DOUBLE DOOR FOR CORNER

When kitchen cabinets form a right angle in a corner of the room, the shelf space at the corner ordinarily is obstructed by an upright post to which doors are hinged. The construction detail shown here, as taken from



American Builder magazine, eliminates the post and enables the corner space to be used conveniently. The double-hinged door opens fully, exposing the entire shelf area. Structural support is provided by horizontal braces under the shelves and the counter top. — A.A. —

REMOVING STUMPS

After cutting down a tree in your yard, in preference of going to the labor of digging the stump out, cut the top and bottom out of a metal barrel, place it over the stump, start a bonfire in the barrel, put on approximately a bushel of soft coal, let burn for about eight hours and your stump will be gone. — Esther Grant, LeRoy, N. Y. — A.A. —

LAND SMOOTHER

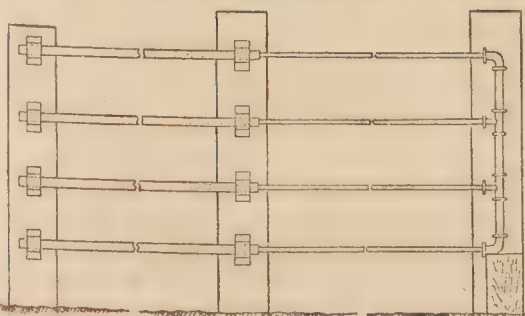
For a handy substitute for a float or land roller I use 3 heavy iron wagon tires about 3 inches wide. I bolted them together and fastened a hitch on one of them.

I have a small farm and have to watch expenses. I use this tool to cover grain which is broadcast by hand and to smooth the land. — Richard Livermore, Lisle, N. Y. — A.A. —

A PIPE-GATE

Here's what I made a couple of. I hope you can understand the drawing below which is a "Pipe-Gate."

I used ¾" Gal. pipe for the gate and 1½" pipe for it to slide through. Any old pipe is good enough for the sta-



tionary pieces, but I found that a new ¾" pipe is best for the sliding part.

The ¾ inch material consists of: 3 pipes 12 feet; 2 pipes 12 inches; 1 tee and 2 L's.

Then I used three larger pipes about ten feet long fastened to the fenceposts by band iron straps, the same distance apart that the gate pipes are so the

pipe gate slides freely through the big pipes when desiring to open the gate. Of course the pipe sliding bars can be any length the gap happens to be. The gate is wind-proof and may be opened part way as desired and stock cannot get it open. Also, snow does not block it in any way. When the gate is closed, the end rests between two posts with a board nailed across the bottom of the posts on which the gate sits.

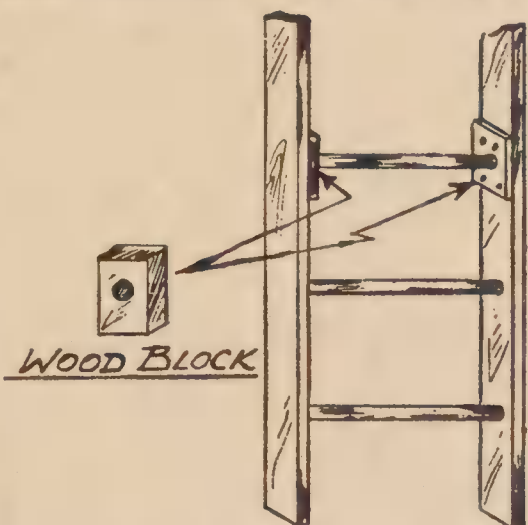
I call it a telescope pipe gate as that explains it best. — Frank Waters, R.D. No. 3, Kingston, N. Y. — A.A. —

EMERGENCY POWER

When there is a power failure or mechanical trouble with my milking machine pump I use my tractor for vacuum. I had a ¼" hole tapped into the intake manifold on my tractor and installed a stall cock. I ran a hose from it to a stall cock that I installed between pump and vacuum tank. It handles the job nicely. I also have a six-volt bulb and cord which I attach on to the battery cables. — Barney Budynski, Waterport, N. Y. — A.A. —

REPAIRS LADDER RUNG

Here is a sketch of a simple way to repair a broken rung on a ladder without the necessity of taking the ladder apart. First saw the broken rung so it



fits flush inside the rails. Then cut two blocks six inches long and as wide as the rails. Then bore a hole in each block large enough for the new rung, drive the blocks on to the rung, drive the blocks between the rails at the proper place, and nail securely to the rails. The rung is now as strong as when new. — I. W. Dickerson. — A.A. —

SALT BLOCKS

To keep the salt blocks from melting on the ground or being chewed by horses and cattle, drill a hole through and string the blocks on a wire and hang them to a low limb of a tree or to a fence post. This will allow the blocks to swing, and cattle will have to lick them instead of chewing and wasting them. — Kenneth Gabrosek, Fly Creek, N. Y. — A.A. —

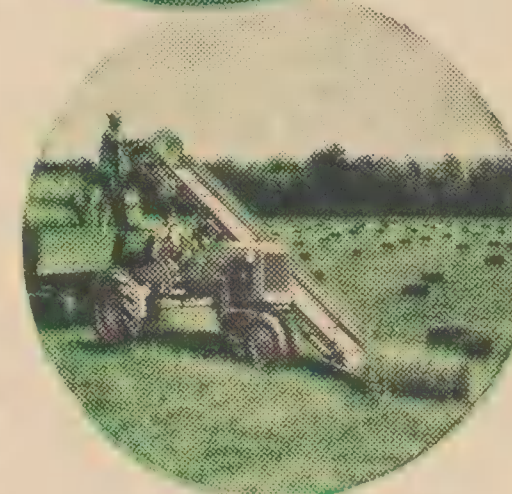
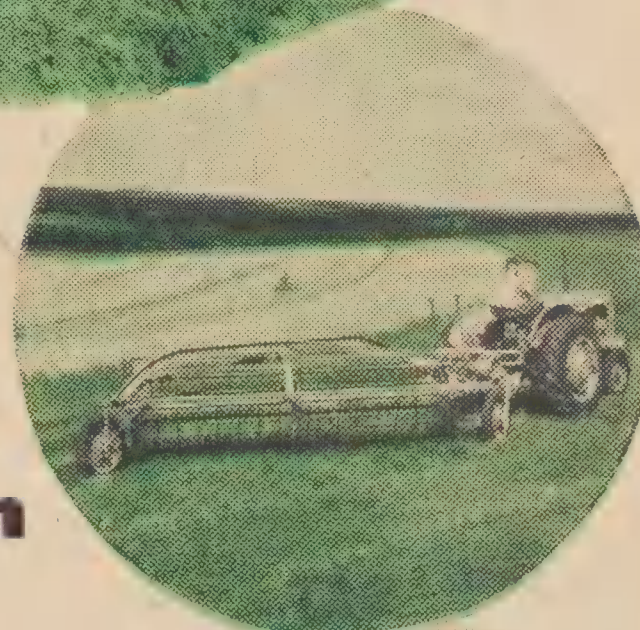
When I get through using a paint brush I wash it out with gasoline or kerosene. I then work vaseline into the bristles and lay the brush away. It never gets hard and I don't need a can of oil to soak it in. When I want to use it again, I wipe out the vaseline and it is ready to use. — Kenneth Huling, Hampton, Conn. — A.A. —

Have any of you ever had trouble putting on the new plastic milk hose? I find they are very small, but by putting the end of the hose in hot water and holding it there for a minute or so it will soften enough to go on, thus saving much time. — John Davison, East Worcester, N. Y.

ROTO BALING



**seals in
the leaves**
**seals out
the rain**



Your ROTO-BALER rolls the windrow into a bale with leaves wrapped inside, protected from rain.

To feed it, you simply unroll a bale down the feedway . . . and there you have the hay just as it was in the field. The soft leafiness, the color and protein are still there.

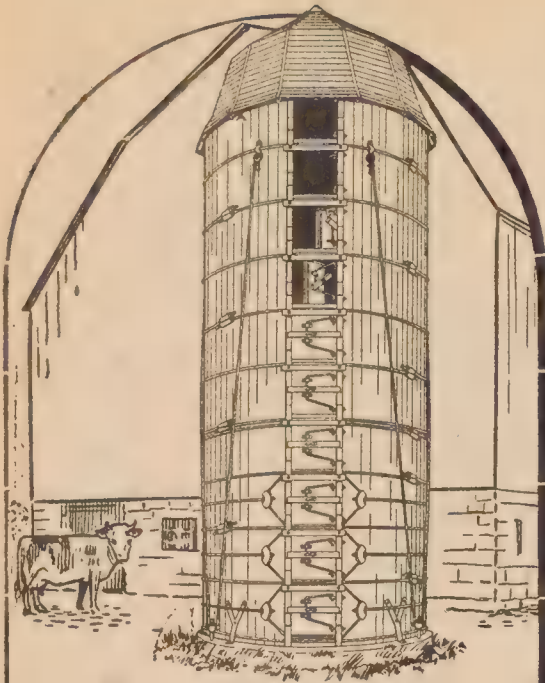
With your own Roto-Baler, you're ready to go the hour your hay is cured. You can breathe easy when your crop is in rolled bales, for they shed rain like a thatched roof. Rolled bales store compactly, will not buckle; may be unrolled or fed whole in the open feedrack.

Pitchfork labor is no more when you Roto-Bale your hay or straw. The ONE-MAN ROTO-BALER is priced for home ownership. It's years ahead. It's Allis-Chalmers!

The POWER DRIVEN A-C Rake steers true, makes ideal wide windrows for Roto-Baling.

(Below) The new Allis-Chalmers Bale Loader picks up bales lying at any angle.

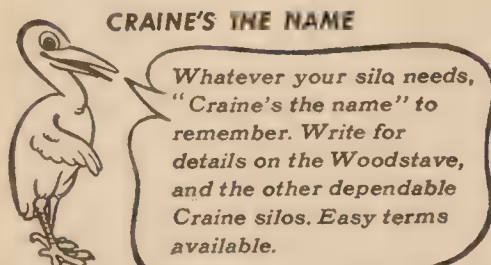
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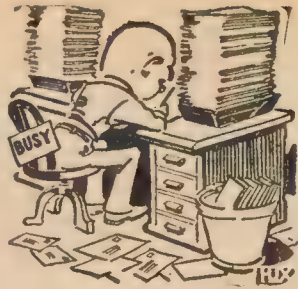
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From the Editor's MAILBAG

AGAINST PRICE SUPPORTS

I appreciate the effort you are making to awaken the public to the dangers of price supports.

As potato farmers, we have never felt it honest to accept support. The whole program has been leading towards socialism and depriving the American farmer of his sense of independence and true freedom.

The very qualities of character which have made our country great are being stifled under centralized government controls. Let us be free Americans once more—not government wards!—E. M., Wayland, N. Y.

AVOIDING PLUGGED BLOWER PIPES

I notice that you have an article on making silage in the current issue of *American Agriculturist*. It brings up the subject of getting your blower pipe plugged when blowing silage into the silo.

Two years ago we had quite a bit of trouble with this. Last year we followed this procedure and had no trouble. I am not 100% sure whether this was the reason that we had no more trouble, but anyway here it is:

We decided that the silo became plugged because grass and juice were deposited on the inside of the blower pipe and this became fermented and sticky if allowed to stay in the pipe overnight. Therefore last year each day, when we finished blowing in grass silage, we threw two bags of cracked corn into the blower and let it blow up through the pipe and into the silo. Cracked corn is quite sharp and it makes quite a noise when it tears up through the pipe, and I feel that it does a pretty good job of cleaning out the pipe so there isn't much juice and grass deposited on the sides of the pipe overnight.

Some people, I understand, have used sand for doing this, but when you use sand you have got to turn the top of your stack out into the outdoors and put the sand out into the air, whereas using cracked corn we just let it blow into the silo and of course the cattle don't mind some nice yellow corn in their grass silage.

Last year we did not let the grass wilt. We just cut it and ran the pick-up chopper over it, blew it in the silo, and threw some ground oats into the blower too, and this helped as a preservative and gave us very nice silage.—Monroe C. Babcock, Ithaca, N. Y.

FROM THE SUNNY SOUTH

I am writing to you from Cana, N. C., where the people have no snow, and barley and oats sown in September and October can be pastured for green feed for milk in February.

You can drive a distance of two miles and see more than a dozen log tobacco houses where tobacco is flue-dried by a fire, and also see many wells, some 30 feet and some nearly 100 feet deep and not a pump in the whole lot.

I found out what it is to live in a log house. Some of them have the appearance of having been built during the colonial days.

Perhaps 85% of the houses here are on stone or cement corners, no cellars and no boards to keep the wind from under the house, and only a few of the newest houses in this country are frame houses and very few, if any,

with a full cellar under the house.

One farmer near here is building a barn 110 by 40 feet, with pen stables on each side and hay storage in the center. All the frame is whole trees, not sawed, set on the ground and braced. Rafters are not sawed either. The people building it told me the cost was less than \$500.00, but the barn had no sides yet and not quite all the roof.

My home is in Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York, but I am spending an indefinite time here with some relatives.—E. T., Cana, N. C.

NO SHOOTING!

I think farmers could get much better prices for their milk and cream if they would advertise a little more. My husband likes to listen to the news broadcast which comes just about mealtime. When we turn on the radio, what do we get just before our meals, even breakfast? Wine and beer. Every time I hear it I think what a wonderful spot for a milk program. Most families would hear it and it would help the children and grown-ups, too, to drink it.

It shouldn't cost too much to have a recording made. Let them tell a funny story about drinking milk and being healthy. Let it be funny or silly, but please—no shooting!

I'm so sick and tired of most of those radio programs with their killers and bad men. I wonder if anyone does listen to them. I think our Health Department should sponsor a program on milk. It could help, who knows, maybe to prevent cancer, bad heart, and many other ills. I'd love to see it tried!

—L.B.S., Macedon, N. Y.

—A.A.—

FORMER SOVIET FARM WORKER COMPARES AMERICAN FARM LIFE

(Continued from Page 16)

condemned as an "enemy of the people."

After many years of being a displaced person, I find myself on a farm in Pennsylvania. The owner gives me a very beautiful modern apartment. I receive \$100 a month, and vegetables and eggs in addition. I spend less than half my pay in living expenses, and I eat my fill of food of my choice.

Can you imagine how low are the workers' living conditions in the Soviet Union? And for such a pitiful, miserable existence the worker must live in perpetual fear of the dictatorship and the NKVD. In the Soviet Union both my wife and I worked, she as a teacher and I as an agronomist. We lived in continual want. Together we earned 1,000 rubles, but during a whole month we could not save 100 rubles for clothing.

In addition to all this, I am a free man. I can read what I want. I can write to friends what I really mean to say and I know that for this I cannot be put in prison.

I am grateful to the Government and people of the United States for permitting me, a former DP refugee from the Soviet Union, to live and work in this free democratic country. — Nicolas Nessim, Washington Crossing, Pa.

—A.A.—

In U. S. there are more than 2,500 acres of vegetables grown under glass. The initial cost of constructing a greenhouse and supplying heat is approximately \$55,000 an acre. The largest vegetable hothouse is the J. W. Davis gardens of Terre Haute, Indiana, with 55 acres under glass.

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—Barker, M. Y.*

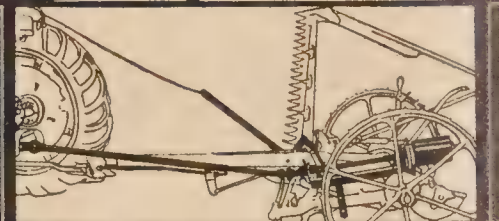
* FROM A LETTER IN OUR FILES.

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\$6.50



Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



By J. F. ("Doc") ROBERTS

HAVE you confidence in government farm support prices? Have you been watching support prices on hogs? That is a lesson, a warning, an almost unbelievable situation.

About a year ago, after long, expensive deliberation, the government came out with a complicated series of hog support prices varying with the month, the location of the hogs, and the weight and kind of hogs to be sold. Some two months ago, with a heavy supply, hog prices began approaching these support prices.

Many farmers had studied these price changes on the markets as compared to government promises and had arranged their hog breeding and marketing with support prices as a base. Then about three weeks ago in some markets, hogs began selling below their support prices. It was then reported that support prices were only supposed to apply on the average sale price for a complete week at any given point or market.

About two weeks ago hogs began selling everywhere for less than support prices every day. Believe it or not, the government then threw its promises out the window. It claimed it was off any hog support; it had no money to support hogs; it didn't see how it could be done under its setup even if it did have the money, and, therefore, everyone was on his own — farmers,

packers, retailers, consumers and all. Free enterprise would have to rule the hog market.

Did everything go to pieces? It did not! Packers became more active buyers; the hog market price stopped going down and has since seemed to stabilize itself. It is now showing daily variations in price with supply and demand, and every hog raiser, packer and consumer seems happier and to have greater confidence in the hog and pork industry.

So again (and this has happened before on hogs) we see the sorry picture of government unreliability, and the heartening sight of the people tackling their own problems with greater confidence once the government is out. There is a real reason for this. In spite of the fact that lard "on sale" in Buffalo is selling at retail for as low as 8 cents a pound with live hogs selling at 16 cents, the fear of government piling up a lot of products to keep the market depressed over a long period is gone.

We Americans feel that we can take care of ourselves if the government will leave us alone. This is particularly true of pork products because so much of the hog has to be processed for future sale. If the fear of government "dumping" is removed, then confidence in the future arises no matter what the present price may be.

I am wondering if this really doesn't apply to every farm product raised, since everything the farmer produces is for a future market. Remove his confidence in that future by having prices dependent upon an unreliable government and we have the present deplorable situation in all agriculture and farm marketing, which should

(Continued on Page 23)

Getting That Extra 10% Raising Dairy Heifers

(Continued from Page 1)

green color: Such hay is high in feeding value, vitamins, protein, and minerals as well as palatability. A mixture of grasses and legumes or even a straight legume such as clover or alfalfa is satisfactory but quality is more important than variety. Calves should have free access to calf hay in racks and should be encouraged to eat large amounts starting the second week of age. Always give the younger calves the choicest hay available.

Older Heifers Often Neglected

Liberal feeding of high quality forage at all times is needed to keep heifers growing rapidly and at the same time keep costs at a minimum. Three to six pounds of concentrates will be needed during the barn feeding period to keep yearling heifers in good growing condition unless the roughage

is of exceptional quality.

Calves and heifers are most often neglected and underfed during the pasture season. This is because young animals are turned out to pasture at too young an age and usually on too poor a pasture. Calves may well be started on pasture at five or six months of age, but the pasture should be near the barn where supplementary hay and some grain can be fed. Calves should not be expected to depend entirely on pasture before they are ten months of age.

Yearling heifers will make satisfactory growth on good pasture, but the pasture must be really good. That back pasture of poverty grass, thorn brush and weeds is not enough. It takes just as good a pasture to keep heifers growing rapidly as it does to keep cows milking. Seeded pastures of legumes and grasses, legume aftermath, sudan grass, or supplementary feeding of hay and silage in racks may be used. If pasture does get short in mid-summer, some supplementary grain may be needed.

Needless to say, heifers should have free access to salt and water at all times. It is also a good idea to give them free access to a simple mineral mixture as follows:

- 50 lbs. iodized salt
- 50 lbs. steamed bonemeal
- ½ oz. cobalt sulfate

Heifers that are well grown can be bred to freshen at 24 to 26 months of age. Breed Holstein and Brown Swiss when they weigh 750 pounds, Ayrshires at 600 pounds, Guernseys at 550 pounds, and Jerseys at 500 pounds.

It costs more to grow heifers well, but the returns in higher production per cow, longer productive life, and higher sales value will mean a larger net profit.



If you have mastitis in your herd use this famous drug

AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT For Udder Infusion Lederle, world famous as the antibiotic with the broadest activity in human medicine, is setting new records in cutting down milk check losses from mastitis.

This remarkable drug has proved its effectiveness against staphylococcal and streptococcal mastitis. Thousands of dairy herd owners are enthusiastic about the quick results in the production of salable milk, and the ease of administration

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When obvious injuries to the udder or teat occur, it is advisable to apply this ointment locally to the wound and at the same time to infuse each quarter so affected with one full tube of AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT for Udder Infusion as a preventive measure against mastitic infections.

For maximum efficiency in the use of AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT and best management practices and disease-control procedure for avoidance of reinfection, consult your veterinarian.

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orum Tested. Write for low prices.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box A, RICHFIELD, PA.

Help Your Bewildered Started Pullets

By L. E. Weaver

A MAN whose real name is not Mr. B. Ginner, but who actually is a beginner, moved 500 twelve-week-old pullets to new quarters recently. Next morning he found 135 of them piled up dead from suffocation. That sort of tragedy has been going on for years. Experienced poultrymen don't often let it happen because they have learned (usually by the hard way as with Mr. Ginner) how to prevent it and are on the spot at the critical time when the pullets are settling down for the night. Unfortunately, when we have written or talked in the past about the benefits of separating cockerels from pullets, or of moving part of an all-pullet flock to other quarters in order to give all of them more room, we usually have not also warned of the danger of piling when started chicks of any age are moved to quarters not familiar to them.

When dusk begins to close in, instinct seems to tell the youngsters to seek cover against the dangers of the approaching night, so each one tries to snuggle under some of the others. Wherever a few cluster together and form a small group, others quickly gather around and soon there is a mass of milling pullets that is slowly worked to a corner of the room, if it didn't originate there. The ones at the bottom (naturally the biggest and strongest that could crowd in the hardest) are overwhelmed and trapped by the weight of the mob above. Death comes quickly by suffocation.

How to Prevent Trouble

What to do? There are a number of effective procedures. Teach them to roost before you move them. That may be all the preventive action needed—provided of course that there are low roosts in the new quarters. Provide some heat in the room if it is cold, but do not make the mistake of thinking that chicks crowd together and pile

up only when they are cold. Just plain bewilderment and fear will make them crowd. Perhaps it's a sort of homesickness; a feeling of insecurity in a strange place; possibly a longing for the sense of safety and comfort that goes with familiar surroundings. Eight weeks is the age at which we usually can allow the brooder fire to go out, but in winter 10 or even 12 weeks of heat may be necessary while in summer 6 weeks may be sufficient.

Provide a dim light sufficient to let the chicks see the roosts but not enough to keep them feeding. Bright, all-night lights will probably do the trick, but are not advisable for other reasons.

Be sure that the litter is dry. Some people think that wet litter is one of the prime causes of piling up.

Above all else be sure to be there yourself the first two or three nights, or as many nights as necessary to teach them to go on the roost, or settle down in a layer only one chick deep. You will have to keep breaking up the larger groups as they form and keep picking up pullets and setting them on the roost until it gets so dark they stay put, and abandon their determined efforts at suicide.

NO ROOSTS

ONE OF the questions most frequently asked at extension meetings this winter has been "How is the no-roost plan working out?" Because I have yet to be on a poultry farm where the plan is being tried, I just sidestep the issue by asking if anyone present has tried it, and if they are willing to report their experiences.

At a recent meeting with about sixty present, two men reported; both were against the plan. The first man's comment was to the effect that if you have a good egg washer probably no roosts would be all right, but since he cleans his eggs dry by hand he had to go back to roosts because he was getting three or four times more dirty eggs.

The other man said that in a very large room such as he had, you might expect the hens to be spread about all over the place at night, but instead of that they insisted on settling down in one big mass at one end of the room, and always in the same spot. The result was that the floor at that end of the room was disgustingly wet and dirty. He too has gone back to roosts.

On the other side of the question I have had a few conversational reports that the plan is working out satisfactorily. I am wondering therefore if some unreported special or extra management practice must be employed to make the plan succeed. Perhaps some of you readers who have tried the "no roost" plan will be willing to write me your conclusions to date, to be passed along for the benefit of other readers. Of course we want both the pros and cons.

— A. A. —

PRODUCTION TO PAY FEED COST

R. C. Baker of the Poultry Department of the New York State College of Agriculture reminds us of a rough formula which can be used to figure the egg production necessary to pay feed costs.

Divide the price you pay for 100 pounds of feed by the price you get for a dozen of eggs. Multiply by 3 if you have Leghorns and 3.6 if you have

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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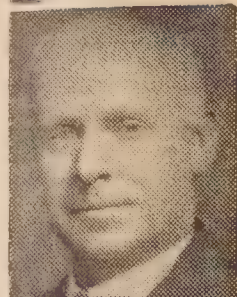
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Reds, Bar. & Wh. Rocks. Also Leg. 2 weeks up. Send for prices. ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

heavy birds. The result is the percentage of egg production necessary to pay feed costs. In arriving at the price per hundred of feed, you can, if you do not know the proportion of grain and mash eaten, assume that the flock eats equal amounts and take a simple average of your mash cost and grain cost.

Let's see how it works! Suppose your feed costs you \$4.00 a hundred and you are lucky enough to get 40 cents for your eggs. Divide the \$4.00 by 40 cents and you get 10. 10 x 3 shows that with Leghorns you will need 30% production to pay for feed; multiplying by 3.6 shows you need 36% production if you are raising heavy birds.

— A.A. —

GIVE CHICKS ENOUGH GROWING ROOM

The matter of space for growing chicks is very important. The commercial poultryman realizes this, but the backyard enthusiast may overlook it.

Assuming that you have space enough for day-old chicks, the space will be inadequate unless you remove the roosters when they are around six weeks old. Each eight-week-old pullet should have not less than one square foot of floor space; and, unless they have access to outdoors, they will need two feet.

— A.A. —

COAL HOD FOR GRAIN

Here's an idea that has saved me time and grain. When filling the feed hoppers for my chickens, I use a coal hod to pour the grain into the hopper. The nose of the hod fits nicely into the hopper, and no grain is spilled on the floor. Also, I can fill the hopper much quicker this way. — Mrs. Andrew J. Smith, Groton, Vt.

— A.A. —

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Two years ago I put up in a steel molasses drum the clippings from my lawn. I cut the top from the drum with a chisel around the edge or rim and then ground the rough edge off the top on an emery wheel so it dropped into the drum easily.

Then I mixed 4 gallons of stock molasses with 4 gallons of water, and when I dumped the lawn clippings into the drum I sprinkled the molasses mixture on the clippings with a common garden sprinkler, stirring so that all the clippings were moist or had a touch of the molasses. I leveled it off each time and placed the top on with a stone as heavy as I could lift. It was surprising how it settled without spoiling. I started feeding it to the hens right away and there was no spoilage when I finished feeding the drumful in late fall.

I plan to put up several drums of grass silage this summer as I keep 500 laying hens and they are crazy for it. — W. M. Nopper, Forestville, N.Y.

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ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM Leghorns, Reds, Crosses. They live, they lay, they pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Details on request. Chester G. Zimmer, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

WEIDNER WHITE LEGHORNS. Established 1921. Famous for their hardiness and high production. Write for price list. Charles H. Weidner and Son, West Shokan, Rte. 2, New York.

MCGREGOR FARMS. Leghorns, Reds and Crosses. They are great producers. All hatching eggs produced on our own farms. They are officially tested and Pullorum clean. U. S. and N. Y. approved. New-castle vaccinated. Write for circular. McGregor Farms, Maine, New York.

BABCOCK WHITE LEGHORNS are bred to give you top performance in the laying house. Babcock White Leghorns hold the all-time world record for official contest egg production over all breeds at all egg laying tests. Our new catalog describes these birds and tells you what they will do for you. Babcock Poultry Farm, Route 3-A, Ithaca, New York.

DRYDEN SPRINGS Farm White Leghorns. Excellent producers of large white eggs that bring top market prices. Write to Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Leghorns. 38 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All chicks from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalog. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

IT'S HERE! It's Yours! Our new catalogue tells all about: 1. Selecting breeders for customers' profits. 2. One of New York State's cleanest, best equipped hatcheries. 3. Our fine shipping facilities. Red Rocks and Babcock Leghorns for eggs. Christie Rocks and Nichols New Hampers for meat. Write or call for catalogue and dates. Ball Hatchery and Poultry Farm Owego, Tioga County, New York.

LAFAYETTE Farm White Leghorns U. S. Approved. Pullorum clean. Write for circular. John Ronner, Red Hook, New York.

MAMMOTH light Brahmas, day old 20c each. Vainauskas, Fultonville, New York.

MCINTYRE WHITE ROCKS. Contest proven strain. All stock pedigreed sired. U. S. Certified, Pullorum Clean. Write for details. McIntyre Poultry Farm, Gowanda, N. Y.

CAPON pellets (5 makes) 100-\$3.00, 1000-\$25.00. Implantors \$1.75, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00. Implantors exchanged. Turkey bits 100-50, 1000-\$2.50, pliers .50. Everything for chicken or turkey. Chicken Rocks, Sidney, New York.

PULLETS. Started: 32 years of breeding and hatching, big English type White Leghorns. Up to 338 egg line. Pullets year around. Various ages to laying stage, 32c and up. Farm raised (Yearling Hens.) COD on approval. Inspection privilege. Priced right. Fairview Hatchery & Pity, Farm Box 54X, Zeeland, Michigan.

HOBART POULTRY FARM. Leghorns, Large Birds, Large Eggs. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York. Phone Hobart 5281.

TURKEYS

BELTSVILLE white turkeys. Poults, Eggs, Breeders. Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 22, Pa.

TURKEYS—Genuine Broad-Breasted Bronze, Improved White Holland. For Better Poults at Lower Prices Write: Kline's Turkey Plant, Box G, Middlecreek, Pa.

FEEDER Turkeys 8 weeks old \$23.00 per doz. Express Collect. Baby Beef Bronze and Family Size Beltsville. Healthy, Fast Growing Stock O. V. Doell, Canandaigua, New York.

SMALL type turkey. Largest breeder in North-East of pullorum clean Beltsville Whites. Excellent body type and early maturity have been maintained. Marston's Turkey Land, R.D. 4, Hebron, Maine.

DUCKS

GIANT Pekins \$30.00-100, White and Fawn Runners \$28.00, Standard Runners \$25.00. Colored Rouens \$40.00, Our Choice \$20.00, White Pekins \$28.00, Sexed Hens or Drakes. Add 2c per duckling less than 100. Zetts Poultry Farm, Drifting, Penna.

GEESE

TOULOUSE Goslings \$2.25 each. Vainauskas Fairview Farm, Fultonville, New York.

PHEASANTS

FOR SALE: Ring-neck pheasant eggs and day old pheasants, during April, May and June. Emil C. Luczai, Springfield Rd., Hazardville, Conn.

EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE: 1-International TD-9 crawler. Used 500 hrs. Tracks and rollers like new. Motor perfect. New seat and newly painted. A bargain at \$2750. Will furnish a used blade with pump and all controls for \$4000 total. Will deliver within 200 miles. Lane Farm Supply, 958 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

DON'T BUY plumbing, heating supplies or equipment before getting our prices! We save you money. Free engineering service. Send letter explaining your requirements. Peda-Heydt, Dept. D4a50, 827 E. 233rd. St., New York City 66.

FOR SALE: Seaman motorized Rot-o-Tiller; 4 foot width. Like new. Maurice Calbet, R. D. No. 6, Fort Plain, N. Y., Phone: Fort Plain 4-7521.

ELECTRIC sump pumps. (cellar drainers). All bronze. List price \$64.00. Sale price \$39.95. Peda-Heydt, Dept. D4a50, 827 E. 233rd Street, New York City 66.

WANTED: Used overshot waterwheel. John Harris, 99 Welles, Forty Fort, Pa.

FOR SALE: 1-only Eau-Claire barn cleaner with inclined machine, machine chain and overhead pullback. 1-HP gear head motor \$450 complete less chain. Give us length of your gutters and we will furnish chain @ \$1.00 per ft. This is below today's dealer cost. Guarantee shipment to your needs. Lane Farm Supply, 958 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

100 NEW and used balers, combines, tractors, rakes, plows, harrows, mowers, corn pickers, corn binders, manure spreaders, twine, good W9 International. Every make and model, cheap prices. Delivery right to your door. Phone or write Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, N. J., 5-6911. Also will buy.

TWO De LAVAL No. 3 & 4 Jr. cream separators, near new, 300 & 400 lbs. No. 12, 400 cap. Two Economy King separators No. 6 & 12, about 600 lbs. Heavy duty upright variable speed drill, weight 1800 lbs. Heavy duty Rockford self feed rip saw about 3000 lbs. Creamery package Babcock milk tester, 12 bottle inclosed. Facile two bottle tester. Trescott apple & potato grader No. 6. Ottawa tree faller & log saw, never used, for tractor. Champion blacksmith blower & true iron. Brass Kettle about 60 gallon. Set harness making tools. For further information, Frank Strauss, R. D. No. 4, Lockport, New York.

ONE OTTAWA log saw six horsepower, like new, \$175, also one steel dump trailer dual wheel \$150.00. Wahl's Ranch, Modena, New York.

M-E ROTARY FEED MILL, factory-to-you—save 40%. Precision-built, parts always available, standard 6-months guarantee. Capacity 53 lbs. per minute at 3600 RPM. Only \$98—tractor power attachment \$37.50 additional. Order today, FOB, M-E Mfg. Co., So. Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE: New Eagle barn cleaners: We are selling out our stock of these cleaners at a figure below to-day's costs. Write us for price giving sketch of barn, length of gutters, width of gutters and distance between gutters and we will tell you cost of equipment and approximately tell you the installation cost. We will furnish blueprints and guarantee equipment as specified or pay return freight charges. Lane Farm Supply, 958 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Massey-Harris hay loader; land roller, \$10.00; walking and riding plows; two good wagons; 1 and 2 horse gas engines, \$10.00; one horse weeder; nearly new cultivators; 3 section drag, \$30.00. Howard B. Finewood, Route 1, Newark, New York, Phone 1176M2.

FOR SALE: Milk bottle and can washer and steamer four quart filter and capper steam boiler and cases. R. Simon, Sport Hill Road, Easton, Conn.

CHINCHILLA

CHINCHILLAS—The world's most valuable fur animal. Chinchilla raising is highly profitable and enjoyable. Inexpensive to feed. No odors. Highest quality, registered breeding stock, and complete information obtainable from Great Bay Chinchilla Farm, Durham Point Road, Durham, New Hampshire.

AUCTIONEERING

WRITE for rates and open dates. Our method of selling covers all sales. Go anywhere. Two auctioneers. L. L. Smith, Charlestown, N. H.

HAY

FOR SALE: Hay and straw, all grades, delivered by truck. Advise what you want. Robert Wolff, Schaghticoke, New York. Phone Greenwich 7433.

STRAW and all grades of hay. Delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R. D. No. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y., Tel. 48282.

SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE: Certified Essex Seed Potatoes. 1. They need no spray for blight. 2. Out yielded all varieties in New York Test—1947. 3. Out yielded all varieties in Pennsylvania—1948. 4. Out yielded Cobblers. 150 cwt. to the acre in the south—1949. 5. Booking now for spring delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

FOR SALE: Blight resistant seed potatoes: Essex, Placid, Virgil, Filmore, Ashworth, \$1.75 per bushel. Order now. Bernard Blinn, Phone 9-D, Candor, N. Y.

HONEY

HONEY: Delicious old fashioned buckwheat 11 lbs. \$1.25—6-5 lb. pails \$7.20 postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. \$7.20 F.O.B. Write for low quantity prices. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

May 20 IssueCloses May 5
June 3 Issue.....Closes May 19
June 17 Issue.....Closes June 2
July 1 Issue.....Closes June 16

PLANTS

READY NOW. New Spring grown plants. Cabbage—Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Ballhead, Golden Acre and Copenhagen Market, 500, \$1.75; 1,600, \$3.00. Cauliflower plants—\$1.00 per hundred. Bermuda and Prizetaker onion plants—500, \$2.25; 1,000, \$4.50. Ready May 15th—30th. Marglobe, Rutgers, and other varieties of tomato plants 500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$4.00. Porto Rico and other varieties of potato plants, from certified seeds—500, \$2.50; 1,000, \$4.75. Ready June 1st-10th. Ruby King and California Wonder sweet pepper plants—500, \$2.75; 1,000, \$5.50. Good plants from seeds of known origin; good count; prompt delivery. Send us your orders. "Peter Pan" the Plant Man, Franklin, Virginia.

STRAWBERRY Plants, Premier and Catskill \$2.25 per hundred postpaid. 3 yr. blueberry plants \$1.35 each. Roy J. Guyer, Storrs, Conn.

STRAWBERRY Plants: Premier, Dorsett, Fairfax, Catskill, Robinson, Sparkle, Midland, Everbearing Streamliner. Certified, much grown, fresh dug. Brannan Bros., Penfield, New York.

CERTIFIED Strawberry Plants. Premier, Catskill, Fairfax, Robinson, Dunlap, 100-\$1.75, 500-\$6.50, 1000-\$12, prepaid. Gemzeta Everbearing \$18 thousand. John A. Flaten, Union City, Pennsylvania.

CERTIFIED Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry plants. 24 yrs. same place. Strawberries. (Gem everbearing) \$2.20-100. Premier, Fairfax, \$2.00-100. Dunlap, Robinson \$1.85-100. Raspberries. (Red) Latham, \$1.35-12. (Black) Late Cumberland, Early Logan, \$1.25-12. All prepaid. Free catalog. Roberts Strawberry Nursery, R. 6, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

AFRICAN Violet Leaves—new varieties—Lady Geneva, Red King, Violet Beauty, Double Neptune. Send stamp for complete list. Mrs. Bernice Stanhope, Dundee, N. Y.

ASSORTED blooming-size Texas Cacti, five for \$1.00 or assorted ten small cacti for \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Miller Nursery, Box 87, Realitos, Texas.

LATHAM Raspberry Plants. 25-\$2.00, postpaid. Hillcrest Nursery, Greensboro, Vermont.

STRAWBERRY Plants: Premier, Young, fresh dug, healthy, \$2.00 per 100. G. Carlile, Wingdale, New York.

FOR SALE: Freshly dug Premier strawberry plants, \$2.00—100, postpaid. Say when. Einmett Jennett, R. 2, West Chazy, New York.

VEGETABLE Plants. Cabbage, tomato, pepper, cauliflower, broccoli, onion. Virginia State certified sweet potato plants. Outdoor grown under irrigation on our Virginia farms. We use the best certified (and treated) seed obtainable, and the very finest strains. We have thousands of satisfied customers from Maine to Florida. Write or wire for descriptive price list or visit our farm. We guarantee satisfaction. J. P. Council Company, Franklin, Virginia. "Virginia's oldest and largest growers."

STRAWBERRY Plants: Robinson, Fairfax, Dorsett, Aberdeen, Pathfinder, 100-\$2.95. Grand Champion, Neet, Great Masters, Cardinal King, Late Giant, 100-\$3.50. Raspberry Plants: Latham, Taylor, Newburgh, 25-\$2.50. Indian Summer (everbearing) 25-\$3.00. Everything Postpaid. State Inspected. Free Circulars. Rex Sprout, Sayre, Pennsylvania.

NORTHERN grown Howard 17 (Premier) and Catskill Strawberry Plants. Trimmed, ready to set. Packed in live moss. 100 for \$3.00, 250 for \$6.50, 500 for \$11.00, 1000 for \$20.00. Extra fine Latham Red Raspberry plants. Large size, 50 for \$5.00, 100 for \$9.00, 500 for \$40.00. Smaller size half price. All plants state inspected. Postpaid. Instructions included. Ivan L. Stanton, Johnson, Vermont.

CERTIFIED Strawberry plants. Premier, Dunlap, 25-\$1.00, 100-\$2.50. Streamliner 100-\$4.00. Gem 100-\$3.50. Latham, Sunrise Raspberry 10-\$1.00, 100-\$6.00. Cortland, McIntosh Apple Trees, \$1.00 each. Everything postpaid. Perkins Berry Farm, Hudson Falls, New York.

FOR SALE: Strawberry plants, Early Premier, late Culver, Gem Everbearing, and asparagus, 50-\$1.50, 100-\$2.00. Raspberries—Shuttleworth Blacks, Sodus Purple, Latham Reds, Everbearing Reds 25-\$2.00, 50-\$3.00. Trees 3 for \$1.50, peaches, apples, Lombard poplar, Chinese elm. All postpaid—catalog free. Hatfield Plant Farm, Gowanda, New York.

TOMATO plants: Marglobe, Rutgers, Greater Baltimore. Sturdy field-grown replants. 3 dozen, \$1.00; cheaper in quantity. Joy Acres, Windsor, Virginia.

STRAWBERRY plants: Gem Everbearers. (Grown on new ground). 50 for \$1.00; 200 for \$3.00. Joy Acres, Windsor, Virginia.

NEW ADIRONDACK strawberry, state inspected. Size, yield, quality. Each bundle 25, \$1.50 postpaid. G. A. Webster, Glens Falls, N. Y. Rt. 1.

VIGOROUS State inspected Vermont grown Howard 17 (Premier) and Catskill strawberry plants 100, \$3.00; 300, \$7.50; 500, \$11.00; 1000, \$20.00. 3000 or more \$18.00 per 1000 Trimmed, ready to set. Latham red raspberry plants, large 2 year size 50, \$5.00; 100, \$9.00; 500, \$40.00 medium size 1/2 price. These plants are true to name, have a heavy, fibrous root system and are adapted for the Northeast. Instructions included, postpaid. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vt.

DELPHINIUM — World's finest. Also Primroses and Columbine. Free literature on plants and seed. Offerman Delphinium Gardens, 4709 W. Stevens, Seattle 6, Wash.

VIGOROUS, home-grown, state-inspected, strawberry plants—Howards, Midlands, Fairfax, Fairland, Pathfinder, Temple, Sparkle, Catskill, Robinson, Dunlap, Aberdeen, Fairpeke, Chesapeake & Red Star. (\$2.25 100), (\$4.25 - 200, (\$9.00 - 500), (\$16.00 - 1000). All trimmed and well packed in fresh moss, and postpaid to you. Mary Washington asparagus (\$2.50-100). James Dudley & Sons, Millbury, Mass.

ADDITIONAL ADS
On Opposite Page

ADDITIONAL ADS From Opposite Page

PLANTS

FREE—fifteen Farmaco Everbearing strawberry plants, new high-yielding, 90 day producer (1.00 value) with order of 100 or more new Sparkle (excellent freezing). Premier (earliest Catskill (midseason)—100, \$3.50; 200, \$5.95; 300, \$7.50; 500, \$11.00. Stocky, heavy rooted Northern plants. State inspection No. 618. Order now specifying shipping date. Planting instructions if desired. Postpaid. Facer Farm Market, Phelps, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY plants. State inspected and beautiful. Temple, Premier, Catskill, Dorsett, Big Joe and Corsican, 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.00; 200 for \$5.00; 500 for \$10.00; 1000 for \$15.00. Postpaid. Catalog free. Basil Perry, Route 2, Georgetown, Delaware.

DOGS

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS: Beautiful, Intelligent. Championship breeding. Males \$35.00. Females \$30.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia 482M3.

GENUINE RAT TERRIERS Pedigreed. Papers furnished. Caswell, Box 1013, Altoona, Penna.

REGISTERED Collie puppies. Reasonable price, \$25 up. Rachel Rioux, Windham, New Hampshire.

TOKALON Kennels sired Collie pups. Champion bloodlines. Carlton Loomis, Bainbridge, N. Y.

REGISTERED Collie Puppies — Champion Sired. Will ship on approval. Collinette Kennels, Wilton, New Hampshire.

AKC COCKER Spaniels and St. Bernards; crossbred Shepherd Bernards. Wormed and distemper vaccinated. Reduced prices. Convenient terms. Puppy plan without cash. Edna Gladstone, tel. 2161, Andes, New York.

HARLEQUINS of Elco Kennel. Home of the best in black and harlequin Great Danes. Champion at stud; grown stock; pups from \$65.00 up. Also 7 week litter of Boxers. Box 48, Milford, Mass. Tel. 117W3.

DACHSHUND puppies—AKC registered. Two males and two females. Price \$35. L. R. Scofield, Sidney, N. Y.

PUPPIES from heelers. Arthur Gibson, DeKalb Junction, New York.

UKC REG. Newfoundland pups. Wonderful companions and watchdogs. Curly and flat coated. June shipments. Michael Kersner, Farmington, Maine, Dial 2413.

COLLIE PUPS—Again we have collie puppies, beautiful, lovable, best bloodlines. A self-addressed stamped envelope please. Ralph H. Carver, West Leyden, New York.

VERY pretty Collie—Shepherd pups can be found at Bow-Wow Farm, West Sumner, 8 each. Address: Emily Tuell, West Paris, Maine.

FOX TERRIER pups, short haired, toy size. Write, Mrs. Louis Thompson, De Lancey, New York.

GERMAN Police pups, big boned greys. Unregistered or registered with pedigree. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stamp appreciated. The Foote Hills, Unionville, N. Y., Phone Port Jervis 33861.

DACHSHUNDS. AKC—small type, healthy farm raised puppies and grown stock. Hunters and pets. Mrs. Claude Fuller, Fillmore, N. Y., Phone 30F23.

SITUATION WANTED

MARRIED herdsman farmer with six sons and four daughters, two sons work; another works when not in school, would like farm on shares or will work for salary. House with improvements essential. References. Geo. Montague, S. Cairo, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED by girl experienced in general farm work and animal husbandry. Agricultural School graduate. Katharine Bancroft, Allison Park, Penna.

POSITION wanted as farm manager. Four years farming experience. Good references. Box 605, Cortland, N. Y. Phone Cortland 2301W2.

YOUNG man desires job on dairy or beef farm. Write Eugene Milbury, Easton, Maine.

REAL ESTATE

STROUT'S Farm Catalog Free! Big Golden Anniversary issue, 124 pages, 2830 bargains, 32 states, Coast-to-Coast. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, New York.

FARMS—Hotels, stores, gas stations, tourists homes. Free list. Write C. M. Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y.

DELAWARE: Mild Winters. Low taxes. Homes, farms, businesses. H. L. Wallace, Realty, R.I. Box 81, Seaford, Delaware.

PERMANENT year round pastures are being rapidly developed in South Carolina and land suitable for permanent pastures is still cheap. You can let the cattle gather their own feed and save the cost of labor for harvesting and feeding. Wholesale milk prices 55c per gallon, retail price 24c per quart. If you are interested in good farm lands suitable for year round permanent pastures, see or contact Bradham Realty Co., Realtors. "We specialize in farm lands, small and large tracts." Phone 48, P. O. Box 430, Sumter, South Carolina.

DAIRY farm 57 acres, house, new barn, 20 cattle, good income. Death requires immediate sale. Best offer. Benedict Fitzgerald, 278 Main, Greenfield, Mass.

225 ACRE farm, also suitable for summer home. Excellent view, plentiful water supply. Buildings in fine condition—14 room house, bath and electricity. Barn has 25 head—water bowls. Merrill F. Stone, Stratford, Vermont.

EASTERN shore, Md. 166 acres, \$8,500. Mild climate, good soil and buildings, hard road, near town, 60 acres clover, grain and truck crops, balance woodland. Easy terms, G.I. loan available. G. W. Deniston, Snow Hill, Md.

EMPLOYMENT

SALESMEN WANTED—Old established firm wants energetic reliable men to sell quality line of Mineral Feed Supplements, Dairy Cleaners, Disinfectants, Insecticides, Udder Ointments, etc. Knowledge of livestock and dairying essential. Full or part time, protected territories, liberal commissions. W. D. Carpenter Co., Inc., Irving Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

HAVE AN OPENING for one married man and one single man. Could use either one, two or three working men in one family. Must have good references and be a good farmer. Modern six room home with bath, heat and electric. Yagur Farms, Telephone White Lake 303 or Monticello 1118W.

BULBS

FLOWER bulbs—Gladiolus, Dahlias, Begonias, Tigridias, Lilies, etc. Folder in colors free. Howard Gillet, Box A, New Lebanon, N. Y.

GLADIOLUS bulbs: large size mixed colors of the better kinds \$2.00 hundred. H. E. Gordon, Southold, New York.

GLADIOLUS bulbs, separate varieties, mixtures, free catalog. John Hayes, 150 Riverview Parkway North, Rome, New York.

BLUE Labeled Exhibition Dahlias all colors, 9 for \$1.00. Mexican Tuberoses and choice Gladiolus 20 for \$1.00. Andrew Morris, Ocean City Blvd., Salisbury, Md.

GLADIOLUS bulbs: Rainbow assortment, 25c per 100. Tuberoses bulbs; 25c per dozen. Joy Acres, Windsor, Virginia.

GLADIOLUS bulbs — bloomers, certified. 150 for \$2. Postpaid. Or 7½ bushel lots for \$5.00 postpaid. Brilliant orange-blended. Beautiful in bouquets. Duford & Triford Co., Trenton 4, N. J.

SEEDS

EMPIRE Birdsfoot Trefoil Seed — Certified. C. F. Crowe, Dryden, Tompkins County, New York.

FRUIT

BUSHEL'S delicious oranges \$5.25 prepaid. James Kimber, Orange Grower, Winter Park, Florida, Established 1931.

MAPLE SYRUP

FANCY Vermont maple syrup \$5.00 gallon delivered third zone. Armand Desautels, Shoreham, Vt.

100 GALLONS Grade A maple syrup \$5.00 gallon, large orders \$4.50. Not prepaid. Stanley Kendall, Stratford, Vermont.

GRADE A Maple syrup, \$4.50. Delivered 3rd zone. Qt. \$1.25. E. H. Hodge, Sutton, Vermont.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

COLOR FILM. 116, 616, 620, 120, 127, 35mm. Free literature. Sample Roll—25c. More Film, Hemlock, N.Y.

NEW film for old. 8 exposures developed, enlarged in an album and a new roll, 56c. Free mailing bags. Roberts, Box 444, Salem, Mass.

ROLLS developed and printed 6 or 8 exp. 35c. Send for complete price list and mailing bags. Fast Photo Film Service, Little Falls, New York.

AUTOMOTIVE

ODD SIZE tires and tubes. Robert Chase, Earlville, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

A LAND BANK Mortgage gives extra safety and extra service. Long time to pay. Low interest. Other advantages all geared to meet farmers' credit needs. Without obligation write for further details to Federal Land Bank, 310 S. State St., Springfield 2, Mass. Serving New England, New York, New Jersey.

LADIES DRESSES \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women, children's. Wool Sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots, Men's work clothing, Shoes. Shirts, underwear, coats, macinaws, housedresses, hose, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.69. Bedspreads \$1.99, towels 35c. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalogue. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street Dept. AA, West New York, New Jersey.

OUTDOOR TOILETS. Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging and pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. B-1, 955 Willard Ct., Chicago 22, Illinois.

TRAPPING and deer hunting, a new book. Write Fred A. Johnson, Rochester, Vermont.

WOOLEN yard goods. Samples 10c. Woollen rug strips, 4 pounds mixed \$2.75. Large cotton quilt pieces, florals, 3 pounds mixed, \$1.25. Florence Moody, Farmington, Maine.

CHILDREN'S handmade sanforized cotton slips, sizes 4 to 12, \$1.50. Postpaid. Ruth Andrews, Box 214, Mount Tabor, New Jersey.

DRESSES \$1.25, sunsuits 50c, sizes 1 to 7. A. Gibeault, Vergennes, Vt.

TRENCHING service within 150 mile radius from Buffalo, N. Y. for drain tile. Trench dug and tile placed. Write A. Greenhagle, Corfu, N. Y.

FRANKLIN braided rug thread. Strong! Buy direct! Eight ounces, black, \$1.65; natural, \$1.50. Cash Prepaid. Advice for lacing or sewing rugs. Suffolk Thread Co., Inc., 67 Chauncy Street, Boston, Mass.

WATERPROOFED canvas covers — lowest prices, highest grade on the market. Write for price list and samples. M. Mauritzon & Co., Chicago 10, Illinois.

SNAP-ON clothespins. The neatest, handiest clothes pin on the market. No stains from the line, no freezing. Last for years. Dozens of other uses around the house. 40 pins \$1.00, 200 pins \$4.00. Postage paid. Sample free. Handy Mandy, Box 167, Gloucester, Mass.

DOWN THE ALLEY

(Continued from Page 19)

have been anticipated. Remove powerful government from our market places (and this means from foreign market places as well as our own) and you replace the confidence on which our country was built.

We all recognize there are problems of surpluses, imports, exports, tariffs, currency devaluation, and the general price level, but if we can keep government and politics out of our market places, most farm problems will disappear.

— A. A. —

JERSEY CATTLE BREEDERS PLAN SHOW

Herbert E. Kinney, East Greenbush, N. Y., was elected President of the Capitol District Jersey Cattle Club at their fourth annual dinner meeting in East Durham, N. Y. He succeeds Andrew E. Danish, who declined to run for a third term. Re-elected were: Irving L. Mosher, Vice President; Mrs. Gleason A. White, Secretary and Treasurer; Ira G. Payne, C. H. Jennings and Stanley N. Chittenden, directors.

Plans have been made for a Parish Show to be held at Moordenier Hills, East Schodack, N. Y., Mr. Ira G. Payne's farm, on June 10. The show will be open to all Capitol District Jersey Cattle Club members as well as 4-H club boys and girls in the Capitol District. Trophy cups and ribbons will be awarded. Judging will be done by Otto J. Schaefer.

— A. A. —

GUERNSEY COW SETS HIGH RECORD

A registered Guernsey cow, Klondike Faith, owned by J. M. McDonald, McDonald Farms, Cortland, N. Y., has completed an outstanding Advanced Register record of 13,655 pounds of milk and 701 pounds of butterfat in the 365C day division, starting her record as a 5-year old. This record was supervised by Cornell University.

Klondike Hollifaith is the daughter of the registered Guernsey sire, Klondike Hollimost.

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

DAWNWOOD FARMS DISPERSAL

AMENIA, NEW YORK

THURS., MAY 18, 1950 at 12:00 NOON

One of the top 'Production Herds' of the entire Breed. 24 Cows with rec. that ave.: 12150 lb. M. 478 lb. F. 4 First Calf Heifers, dams' rec. ave.: 12489 lb. M. 512 lb. F. 10 Bred Heifers, dams' rec. ave.: 11325 lb. M. 441 lb. F. 17 Yearlings, dams' rec. ave.: 12929 lb. M. 503 lb. F. 7 Heifer Calves dams' rec. ave.: 12088 lb. M. 464 lb. F. 1 Bulls (1 Approved and cost \$5000), dams' rec. ave.: 13337 lb. M. 568 lb. F. 51 Sons and daughters of App. or proven sires sell. Herd entirely vaccinated, negative and T. B. and Blood Tested within 30 days prior to sale. "It's the sale of the year."

FOR CATALOG WRITE

Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.

Broome County, N. Y. Dispersal

SATURDAY, MAY 13

47 HOLSTEIN CATTLE (40 registered—7 grades) Walter Decker selling his herd 4 miles west of DEPOSIT, N. Y. on Route 17, 24 miles south-east of Binghamton.

Accredited, blood tested, calfhood vaccinated. Some fresh and close, majority due in fall. 12 Bred and Open Heifers, 2 Herd Sires—popular breeding, especially nice. Sale in tent at 12:30 P.M.

—WALTER DECKER, Owner, Deposit, N.Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS MEXICO, N. Y.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

PENNSYLVANIA

Jersey Cattle Club Heifer Sale

50 * * * Choice Heifers — Top Selections * * * 50
FROM PENNSYLVANIA'S TOP HERDS

Practically Every Heifer from a Dam with a Good Record. Every Heifer from a Clean Herd. Most of them from Accredited Herds. Part of the Consignments are Calfhood Vaccinated.

TOP BREEDING — TOP PRODUCTION — TOP TYPE PLENTY GOOD FOR A HERD FOUNDATION
PLENTY GOOD FOR 4-H or F.F. MEMBERS PLENTY GOOD AS ADDITIONS TO ANY HERD.

SALE WILL BE HELD SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1950

STARTING AT 1:00 P.M.

AT PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, STATE COLLEGE, PA.

SALE MANAGER
H. E. Dennison, East Lansing, Mich.

AUCTIONEER
Merle S. Broderick, Mansfield, Pa.

NEW YORK STATE JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

12th Annual Sale

SATURDAY, MAY 27

At Stanley Chittenden's Fair Weather Farm, New Lebanon, N. Y. on U. S. 20 near the Massachusetts line.

It's a fact this is the best offering ever made by this state. Some 60 head carefully selected. Excellent Superior Sires and great dams. High records from 401 lbs. as Sr. Yr. to 578 at maturity. Actual records. High Lawn, Brampton, Moordenier Hills, Sisson, Luchsinger, and many other famous blood lines. Everything ready to travel. No culls. Fresh cows, bred heifers, fall milkers. You won't find better ones this or any other year. They come from herds with a reputation over the years.

Catalogs on request to the sales manager.

TOM WHITTAKER

Auctioneer
Brandon, Vt.

GEORGE RICKER

Sales Manager
Groton, Vt.

COMPLETE DISPERSAL

OF 45 HEAD OF
REGISTERED JERSEYS

Owned by W. J. Cowee, Inc.

AT BERLIN, N. Y. MAY 19th

Berlin is on Route 22 near Pittsfield, Mass., Bennington, Vt., & Troy, N. Y.

Everything goes including two especially fine bulls bred at High Lawn Farm — one by Siegfried and one by Lad's Courageous. Many daughters of the above bulls. Production records given. 7 due in August, 11 due in September, 8 due in October & November. 10 very nice open heifers by above bulls. Bred for high production and health good. You'll find no better place to buy this year.

Catalogs from the sales manager.

TOM WHITTAKER

Auctioneer
Brandon, Vt.

GEORGE RICKER

Sales Manager
Groton, Vt.

WYOMING COUNTY AUCTION REGISTERED HOLSTEIN AUCTION

40 Bred and Open Heifers 40

Saturday, May 6, 1950, at 1:00 p.m. ¼ mile south of Attica, N. Y. on Route 98. To settle the Estate of the late A. J. Welker.

The entire group of heifers of this well established herd will be sold. Many are daughters of Carnation Imperial Paragon, who is a paternal brother of Carnation Imperial Cavalier and Carnation Madcap Supreme. Several heifers bred for fall freshening to a son of Cavalier out of a 4.0% dam. An unusual opportunity to buy from a great group of heifers from a herd established over 30 years ago. All calfhood vaccinated. Sale will be held under cover. Catalogs available at the ringside.—Terms: Cash—A. J. Welker Estate.

HARRIS WILCOX

Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer
Bergen, New York

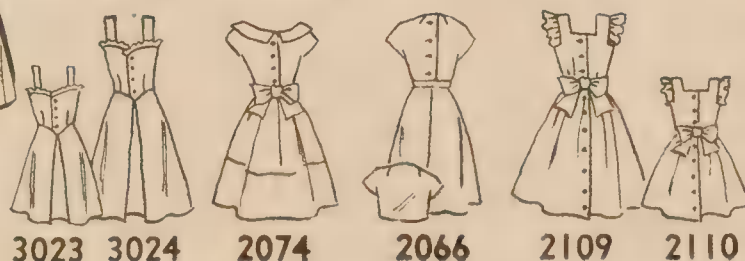
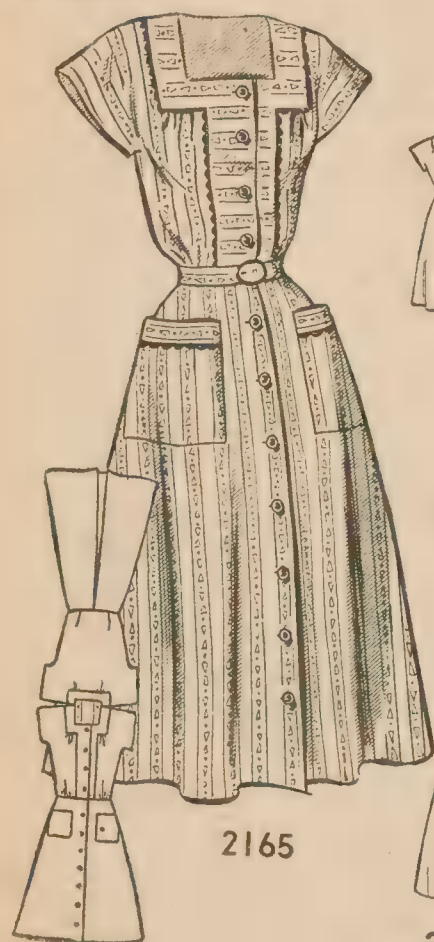
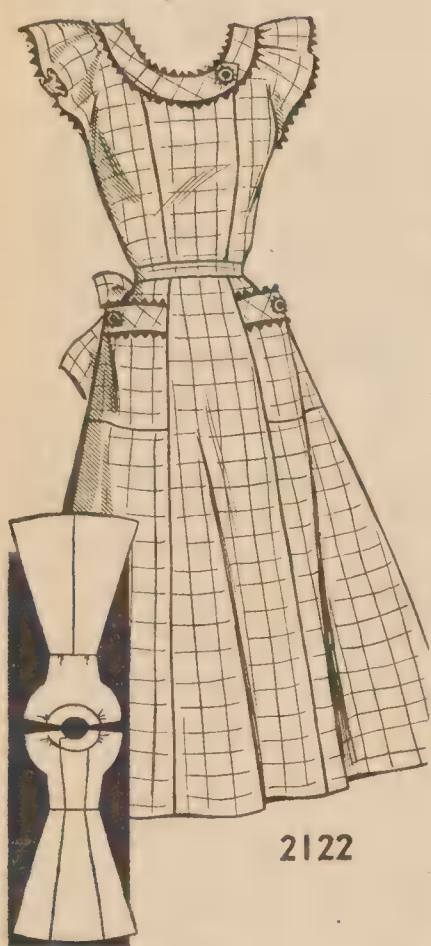
WANT TO BUY QUALITY PIGS?

We know Swine herds and breeders in New York State. Our Association has both registered and grade herds listed for sale. Write for our new directory of pigs offered for sale.

NEW YORK STATE SWINE ASSOCIATION
Frank L. Wiley, Sec'y-Treas. Victor, N. Y.

Sew Now for Summer

By
GRACE
WATKINS
HUCKETT



SIMPLICITY and wearability are the keynote to Summer fashions! Instead of radical changes, the big news comes at the top of the silhouette—cropped sleeves cut in one with the bodice, scooped-out necklines, sun-backs. With this trend toward greater simplicity you can be certain that the clothes you make this year will serve for next year, too.

Sheers are the Summer stars. You'll see them in every type fashion from blouses to sun-backs and in a broad assortment of fabrics. Outstanding are the varieties of printed and plain voiles, satin striped and plaid sheers, nylons, semi-sheers such as batiste and cotton georgette.

No. 3024 teams a smooth-fitting sun-dress, back pleated, with flyaway bolero. This is the double-duty ensemble—and is easy to make!

No. 3023 is the basque sun-dress and flare-back bolero duo—on a smaller scale.

Simplicity-smart dress No. 3011 will see you 'round the clock. Softly tucked, it uses a touch of scallops as its only accent.

A scene-stealer, whether made as a study in contrast or in one material—No. 2074 features the new portrait neckline.

No. 2066 is the two-way costume again, this time a cap sleeve charmer with bolero jacket

that buttons below wing revers. Pointed pockets on the dress repeat lines of the shoulder yoke treatment.

Pinafore type dresses are both pretty and practical. No. 2109 has the added attractions of cool sun-back styling, crisp ruffles, hip pockets.

For daughter, too, the pinafore sun-dress is a perfect choice. No. 2110 duplicates mother's style—down to the rustling ruffles.

Summer's casual story is smartly told by No. 2176 which has new looking revers and one large pocket. Shoulder buttoning provides easy exit.

All ages love sun sets! No. 2516 is especially for the little miss—a princess sun-back with its own panties and shoulder-covering bolero.

Dainty tucked dress for daughter—two versions. Make No. 2051 with full puffed sleeves or with airy armhole ruffles—and panties to match.

For something different in front-button styling—No. 2165. Its panel-yoke is new, slenderizing. Its back pleat insures walking ease.

No. 2175 is a younger edition of the eye-catching panel and yoke dress.

Here is one of the season's easiest-to-wear and easiest-to-make washables. No. 2122 has a slightly scooped neck and rippling cap sleeves—plus a pair of pockets that are hand-handy.

PATTERN SIZES AND REQUIREMENTS

- 3023—6-14; size 8, dress and bolero, 2½ yards 35-inch.
3024—12-20; 36-40; size 16, dress and bolero, 4½ yards 35-inch.
3011—12-20; 36-48; size 18, 4½ yds. 35-in. or 3½ yds. 39-in.
2074—10-20; 36-40; size 16, 3½ yds. 35-in. with 3 yds. 35-in. contrasting; or, in one material, 6½ yds. 35-in.
2066—10-20; 36-40; size 16, dress and bolero, 5½ yards 35-in.
2109—12-20; 36-42; size 18, 4½ yards 35-inch.
2110—2-10; size 4, 1½ yards 35-inch.
2176—12-20; 36-44; size 18, 4½ yards 35-inch.
2516—2-8; size 4, dress and panties, 2 yards 35-inch; bolero, ½ yard 35-inch.
2051—6 mos., 1, 2, 3. Size 2, with puff sleeves, 2 yards 35-inch; with armhole ruffles, 1½ yards 35-inch; panties, ½ yard 35-inch.
2175—6-14; size 8; 2½ yards 35-inch.
2165—12-20; 36-46; size 18, 4½ yards 35-inch.
2122—12-20; 36-42; size 18, 4 yards 35-inch.

TO ORDER THESE PATTERNS—Write name, address, pattern number and size clearly. Enclose 20 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 20 cents for our new Summer Fashion Book which has pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.



Happy Endings



By RUBY PRICE WEEKS

NOTHING is more delicious at the end of a meal than a good dessert. Fruit either alone or in combination with crackers and cheese is always good. But one doesn't always want the same thing and occasionally craves more filling desserts, particularly if a meal isn't too hearty. Here are recipes for more filling ones when you feel the urge to try something different:

BELLEVUE PUDDING

1 cup molasses
1 cup sweet milk
1/4 cup butter, melted
1/2 teaspoon cloves

2 cups flour, sifted before measuring
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Sift all dry ingredients together. Add molasses, milk and butter. Pour into well-oiled mold and steam two hours. Serve with your favorite sauce.

GSGOOD PIE

1 cup sugar
Yolk 3 eggs
2 tablespoons vinegar
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/4 teaspoon cloves

1 tablespoon melted butter
3/4 cup raisins
3/4 cup pecans
3 egg whites, beaten stiff
Pastry

Mix all together but egg whites, which are folded in last. Bake ten minutes in pastry-lined tin at 450° F., then for about 50 minutes more at 350° F. Bake till a knife, inserted, comes out clean. Serve plain or with whipped cream. It is very rich—hence pass the cream in a bowl.

RICE PUDDING

1 cup soft boiled rice
2 cups milk
1 cup sugar

1 lemon
3 eggs, separated
1 tablespoon butter
1 cup raisins

Beat egg yolks well and put into milk. Add rice, sugar (all but 6 tablespoons which must be saved for the meringue), grated lemon rind and raisins. Pour into well-oiled baking dish. Cover with meringue made by beating the egg whites to a froth, then slowly adding the sugar and lemon juice. Spread over the pudding and bake at 300° F. until brown.

APPLE CRISP

3 cups chopped apples, unpared
1/2 cup dark corn syrup
1/4 cup hot water

1/4 cup butter
1/2 cup brown sugar
1 cup rolled oats
1/4 cup flour
1 teaspoon salt

Place apples in a well-oiled baking dish. Combine corn syrup and hot water and pour over apples. Mix butter, brown sugar, rolled oats, flour and salt until they are a crumbly mixture. Sprinkle evenly over tops of apples. Bake at 350° F. for about an hour or until delicately browned.

SPICED COFFEE PIE

This "Spiced Coffee Pie" is very different and delicious:

1/4 cups cornflakes
2 tablespoons sugar

CRUST
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/2 cup melted butter

Combine crushed cornflakes, sugar, cinnamon and fat. Reserve 1/4 cup mixture to sprinkle over top. Spread remainder evenly in a 9-inch tin. Pat down firmly and chill thoroughly.

PIE FILLING

2 teaspoons unflavored gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
2 eggs
3/4 cup sugar

3/4 teaspoon cinnamon
1/4 teaspoon cloves
1/2 cup milk
3/4 cup strong coffee
1/2 teaspoon salt

Soften gelatin in cold water. Separate egg yolks from whites. Beat yolks and add 1/2 cup sugar, salt, spices, milk and coffee. Cook slowly stirring con-

stantly until mixture is slightly thickened and coats the spoon. Remove from heat. Add softened gelatin and stir until dissolved. Chill until mixture begins to thicken. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry. Add remaining sugar gradually to whites, beating after each addition. Fold into gelatin mixture and pour into chilled pie shell. Decorate top with reserved crumb mixture and chill in refrigerator.

GRAHAM CRACKER CRUST LEMON PIE

Another filling and delicious dessert is Lemon Pie with Graham Cracker crust:

FILLING
1 1/3 cups sweetened condensed milk
1/2 cup lemon juice
Grated rind of 1 lemon

2 eggs
4 tablespoons granulated sugar
Baked pie shell

Blend together the condensed milk, lemon juice, grated lemon rind and egg yolks. Pour into baked pie shell—cover with meringue made by beating whites until stiff and adding sugar gradually. Bake in moderate oven 350° F. until brown. Chill before serving.

CRUST

1 1/2 cups crushed graham cracker crumbs
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup melted butter

Mix all together well and press firmly into a 9-inch pie plate. Chill until set, about 45 minutes. (If chilled well, it may be baked at the same time as the meringue.) Should you wish to use this crust for a gelatin chiffon pie which does not need any baking, bake the shell for 15 minutes at 375° F. Add filling after chilling crust.

BANANA WHIP

6 medium sized peeled bananas
6 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon lemon juice

1/2 cup walnut meats, broken
4 egg whites
1/4 teaspoon salt

Put bananas through a sieve. Beat the sugar, lemon juice and nuts into them. Whip egg whites till stiff and fold lightly into banana mixture. Pour into a baking dish from which it may be served and bake in a 325° F. oven for 30 minutes. Serve either hot or cold with cream or a soft boiled custard.



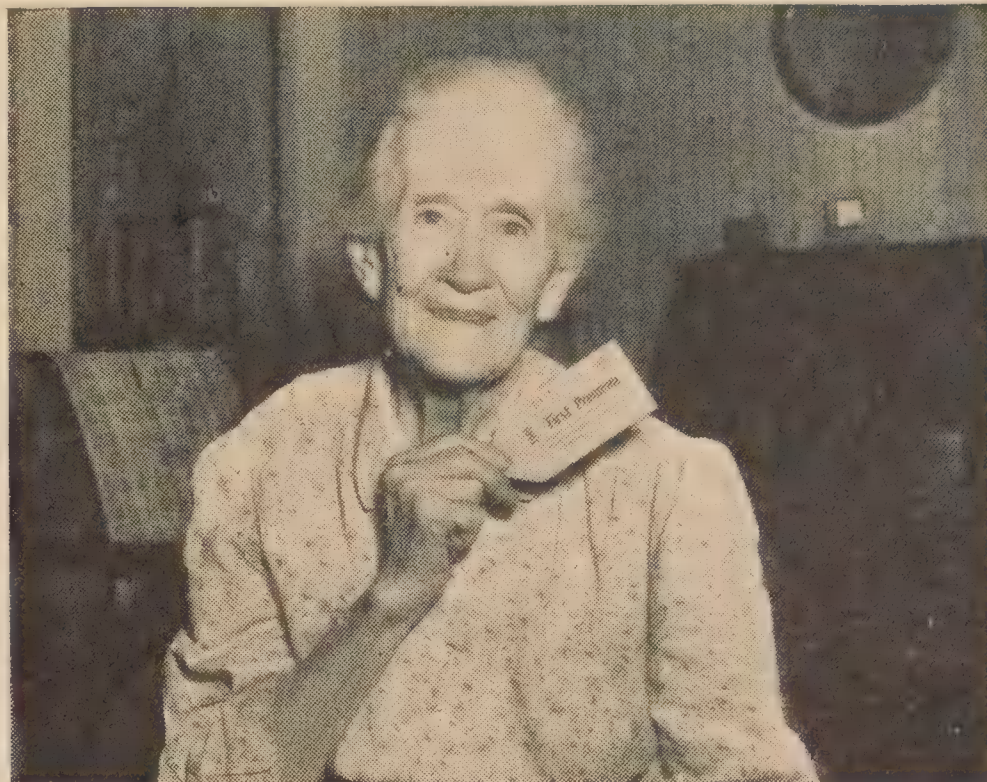
THE ZERO hour approaches as far as the supply of fruits and vegetables in the freezer is concerned. The favorites likely have reached the vanishing point, while some of those that require thought and time in preparation are still there to be coped with. Connecticut's Extension Nutritionist has come up with the following good suggestions for using some of those items:

Frozen Blueberries: To a one-egg cake batter, add two teaspoons grated lemon rind and two cups of frozen blueberries which have been dusted with flour. The unsweetened berries and berries frozen in sugar are better for use in cake than blueberries frozen in sirup. Bake this cake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 35 to 45 minutes. Serve it a la mode or with a lemon sauce.

Peach Crumble utilizes canned or frozen peaches for an easy dessert. Arrange a quantity of sliced peaches in a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle with 1/4 cup peach liquid to which 1 teaspoon lemon juice has been added. Blend together 1/2 cup flour; 1/2 cup brown sugar and 1/2 teaspoon salt. Cut in 2 tablespoons butter until the crumble mixture is the consistency of corn meal. Sprinkle mixture over the peaches. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375° F.) for about 20 minutes or until

(Continued on Page 26)

Rutland Grandmother Wins Prize at County Fair



Winning cooking prizes is getting to be an old story to Mrs. Sara Sheridan of Rutland, Vermont. She has carried off many awards over the years for her entries at the Rutland Fair, one of the most popular county fairs in New England. Mrs. Sheridan says that it takes practice to be a prize-winning cook. "But," she adds, "it also takes the very finest ingredients. When you bake at home, for instance, be very careful about the kind of yeast you use. I, myself, wouldn't use any but Fleischmann's. It's good and lively. Year in and year out, it gives me best results."

Right! Prize-winning cooks prefer Fleischmann's Yeast to all others.

DELICIOUS, FLUFFY Muffins!

•No need to risk costly ingredients...no need to disappoint your family in the treat you promised! For here is your secret of delicious homemade muffins that are light as a feather every time...

Double-acting Davis gives double protection. Batter rises in your mixing bowl...then again in your oven.



GLORIOUS GLADIOLUS

FAMOUS BAY STATE NO. 1 COLLECTION

INTRODUCTORY OFFER

100 BULBS FOR \$2.00

Postpaid

THREE LOTS FOR \$5.00

This collection is a wonder for the money involved and the small space it takes up in your garden. We are constantly improving the quality of this collection and will this year again add a few choice varieties. Bulbs are all good blooming size 1 inch and over, not less than 25 varieties with a good assortment of color. Will bloom from July until frost. Catalogue upon request.

BAY STATE BULB CO.

DEPT. A, MANSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

One-Act Plays!

THE NEW HIRED HAND
WHAT MEN THINK OF THE HOME BUREAU
MONEY FOR COLLEGE
FARM FORUM OF THE AIR
THE ELECTRIC FENCE
WHO IS WELLINGTON?
OH DOCTOR!

TO ORDER PLAYS, write to American Agriculturist Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 35 cents for each play wanted. Send coins, money order or check. No stamps, please. Add 3 cents for complete list of plays.

"Now I Can SLEEP"

"Coffee nerves used to keep me tossing and turning. But since switching to POSTUM, I sleep soundly—and friends have commented on my improved appearance."



SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain caffeine—a drug—a nerve stimulant. So, while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect—others suffer nervousness, indigestion, sleepless nights. But POSTUM contains no caffeine—nothing that can possibly keep you awake!

MAKE THIS TEST: Buy INSTANT POSTUM today—then drink POSTUM exclusively for 30 days—and judge by results!... INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran. A Product of General Foods.

RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD

By Edith Shaw Butler

Now the red-winged blackbird sings
From marshes where the cat-tails grow.
He perches on a rush and swings
Above his plain brown mate below.
He bows and spreads those red tipped wings,
In admiration she looks on
And listens to his carolings,
A small but wifely paragon.
She feels warm eggs beneath her wings,
He perches on a rush and sings.

"—NO MORE UPSET STOMACH"

Do you suffer heartburn after meals?...feel lousy?...uncomfortable? Then read this heartening letter from a woman who found her way to better digestion and better health:



"Before switching to POSTUM, I suffered both indigestion and nervousness... But now my nerves are quieted and my digestion much improved. No more upset stomach after drinking POSTUM!"

SCIENTIFIC FACTS: Both coffee and tea contain caffeine, and caffeine is a drug which in many persons tends to produce harmful stomach acidity, as well as nervousness and sleepless nights. So while many people can drink coffee or tea without ill-effect, others can't—and this may mean YOU!

MAKE THIS TEST: Give up coffee—give up tea—drink POSTUM exclusively for 30 days—and judge by results! Remember: POSTUM contains no caffeine or other drug—nothing that can possibly cause indigestion, nervousness, sleeplessness! Ask your grocer today for INSTANT POSTUM—A Vigorous Drink made from Healthful Wheat and Bran. A Product of General Foods.

The Trout Season is here!



The average fisherman is a good sport. He respects the other fellows' property and does not make a nuisance of himself. But there are some who do not live up to that standard. You know the type. They make it bad for everybody.

If you are annoyed with that element

Post Your Farm

and have the law on your side. You can always permit the desirable sportsmen to fish.

Our "No Trespassing" signs are printed on heavy fabric (12"x12") that will withstand wind and weather.

Price WITHOUT Name and Address

Per doz. \$1.50; 50-\$6.00; 100-\$11.00

Price WITH NAME and Address

Per doz. \$3.50; 50-\$8.00; 100-\$13.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Happy Is The Day When Backache Goes Away

As we get older, stress and strain, over-exertion, excessive smoking or exposure to cold sometimes slows down kidney function. This may lead many folks to complain of nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness. Getting up nights or frequent passages may result from minor bladder irritations due to cold, dampness or dietary indiscretions.

If your discomforts are due to these causes, don't wait, try Doan's Pills, a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. While these symptoms may often otherwise occur, it's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Sally Saves

Spring Housecleaning

THE THINGS most of us dislike about spring cleaning are the messy little jobs like sorting clothes, mending screens, and cleaning cupboards. Here are some shortcuts used by Sally Saves' readers:

Lillian Smith, R. D. 3, New Berlin, N. Y., offers this suggestion for removing black from kettles: "Mix equal parts of earth and wood ashes or coal ashes in a shallow wooden box and sprinkle with water. Holding kettle firmly in both hands, rotate it back and forth in the mixture."

* * *

Alice Carter, R. D. 3, Poor's Mills, Belfast, Me., cleans burned and stained agate pans by filling them with water, with a tablespoon of bleach water added, and bringing the mixture to a boil. Mrs. Carter contributes another idea, good at any time but especially applicable to housecleaning time when all manner of lost items, some unidentifiable at the time, are turned up. She suggests marking a small box "Lost and Found" and using it for buttons, screws and other things found from time to time around the house.

* * *

Jeanne Hall, Gannon Place, Star Route, Hudson, N. Y., keeps a tube of liquid solder handy when cleaning screens and uses it to mend small holes in them.

* * *

Mrs. Jobie E. Farlee, R. D. 1, Lambertville, N. J., makes soap-filled scouring pads go further by cutting them into at least six pieces (use old scissors). She can then discard a piece before it rusts, and not feel wasteful about it.

* * *

When she paints window frames, Mrs. Clinton R. Wilfer, R. D. 2, Fillmore, N. Y., first applies a narrow strip of vaseline to the pane. It catches splattered paint and is easy to remove.

* * *

Mrs. Orpha Brown, Gilboa, N. Y., literally puts on the heat when she finds a moth hole in the rug. She covers the spot with a damp towel, then irons it dry with a hot iron. The steam and heat kill moth worms and eggs.

— A. A. —

PROPER CARE OF YOUR FINE BLANKETS

TAKE CARE and store your beautiful all-wool blankets and you will have them for many years to come. It is important to launder them or have them cleaned before putting them away for the summer.

If laundering them in your washing machine, run one blanket at a time for one minute only. Stop machine, raise entire blanket and place in different position, then run machine one more minute! That's all—just two one minute washings, timed by the clock!

After washing, squeeze the water from the blankets by hand, do not twist. Rinse thoroughly twice — one minute each — in soft water. Be sure that the water is never warmer than your elbow can stand.

Hang blankets over the line lengthwise and pull gently into shape. When partly dry, reverse it on the line, lengthwise always.

When dry, brush blanket with a soft clothes brush. Brushing fluffs up the nap so it insulates more effectively and provides greater warmth. Also brush between washings; it removes dust and dirt. Brush gently toward the binding, never across the blanket.

When storing blankets, be sure that they are placed in a cool, dry place, preferably in a sealed container. If you have a special blanket box, be sure it



SELFISHNESS IS A BAD TRAIT!

IF THERE were just two suckers in your house and three children, what would your small daughter do about the situation, do you think? A picture is often worth 10,000 words, so look at this one showing three children and two suckers. Betty, at the left, is gobbling her sucker rapidly, but Regina, at the right, is considering hers seriously. She is just as eager to eat it as Betty was hers, but she has been taught to think of others. So without

a doubt she will either give her sucker to little Jean, or divide it with her.

Children who from infancy are taught to do unto others as they would be done by, are pretty likely to adhere to that rule as they grow older. Selfishness is a very bad trait and parents should make every effort to keep their children free from showing it or feeling selfish, or doing things that show they think of themselves instead of others.—Louise Price Bell.

SPOTLIGHT ON HOME BUREAUS—Apr. 30-May 6

IN 56,000 rural communities throughout the nation this week, 3,000,000 Home Bureau members are joining in celebrating National Home Demonstration Week. The event is being marked by festivals, meetings, tours, demonstrations and exhibits designed to show Home Bureau accomplishments in '49.

From a small beginning in 1913, home demonstration work has grown to where it takes in every interest of the home and community. Today a homemaker can get help in home management, food production and preservation, planning of nutritious meals, home furnishings, use of equipment and of color in the home, crafts, clothing the family, family relationships, child training, consumer buying, family and community health, and even a better understanding of national and international affairs.

A big factor in the success of the Home Bureau program is the work of volunteer local leaders who get special training from the experts and then pass on what they learn to other women in their communities. A half million of these local leaders will be honored this week by Federal, State, and county extension workers.

— A. A. —

FREEZER FACTS AND FANCIES

(Continued from Page 25)

the top is bubbling. Serves 6.

Instead of Frozen Green Beans "as is," combine them with two vegetables of any flavor. Or try adding a cup of diced celery to each quart of green beans. For vegetable casserole, place the vegetables in dish, cover with milk, season, and sprinkle with crumbs on top. Bake in moderate oven 30 to 45 minutes.

To glorify Frozen Cauliflower, broccoli, or asparagus, serve with cheese sauce. Simply stir in 4 tablespoons grated sharp cheese to each cup of medium white sauce. Cook and stir until the cheese is melted and the sauce smooth. Pour sauce over cooked vegetable just before serving.



PANSY APRON Pattern No. E-221 is beautiful in design and easy to make in filet crochet. The apron is about 21 inches long and 21 inches wide. Enclose 15 cents in coins and ask for complete instructions for this lovely apron. Add 15 cents for our new needlework book which includes 11 free patterns and illustrated instructions for slip covers, besides a large selection of designs in crochet, knit and embroider. Address Embroidery Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Take a Walk

By RUTH H. ENCK

HOW LONG is it since you have taken a walk around your own place? We farm women live in the most beautiful sections of the country, yet we often fail to enjoy that beauty because we are so busy with all the household tasks that farm living entails. But a kitchen will take on new interest if it is forgotten once in a while. Walking out of doors for even 15 minutes will refresh one's mind, body, and spirit.

Are there days when all the cares of the world seem to rest on your shoulders? This is the time to leave your four walls and walk alone in the pine woods. God is there. Talk with Him and come home with a lighter heart.

Do the children seem unmanageable? Take them for a walk along the brook. They will see trout darting through the water, suckers lying on the bottom, and crayfish scuttling under rocks. In early spring they may find frog's eggs to bring home and hatch. In summer they can wade and sail boats. Even in winter a brook is a pleasant thing as it gurgles beneath its coat of ice, and along its snowy edge there are bound to be animal tracks that tell an interesting story.

I like to remember a day in April when our whole family walked to the upper pasture where trailing arbutus

grows in a thick carpet. We knelt often to inhale its delicate fragrance, and picked a few pink clusters to bring home. Then we followed an old cart path above the blackberry patch and through a poplar grove, past a tiny spring, and out into the clover field. Two deer, surprised at their grazing, lifted white flags and disappeared into the oak woods. We sat down on a log, Dad produced a package from his pocket, and we munched cheese sandwiches while enjoying a view of the distant Catskills. Coming across the lower pasture, Dad and the boys leaped the brook successfully, but I got my feet wet. The children found fat red checkerberries, and we ate our fill before coming to the house.

For a short walk we often climb the ravine above the spring house. In May there are trilliums and violets, in October we gather witch hazel for a last autumn bouquet.

No matter where you walk or how often you go, nothing is ever twice the same. Over night the columbines have started or there is a fresh deer track. In every corner of the farm, things are happening. Plan to take a walk soon for the good of your soul. It has been said that the divine in any of us comes to the surface as we walk.

TODAY IN Aunt Janet's Garden

Grow Some Perennials

PERENNIALS are the backbone of the flower garden, and, once established, they are there and ready to bloom before we can get the annuals transplanted.

Many perennials are easily grown from seed and might as well be sown

in the vegetable garden, thinned, and transplanted in the garden, and set out in the border either next fall or next spring. I would nominate some perennials as belonging to an easily-maintained group — not being too fussy about soil and water requirements and being fairly disease-resistant. Of course, I put the daylily at the top of the list in these respects, but it takes about 3 years to get a flowering plant from seed. In the following list of perennials I am including only those which ordinarily bloom the next year:

Achillea (yarrow), variety Ptarmica, is a white cluster-flowered perennial blooming in mid-summer when flowers are scarce; is of medium height and blends well in the border. Anthemis also blooms when flowers are scarce—is a yellow daisy-like flower of medium height, is perfectly hardy and may be had in golden yellow or pale yellow (moonlight). This plant seeds itself freely; plant it and you'll always have it!

Aquilegia or columbine is available in short or long-spurred varieties and in most beautiful colors. It really should be regarded as a tri-ennial, although I have had plants persist for years.

The hardy alyssum, basket-of-gold or the lighter yellow varieties, grows from seeds freely enough. However, because of its single tap root, it is better to plant it where it is to remain, instead of transplanting. I have plants that are 15 years old—on the upper ledge of the rock-garden, and therefore well drained.

Cleome or spider-plant is another that can be sown where it is to stay. If you have a corner where the planting can remain undisturbed for some years, other than for fertilizing and weeding, such a colony makes a good show. In rich soil the plants grow 3 or 4 feet high and can be used as a screen planting.

Another good screen which I have used is the perennial sunflower, Heliothis, which grows about 4 feet high. It has 2-inch yellow flowers with black centers, good for cutting.

In some groups, women organize a plant exchange—in this way getting a greater variety than each could grow for herself. A woman who grows her own plants never begrudges what she pays the plantsman, for she knows what goes into producing a good plant!

Rural Radio Network

FM PROGRAM SCHEDULE FOR MAY, 1950

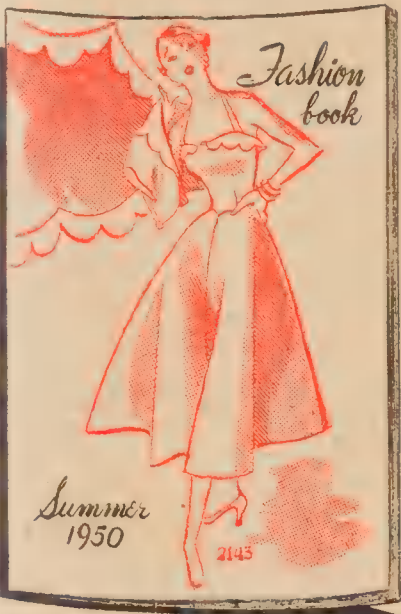
MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music
8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Byron Emerson 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Treasure Chest 10:30 Campus Radio Theatre
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer
1:00 Country Home 1:15 Your Business Reporter 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Let's Read a Book 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Know Your Birds 1:30 FM School of the Air
2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 2:45 Home Music Quiz 3:00 News 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:00 News 4:05 The Record Album	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 2:45 Music Specialties 3:00 News 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:00 News 4:05 The Record Album	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 2:45 Home Music Quiz 3:00 News 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:00 News 4:05 The Record Album
5:00 Clumpy the Bear 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 Let's Listen 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 Tic-Toc Tales 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home
7:00 Dwight Marvin 7:15 Music to Enjoy 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Land of the Free 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Dwight Marvin 7:15 Music to Enjoy 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn
THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 News, Markets 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Home Gardener
8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Byron Emerson 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 UN Story 8:45 Tabernacle Choir 9:00 News 9:15 Showers of Blessings 9:30 Ave Maria Hour 10:00 News 10:05 Let's Tell a Story 10:30 Musical Roundup
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:15 GLF Calling 11:20 Tune Time 11:30 Proudly We Hail
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 News 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Trends 12:30 Youth RFD 12:45 Forestry Journal
1:00 Country Home 1:15 This Week in Nature 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Special Programs 1:30 FM School of the Air	1:00 News 1:05 Music For America
2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 2:45 Music Specialties 3:00 News 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:00 News 4:05 The Record Album 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 Adventures in Research	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 2:45 Home Music Quiz 3:00 News 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:00 News 4:05 The Record Album 4:30 The Stars Sing 4:45 Here's To Veterans	2:00 News 2:05 Melodies Of Today
5:00 Let's Listen 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 Land of Make Believe 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 News 5:05 Masterworks Of Music
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:30 Radio Weekly Press
7:00 Wonderland of Vision 7:15 Concert Master 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Dwight Marvin 7:15 Music to Enjoy 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	7:00 Woodhull Boys 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn

Rural Radio Network programs are on the following FM stations:

WFNF Wethersfield 107.7 mc	WFLY Troy 92.3 mc
WVBT Bristol Center 95.1	WWNY-FM Watertown 100.5 mc
WVCN DeRuyter 105.1 mc	WRUN-FM Rome-Utica 105.7 mc
WVCV Cherry Valley 101.9 mc	WHLD-FM Niagara Falls 98.5 mc
WSLB-FM Ogdensburg 106.1 mc	WWHG-FM Hornell 105.3 mc
WHCU-FM Ithaca 97.3 mc (local programs 9-11 a.m.)	WHVA Poughkeepsie 104.7 mc

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION



Bill Gates and The Schooner "Belle Queen"

By JOHN R. SPEARS

FOREWORD

In Chautauqua County, New York, a century or so ago, Billy Gates, known as the stupidest boy in town, yearned desperately to become a sailor. In the story on this page John Spears tells how Billy achieved his ambition and became Captain William H. Gates, one of the leading citizens of the town of Sheridan.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1891

hours as he could get when not at his work in walking up and down the beach, searching for boards to use in making the boat, while every stray nail and screw that he picked up was secreted in a corner of a manger in the barn.

At last on a rainy day, having obtained enough boards to build three rowboats, if the boards had been of the right sort, he took the old buck-saw, the axe, and his knife to the barn, and began work.

The model chosen was that of a scow, but one considerably narrower at what he intended should be the bow than at the other end. He had two planks suitable for the side walls, and having cut the ends somewhat into the shape of a sled-runner, he put them on edge, and began to nail boards upon them to form the bottom and the ends.

Some of the boards were thicker than others, and some were warped. In sawing them to the required length, he was unable to cut them either square across or at the angle to fit the sides of the boat. Some of the nails were so large as to split the ends of the boards.

However, he did not see the defects, and as the form of the boat grew his interest in it increased, till his blood bounded through his veins.

His awakening was rude, but unusual in the respect that he did not feel the whip that his father had used to bring it about. As he was fitting the last board in its place, he glanced up and saw both his father and mother standing near by, and looking at him. The tears were in his mother's eyes, while

his father's face was twitching as if he, too, were affected by some strong emotion.

Bill simply put down the axe with which he was about to drive a nail, and turning his head in his dull, heavy way toward the lake, which could be seen through the open doors of the barn, gazed silently over the water.

No wonder the mother cried, and the lines in the father's face worked nervously. The father was now quite sure that his oldest boy was really a fool, and the mother, whose heart was tortured because of her boy's trouble, could find no words or arguments to alter that conclusion.

As the boy dropped the axe, the father said, sternly, "Go into the house—no, stay where you are! Mother, go and tell Captain Lanphere to come here, where he can see that thing. Whatever made him think our Bill could be a sailor, or anything else, is more than I know."

The boy flushed violently, and began to stammer, "Don't, father! Please let me go in—"

Then he stopped. He had been proud of his boat, but now that Captain Jerry Lanphere, who lived up the road and commanded a schooner that sailed on the lakes—a real schooner, as the boy had said to himself,—now that Captain Lanphere was to see it, the ill-shapen model, the cracks between the bottom boards, the hacked ends of these boards, the utter absurdity of the craft by way of comparison was very apparent to the poor lad.

But the father was inflexible, and the

boy, in hopeless misery, stopped talking.

After a brief time Captain Lanphere entered the barn.

"Hello, Bill! How are you?" said the captain.

Bill turned around with a shamefaced smile, and said:

"Ye-es, Sir."

"Been building a boat, eh?"

The boy's face flamed up, but he turned away his head without a word.

"Why", continued the captain, in a burly voice, "you needn't act like a school-girl over the thing! 'Tisn't much of a boat, but you tried to make one, didn't you? Why, my wife was telling me this morning about your whittling at boats all the time. She said you were counted just as much of a fool as ever, too."

"Somehow I'd never heard about the boats. When she said you were always making them, spite of the whippings your father gave you, I told her you weren't so much of a fool as folks thought. I used to make boats myself, and got whipped for it, too. How'd you like to go sailing?"

Go sailing! The boy could not for a time believe he heard aright. Ever since he could remember anything he had dreamed about going on the lakes as a sailor. Not that he had ever really thought he could go; it would have been the height of presumption in him, after what every one had said to him about being a fool, to think it possible that he could do the work of a sailor.

But now here was Captain Jerry Lanphere, the real master of a real schooner, asking him how he would like to go sailing!

Next morning Captain Jerry's hired man drove the Captain and Bill to Dunkirk, and by ten o'clock Bill was on the deck of the schooner Belle Queen, lying at the lumber docks in Buffalo Creek, with everything ready to pass a line to a tug that soon came along to tow her into the lake. Before twelve o'clock Bill was at last afloat on the great freshwater sea.

It was late in the month of May, and the Belle Queen had made one round trip to Saginaw and back for lumber, and was bound up again on the same charter.

How the boy found himself in a new life; how he, as it seemed to him, worked his way through a mental fog that had shut him in; how he was at first ignorant, but not awkward, about the deck; how he was kicked and cuffed for his ignorance by the mate of the schooner; how he was never kicked or cuffed twice for the same mistake, because he never needed to be told a thing more than once; and how he very soon won the approval of even the men in the fore-castle by his eagerness to learn and to do everything that was to be learned and done about the little vessel, need not be told.

By the time the Belle Queen had sailed through the rivers and was fairly afloat on Lake Huron, Bill Gates was able to do handy work on mainsail and topsail, and was even made to take his turn at the wheel in ordinary weather.

For twelve months thereafter Bill never left the schooner. He was invited to go up to Sheridan once, when the Belle Queen was in Buffalo and Captain Lanphere was going; but something, he could not have told what, held the boy

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM AND SPUD



End of a Beautiful Friendship



Then he would squat on his heels and throw pebbles or bits of dirt into the water, or set sticks afloat upon it. The fact that his father might be at work near by, and was sure to resent this idleness, did not make the slightest difference.

At the school which he attended regularly when it was in session, he did but little better than in the field, save only in two studies. He was a good pupil in arithmetic, and could commonly tell more about what was in the geography than his teachers could. In all other studies he was a failure.

There was a self-appointed task that he never wearied of, and that was whittling toy boats. The number of ill-shaped hulls that were launched on lake and brook it would be impossible to enumerate. To call them ill-shaped does not convey a good idea of what they were like. His conceptions of what a ship was like under water were very vague.

Nevertheless, when he was sixteen years old Bill determined to build a row-boat. He said nothing about his intention to his parents. He occupied such

New York State Grange Lecturers' Schools in Progress

MRS. FLORENCE PICKETT, State Lecturer of the New York State Grange, is currently conducting four schools for Subordinate and Pomona Lecturers. Subjects covered at the two-day schools are Grange policies and principles, discussion methods and techniques, handling local publicity, building the Grange Youth program, Rural Life Sunday, music and recreation, and the lecturers' opportunities and plans for handling the Grange's 1950 farm practice, the project on birdsfoot trefoil.

These subjects will be discussed under the leadership of Mrs. Pickett, State Grange Master Sherwood, Professors R. C. Clark and William Reeder of the Extension Service, Harry L. Graham and E. Payson Smith of the State Grange, Mrs. Gertrude Corfman of the Dairymen's League, the Reverend Stanley Skinner of the Rural Church Institute, and a representative of the Agronomy Extension staff to handle the evening classes on developing the Grange birdsfoot trefoil program.

Schools have already been held at Ithaca and Canisteo. The next will be at the Gouverneur Grange Hall May 9-10, and the final school will be at the Newtonville Methodist Church, four miles north of Albany, May 12-13.

In support of the Grange Birdsfoot Trefoil Project, a comprehensive "Notebook of Ideas" is being distributed to the Lecturers at these schools. In addition to the program suggestions, the notebook contains an *American Agriculturist* one-act Prize Play (comedy) on Birdsfoot Trefoil, several excellent articles on Birdsfoot and a list of reference material that is available through the cooperation of the *American Agriculturist*, Rural Radio, the State Extension Service and the Department of Agronomy at Cornell.

— A.A. —

HILL GATES AND THE SCHOONER "BELLE QUEEN"

(Continued from Opposite Page)

back. Yet during all these months there was not a day when he was not homesick, and half ready to cry from a desire to see his mother and the weather-beaten old farm-house, with its back yard running down to the pebbly beach of the Lake.

Bill had gone away from home leaving behind neighbors, and his own father, who believed that he was not bright mentally. Now he would not go back until he had in some way shown himself a sailor, or had at least finished out the season "man fashion."

* * *

The opportunity to show his qualities as a seaman came unexpectedly.

It was during the last week in October. The Belle Queen had cleared the Detroit River, bound for Buffalo after a very successful trip to Saginaw for lumber, and was again in the familiar waters of Lake Erie.

Here she hauled to the wind until well past Point Pelee, and then, as the wind canted to the east, stood off still further into the lake, intending to come about after a little, and go booming on her course to Buffalo.

It was between nine and ten o'clock at night when Captain Lamphere put her about. The wind meantime had freshened, and the air was full of heavy mist which drove along in clouds, now thickening until nothing could be seen a vessel's length away, now thinning till the horizon seemed almost a mile from the vessel, but never for a moment leaving the air clear.

It was a "dirty night," and the Captain was somewhat nervous over it. Finding the rain increasing, he stepped

into the cabin for his oilskins, leaving the second mate in the starboard waist, and Bill at the wheel.

Hardly had he left the deck when the lookout on the fore-castle shouted:

"White light on the starboard bow."

"Hard a-starboard," shouted the second mate.

"Red light on the starboard bow," continued the lookout instantly. "Red and green lights under white light."

"Port! Port!" yelled the mate. "Port your helm!"

But it was too late.

(To be continued)

— A.A. —

FARM YOUTH EXCHANGE VISITS

Ranging in age from 18 to 25 years, 41 American farm boys and girls who are participants in the International Farm Youth Exchange Project will spend the summer on farms in 15 European countries. A number of young people from other countries will also come to America.

Six of the young people are from the Northeast and they are: Donald Cole

Andrews, Topsfield, Mass.; Barbara Annie Bean, Florence, Mass.; John Thomas Breakell, Goshen, Conn.; Elaine Catherine Serfass, Palmerton, Penna.; Burton Byington Strong, Craftsbury Common, Vt., and Pauline Joyce Wescott, East Poultney, Vt.

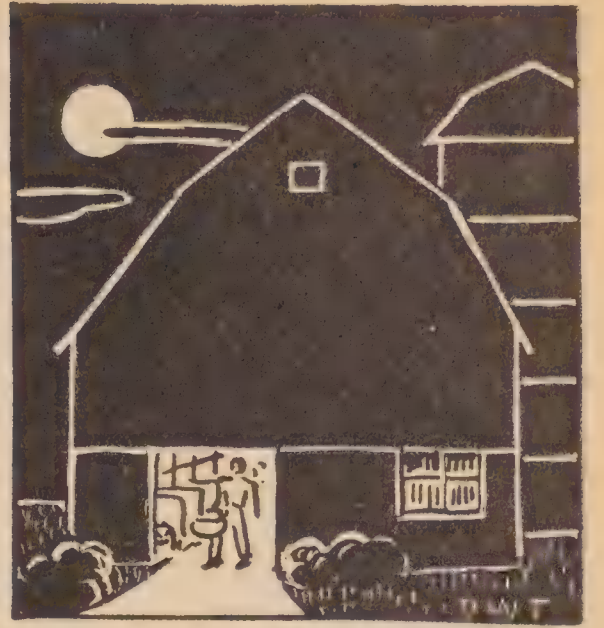
This is the third year that these visits have been made. The purpose is to give young people first-hand knowledge of farm people in other countries. It has been frequently said with much truth that the difference between neighbors in the same community or in the same world disappear when they understand each other.

— A.A. —

FELLOWSHIP AWARD WINNERS

Richard Warner of Ithaca, N. Y., whose home state is Maryland, is one of the seven Ralston Purina Research Fellowship Award winners. Mr. Warner's specialty is dairy husbandry. These fellowships are annual awards made on the basis of merit without regard to the fact that the applicant may have been a previous winner.

The committee which picked the winners was made up of Dr. W. M. Beeson, Purdue University; Dr. R. M. Bethke, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station; Dean C. A. Elvehjem, Wisconsin University; Dr. M. A. Emmerson, Iowa State College, and Dr. K. L.



CHORE TIME

By Inez George Gridley

The milker's steady hoosh-a-hoosh,
The motor's faithful purr,
Flow on each morning and each night
Around the calendar.

Chewing her placid, rhythmic cud
A cow is unaware
Of any scampering chipmunk thought
Or clinging burdock care.

The white-washed stable walls are thick
For each man's breathing space,
How good to start and end each day
Here in this peaceful place!

Turk, Cornell University. All the winners, according to the committee, are well qualified to continue in research projects.

Richard Davis of Durham, New Hampshire, is an alternate for the Fellowship in Dairy Husbandry.

— A.A. —

FIRE PREVENTION CONTEST WINNERS

For 13 years the New York State Central Organization of Co-operative Fire Insurance Companies at Albany has conducted a fire prevention contest for young people. It starts with county contests in which each contestant must inspect from 10 to 50 buildings, locate fire hazards and then return to see if they have been corrected.

This year's winners are: (1) Jane Jackson, McGraw, N. Y., and John Caswell, Canton, N. Y.; (2) Jane Snow, Cazenovia, N. Y., and George Grace, Elmira, N. Y.

A year ago New York had 2 national winners who went to Salt Lake City to receive their awards.

— A.A. —

DRINK MORE MILK

Milk provides the body with minerals and vitamins so important to proper health, growth and development. It's hard to get enough calcium—so essential for good bones and teeth—without a regular supply of milk or milk products. Milk is by far the best source of calcium and riboflavin. In addition, milk contains mineral phosphorus, vitamin A, some vitamin D, thiamine, fat and sugar. Milk products also provide first-rate protein for body tissues building and repair.

Nutritionists recommend 2½ to 3 glasses (8 oz.) of milk per day per adult and 3 to 4 glasses per day for children. Manufactured dairy products are a satisfactory source for a substantial portion of these requirements.

You can assure your own and your family's requirements of milk:

1. By using more for breakfast, as a beverage, by cooking cereal with milk instead of water, by serving milktoast, French toast.

2. By serving milk and its products with between meal snacks.

3. By using milk and dairy products generously on lunch and dinner menus, in casseroles, meat and fish loaves, and in the many creamed dishes. Milk improves many soups and is basic, of course, in numerous dessert dishes.

—Elizabeth E. Ellis

A Low Cost Pond



ON THE Walter Brandes farm in Allegany County, N. Y., there is a multi-purpose spring-fed pond that cost slightly more than \$450. It supplies water for spraying, livestock, fire protection, wildlife protection and irrigation, and is a recreational area for the farm family. Built in the summer of 1946, it had paid for itself in farm operations by the end of 1947. It is about seven-tenths acre in surface area, has a depth of about 8 feet over a third of the area, and was built with equipment owned and operated by the Allegany County Soil Conservation District as part of Mr. Brandes' complete farm conservation plan.

With a D-7 caterpillar tractor with hydraulically operated angle dozer blades, a towing winch, sheeps-foot rollers and some wire netting for staking down emergency spillways, the pond was built in approximately two weeks. About 2,500 cubic yards of earth were moved, and a drain and special pipes for filling spray equipment and carrying stock water were installed. The site was just below a pasture spring, and within a month the pond was full, holding in excess of 800,000 gallons of water.

Mr. Brandes does a thorough job in farm cost accounting. His 1946 records show a saving of 4 hours on each spraying of potatoes. When he needed water, he did not have to go three miles into the valley and then haul the water back up a steep hill. There were nine sprayings that summer, making a total saving of 36 hours work. Figured conservatively, the time—involving Mr. Brandes, a hired man, and operator and a tractor—was valued at \$4 per hour during July and August, a total saving of \$144 in spraying potatoes that season. It freed men and machines to do other vital work when there was

hay to be put up, grain to be harvested and crops to be cultivated.

These savings on potato spraying in 1946, '47 and '48, plus the \$250 received under the ACP program as a farm pond construction payment, represented \$682 in cash money to offset the \$450 cash expenditure for the pond. In addition, Mr. Brandes received other returns in stock water and recreation services and fish for the family table. The pond was fertilized and stocked with fingerling brook trout in May 1947, and in midsummer, 1948, Mr. Brandes was catching 12 and 13-inch trout.

The pond area has been fenced and planted to grass, shrubs and trees to produce a picnic area where, on a summer Sunday afternoon, you can usually find three or four neighboring families having a grand time.

— A.A. —

FARM PONDS REQUIRE MANAGEMENT

In the USDA Soil Conservation Service Pamphlet P. A. 65, 1948, information is given on how to "Manage Farm Ponds for Bass and Bluegills." A fertilized pond, the authorities point out, may produce five times as many pounds of fish as an unfertilized pond. Instructions call for fertilization every two weeks during warm weather until the water becomes so clouded with microscopic plants that the bottom in 12 inches of water cannot be seen. Fertilization, once started, must be done regularly. The recommendation is 100 lbs. of 8-8-4 or 8-8-8 fertilizer per acre. Four other analyses carrying smaller amounts of nitrogen are recommended with special applications of ammonium sulfate or ammonium nitrate to make up for the lack of nitrogen.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

THE LAST four or five years I have spent all of my spare time and some of my own funds trying to sell the leadership of this country on the importance of a broadly based and vigorously supported program to improve the nation's meals.

Refrigerator Meals

Because I felt pretty sure that most people who take an active interest in better eating get themselves all bogged down in the details of a proper diet, I have tried to popularize the twin ideas that the foods we like best are best for us.

We find these "best for us" foods in the ordinary home refrigerator. They are relatively fragile and spoil easily (which is what helps make them digestible) and therefore have to be stored at low temperatures.

It is easy for us to eat the foods which come out of the refrigerator. They are the butter for our bread, our steaks and roasts—the source of the meat gravy for our potatoes, the cream for our coffee, and the eggs to make a really good cake or omelet. In short, they are the milk, meat, eggs, fruits and vegetables on which the normal American housewife likes to base her meals to be sure they are nutritious, digestible, and that the menfolks will like them.

Production Handicap

Milk, meat and eggs are converted foods. They are the products of feeding inedible grass and forage, waste fruits and vegetables, cereals not needed for human consumption and their by-products to food-producing poultry and livestock. But for several years much of the feed for livestock and poultry has been arbitrarily priced rather high by the government, and as a result the number of these converters has not kept pace with the human population. Consequently, we have had a comparatively low production per capita of milk, meat and eggs, and retail prices for these products which have tended to choke off consumption.

Situation Changing

Now this situation is changing and all of us have to pay the price of past mistakes.

While there is no great increase in the production of milk, meat and eggs, the retail prices at which they are sold are definitely limiting the sale of these products and, just as important, these wonderful foods are up against the most aggressive competition this country has ever seen for the wage earner's dollar. Surpluses of milk, some poultry products and some meats are beginning to pile up. Until the situation gets really desperate, the conditions governing the production of these foods are such that generally the retail prices for them will not reflect their over-supply. As a result, consumers will not improve their diets by using more of these foods.

At the same time, much of the feed from which milk, meat and eggs are made is in government hands and priced so high that producers are caught in a terrific squeeze. The worst example is the great stock of cottonseed owned by the government which will be released presently to make oleo-

FARM NOTES

Last fall I reported on a test of the comparative grazing values of winter barley and rye here at Sunnygables. You may recall that we sowed these two crops in late August and watered and fertilized them with a sprinkler irrigation system.

Our purpose was to extend last fall's grazing, which we did quite successfully, and to get early spring grazing. The latter idea is not working quite so well because of the very cold and unseasonable weather we have had this spring. Often we have been able to turn our cows out on either rye or improved pastures by the first of April. From the way things look now (on April 20), we will be lucky if we have good grazing by May 1.

But coming back to the comparative grazing qualities of winter barley and rye. Much to our surprise last fall, the cows frequently left the barley to graze rye. Also, as the fall progressed, the rye put out more pasturage than did the barley. This spring there are spots where the winter barley has completely killed out, and it looks yellow in comparison with the dark green and heavier growth of the rye.

Based on one year's rather sketchy experience, we can see no reasons for using winter barley over rye for late fall and early spring grazing. The winter barley we tried was the "Wong" variety. Nuff said.

GRAZING ALFALFA

If the weather ever warms up enough so that grass will begin to grow, we are going to throw an electric fence around a few acres of an old established stand of alfalfa and brome grass and try grazing it.

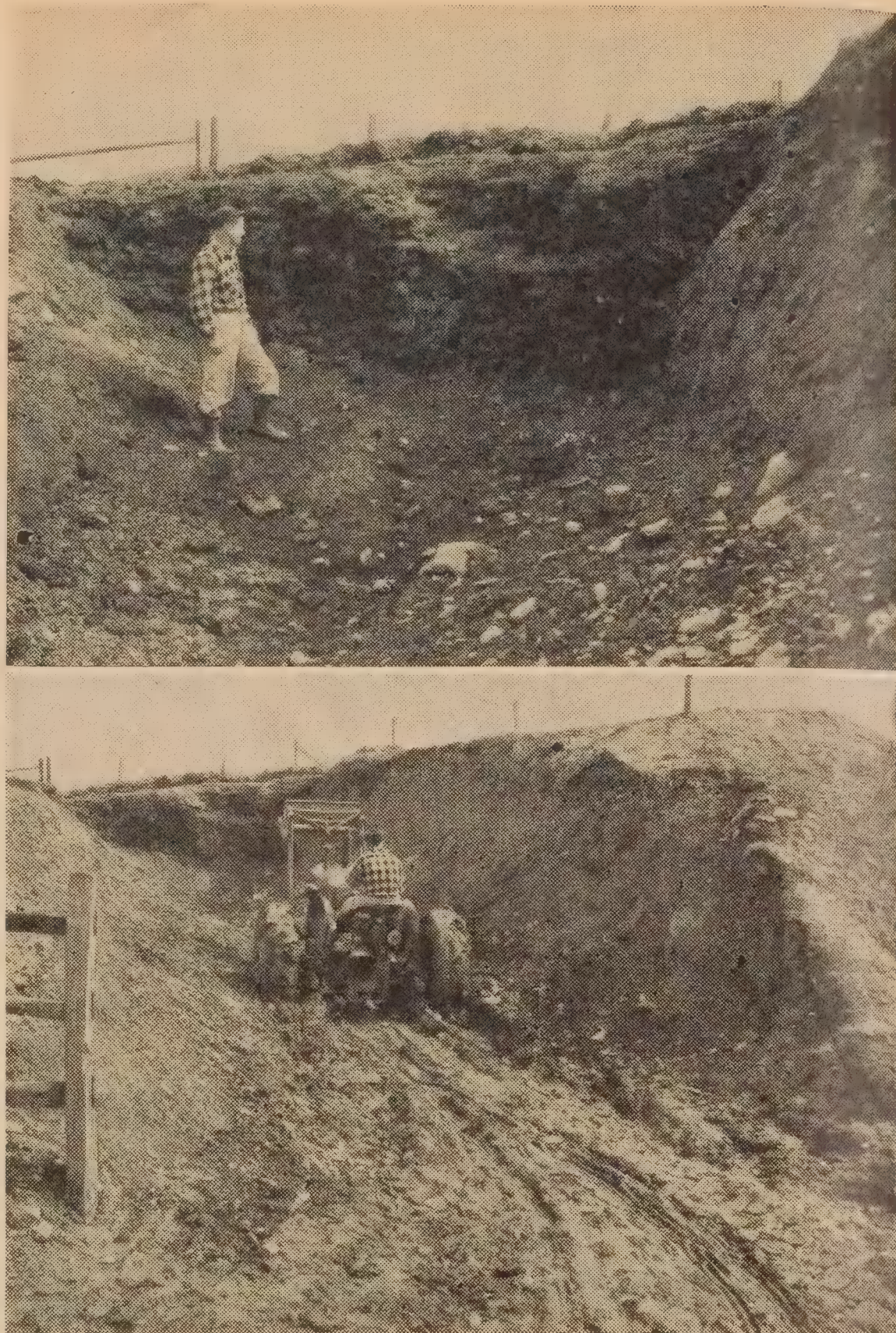
Mr. A. C. Muller of Pawling, N. Y., suggested the idea to us. For a number of seasons he has successfully followed the practice of grazing alfalfa in the spring. He says that the cows like the grass better than the alfalfa and eat it back first, thus giving the alfalfa a better chance. Checking on these observations I note that the brome grass in our stand is out ahead of the alfalfa today, and I think it will be very good if we can check its growth. We've had troubles with it in seasons past because it grew so high and rank that it was difficult to harvest.

In this year's seedings we have substituted orchard grass for brome on a couple of fields, and I can see we may be headed for trouble which might be controlled partially by grazing back the orchard grass in the spring, if we find that our cows do the same sort of job Mr. Muller reports his do.

SWEET CLOVER

Several creeks and a couple of dry brooks converge at Sunnygables. One of the creeks and one dry brook now discharge their spring floods on our flats with terrific force, principally because the State Park Commission keeps the channels of these streams above us cleared out, thereby hastening the flow of water through them. Under the circumstances, it has seemed wise not to spend any money trying to keep the creeks in channels on our land, but to let the water spread out and slow down. As a result, we have several acres of gravel on which nothing grows.

This spring we have sown these



—Photos: C. Hadley Smith

THE ABOVE pictures show the condition of our experimental trench silo at Sunnygables on April 4 after a period of heavy spring rains. In the far end of the trench can be seen the grass silage which has not yet been fed out. It is of good quality. The amount of wastage is not too serious.

What is serious is the way loose dirt has broken off from the side walls and washed down to the bottom of the trench where it finally became so deep that it was impossible to drive a tractor through it to get at the silage. The drain we put in the floor of the silo did not carry off the moisture from this mud. Incidentally, one weakness of a long trench is the driving back and forth in it to get at the

silage.

As I explained, our trench is really a road dug up through a bank. This road will be permanently useful for getting to the rear of our bank barn. Whether we will also use it permanently for silage storage depends on our further experience with it. So far, we have kept from spending any money to improve the trench, and we won't spend any until we are sure we know what we want to do and that we are willing to put up with the disadvantages as well as the advantages of a trench silo over a period of years.

As I have already mentioned, we may fill the trench this spring with unchopped early-cut grass.

gravel areas to sweet clover in the hope that it will germinate and make some late summer grazing. We took this step because for several years we have been watching some natural stands in the gravel and they really seem to put out quite a little feed, particularly in August when nothing else much is growing on natural pastures.

HORSE HANDLING

Here in the Northeast the work horse is pretty much a thing of the past. This was a hard adjustment for me to make. For years when I was at home I never went to bed until I had been down to the barn and said good-night to the faithful horses and mules which furnished the farm power of those days.

For this reason, I am delighted to have come to my desk a 24-page booklet entitled, "Horse Handling Science" by Monte Foreman, re-published by

The Cattleman, Ft. Worth, Texas. This booklet is full of drawings and instructions on the training of the one group of work horses which mechanization has found no way to replace—the roping and cutting horses of the open range.

I know how authentic the booklet is because for some time now Monte Foreman has been associated with my son in New Mexico. In fact, I rather suspect that H. E. Babcock, Jr., modeled for some of the sketches. And I know that the champion cutting horse, Old Paint, whose work is so plentifully illustrated in the booklet, for several months has been at the South Springs Ranch which Howard formerly owned and where he still lives.

I'm giving Monte's booklet this free boost because I am sure there are many horse lovers who read this page who would find it thrilling. I believe that copies can be secured from the publisher for \$1.00 each.

With
**AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**
Advertisers



If you would like more definite information about what your soil needs, see your nearby **AGNICO** dealer. This man, representing the **AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY**, will be glad to tell you about **AGNICO'S** free soil testing service.

Two of the newer treatments for Mastitis are Squibb's penicillin and Lederle's aureomycin ointment. While every scientist who has studied mastitis agrees that herd management is important, the two remedies mentioned are extremely important under certain conditions.

If you can't get Squibb's penicillin at your druggist, write to E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, Veterinary and Animal Feeding Products Division, Dept. AA-3, 745 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

For information about aureomycin write to the Animal Industry Section, LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION, AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

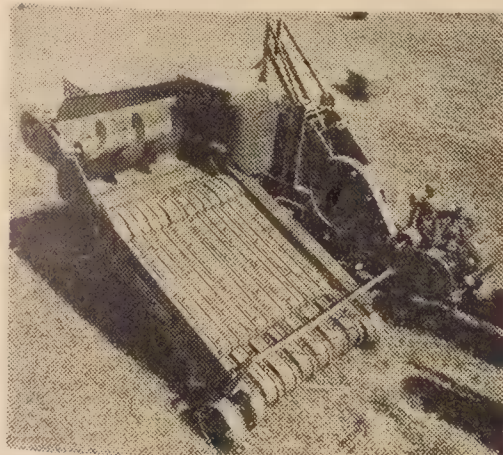
While you remember the cold breezes of this winter, why not consider the installation of at least one Thermopane window in your house? You can get full details by writing for the Thermopane book which is available without cost from LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD GLASS COMPANY, 2835 Nicholas Building, Toledo 3, Ohio.

The MARIETTA CONCRETE CORPORATION, Marietta, Ohio, is offering several helpful booklets to our readers. One is a 20-page descriptive booklet on Marietta silos which also contains useful information on silage feeding programs. A postcard to the above address will bring you your copy.

Today's poultryman has at his fingertips nutrition knowledge undreamed of by his grandfather. But new information is continually being made available by our experiment stations. The booklet "Their Life is in Your Hands" is available without cost from PRATT FOOD COMPANY, Dept. BC-9, Philadelphia 6, Pa. In it you will find some of the latest information about poultry nutrition.

Barn framing as practiced by our pioneer ancestors is obsolete. In modern barns laminated rafters are most commonly used. If you have plans to build or re-model a farm building be sure to use the coupon on page 24 of the March 18 issue and send it to RILCO LAMINATED PRODUCTS, INC., 601-A Brooks Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for information about various types of farm buildings.

While you are in the writing mood, clip and send the page 19 coupon to TIMBER STRUCTURES, INC., another concern handling "built-up" rafters.



The new Oliver hay baler manufactured by the OLIVER CORPORATION, 400 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Oliver's eastern branch is located at Harrisburg, Pa.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

A SHORT LIFE

I recently received a card from a firm in Chicago, advising me that they were holding a Christmas package for me and asking me to send \$1.49 to cover cost of postage, mailing and handling charges. This sounds suspicious to me, and I am wondering if you know anything about this outfit.

According to the information we have, this outfit came into existence about December 16, 1949, as a subsidiary of an automobile gadget business. For the purpose of adding to the mailing list of the latter, thousands of post cards were sent throughout the country. These announced that gifts were being held for members of the public. The gift consisted of a three-piece pen and pencil set.

U. S. Postal authorities regarded the post card as misleading and deceptive, and the Post Office has seen fit to have the proprietor arrested. His trial is to be held in the near future.

— A. A. —

WASTEBASKET FILLER

I received some literature from a firm in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, urging me to invest in stocks in a gold mine. I do not intend to risk my money in such a venture, but am wondering whether this outfit is on the level.

You are wise to refuse to take a chance on such stocks. Right now these Canadian outfits seem to be concentrating on G. I.'s to persuade them to invest their insurance refunds. We have no record of anyone who has ever realized any profit on such investments, and a lot of folks have lost their shirts. The best place for literature of this sort is in the wastebasket.

— A. A. —

MAKING A WILL

A few months ago, there was an item on this page headed "Make a Will." In it readers were told that both husband and wife should make wills in spite of the fact that the reader who asked the questions said he and his wife had a joint deed and a joint bank account. I can't see why it should be necessary to make wills under those conditions.

Here is just one reason why such action is advisable. It is possible that both husband and wife might be instantly killed in an accident, in which case the property would go to heirs in accordance with the law, although either husband or wife might have preferred it to go to some other persons. Also, in case both were fatally injured but one died before the other, it might make a definite difference as to where the money went, particularly if either or both had children by previous marriages.

In the original item we mentioned the advisability of consulting a lawyer. The points we have brought up are just a few of the things a lawyer might call to your attention which you might not think of and which might save survivors a great deal of trouble.

— A. A. —

One of our subscribers is anxious to get in touch with Lawrence Dudley, a contractor who is believed at this time to be located somewhere in Steuben County, New York. We would appreciate hearing from Mr. Dudley if he should happen to read this item, or from anyone else who knows his present address. Write Service Bureau, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. A. —

Do you have a problem? Write the Service Bureau, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and we will do our best to help you if it comes within the range of things we are allowed to handle.



Railroads make Good Neighbors

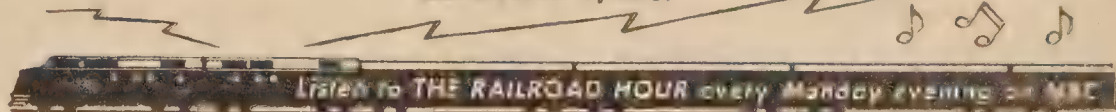
It's true, of course, that America's railroads literally border hundreds of thousands of American farms, but what really makes farmers and railroads neighbors is their dependence on each other. Farmers supply railroads with a large part of their freight business—and railroads, in turn, serve the farmers—assembling in major crop areas the great fleets of cars required for the dependable movement of the huge production of today's progressive agriculture.

To speed and improve the handling of freight of all kinds, the railroads in the last five years alone have spent more than four billion dollars for modern locomotives, new freight cars, heavier rail and new signal and yard facilities. All these mean better service to all railroad customers, and especially to farmers.

In providing the vital transportation the nation needs, the railroads build and maintain their all-steel highways entirely at their own expense. What's more, on all their property they pay taxes which benefit every community they serve. In thus sharing materially in the cost of schools, courts and other local government services in rural areas, as well as in towns and cities, the railroads are indeed good citizens and good neighbors.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

They Got WATER!



By HARRY A. PACKARD

CITY FOLKS with convenient water taps about the house seldom give a second thought to what farmers frequently go through to obtain water for domestic purposes.

In Norway, Maine, Mr. and Mrs. William Young live on the ancestral acres of Mr. Young's great-grandfather, the old "Bill" Crocket place five or six miles from the village. Pioneer Crocket had a land grant and thereon more than a century ago built one of the first frame houses in the town, using birch bark for insulation between the outside boarding and the shingled sides of his home. A water vein which came close to the surface supplied their small needs for water.

In the hundred year old brick house which now marks the site, a surface well (so-called because it was only 11 feet deep) supplied a moderate amount of water. However, farmer Young felt the pinch a few years ago when fire broke out in his barn and he lost the entire structure with a number of valuable Jersey cattle because of the lack of water.

From dairying the couple went into turkey-raising in a small way. In this venture they felt the increasing lack of water.

While the flock was small, the pinch was not too great, but when the flock increased from 500 turkeys a year to their present endeavor of 3,000 strutting gobblers, the water situation became acute.

The famous dry seasons in the past four years climaxed the woes of the Youngs. They even hauled water two years prior to that. Imagine two ten-mile trips a day with the truck to haul 22 barrels of water for the needs of the turkeys and for domestic purposes.

Bill says that camels and elephants may be heavy drinkers but these animals cannot hold a candle to 3,000 turkeys! "Water, water everywhere" didn't apply to the Young farm. The only water on the place was what they hauled in, for the well had become as dry as a bone. Bill says the hotter the summer days and the drier the weather, "the more those blamed gobblers panted for water."

Bill Young is 66 and Mrs. Young about the same age. The doctor says she will not raise turkeys many years more, but Mrs. Young says she will raise them as long as she lives! Bill says, or rather did say, "Mother'll raise turkeys only as long as I can haul water."

At Christmas time the pair salted away a few dollars from their 1949 turkey raising. Bill said, "We'll need this for old age since we haven't any social security." But



Mr. and Mrs. William Young and their son George (in the water hole) are glad they "stuck to their guns."

Mrs. Young said, "Let's drill an artesian well!"

Neighbors were astounded. A couple traveling fast along towards three score and ten, and an artesian well could cost as much as \$2,000!

Theirs did!

The drillers began at the Young farm as soon as spring conditions made it possible. They drilled three weeks! Drillers get \$6 per foot for drilling, and there is no assurance they will be able to get water. They started the drilling at the ledge bottom of the old 11 foot well.

The first day they went down ten feet—ten feet through solid ledge rock. Nate Noble said that it was the bed rock over which the glacier passed, but that was too long ago for anyone to give it even a second thought.

In due course of time the drill worked down 100 feet. The Youngs had sunk \$600 in the hole in the ground.

The drill went 150 feet—always through solid rock. Plunk, plunk, plunk! Not a drop of water. Not even a promise of water, but a drilling bill of \$900! If you had hauled water to turkeys six years, 22 barrels a day; if you needed a new truck to haul new water to the new turkeys hatching out for the 1950 Pilgrims' feast, otherwise known as Thanks-

giving, the situation could be something to cause one to ponder seriously. "Money does not grow on trees up here," Bill declares.

Did someone say 150 feet down through the ledge rock? Well it was 170 feet through the ledge rock when the drillers went home one Friday night. Multiply that by \$6 per foot and you will see where the Youngs stood.

Mrs. Young was more discouraged than was her husband. When the drillers left for the weekend, Mrs. Young took stock of the situation.

"We will go 30 feet more and that's the end. If 170 feet has not produced water, then 200 feet doubtless will not. Bill and I have \$1,200 in the bank, which will pay for 30 feet more drilling. Then we quit!"

"That was the worst weekend I ever spent," Mr. Young says. "Mother couldn't eat the Sunday dinner she had prepared. I couldn't go fox hunting, being Sunday, and at dusk that day it began to spit snow, even though it was early spring. I would almost have sold the farm, turkeys and all, for the amount of the well bill!"

Monday the drillers showed up at noon in a blinding snow squall. "Sap snow," the farmers called it. Farmer Young wondered if he wasn't a sap, too!"

(Continued on Page 23)

Haying Rain or Shine

HAY is put up today by a dozen different methods, compared with only one or two a few years ago. Some of the new methods make a better quality product. Some save time. Others reduce the importance of drying weather.

Whether the hay is cured in the field, the mow or the silo, it's still a job that takes time, work and good equipment. Most of the things you need for the job are available at your G.L.F. Service Agency. A few are shown on this page.

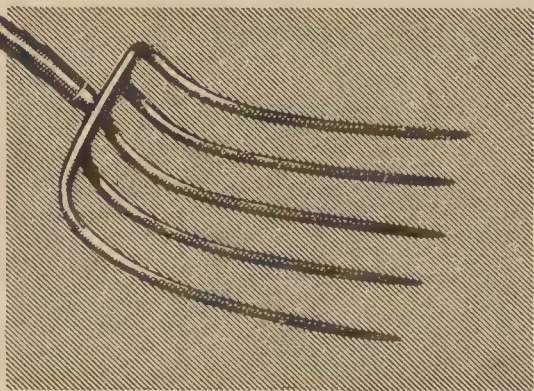
Molasses

Some farmers can make good grass silage without any supplement, but most find that the safest way is to use molasses. Molasses is not only a cheap and reliable preservative for grass silage, but at the same time increases the feeding value of the ensilage. Sixty to eighty pounds of molasses added to each ton of grass as it goes into the silo assures you of good grass ensilage next winter. The sweetness of the ensilage made with molasses is very palatable to cows, and this method of preserving grass considerably reduces the odor. G.L.F. Service Agencies are prepared to supply your needs of molasses in drums or in bulk lots in your own containers.



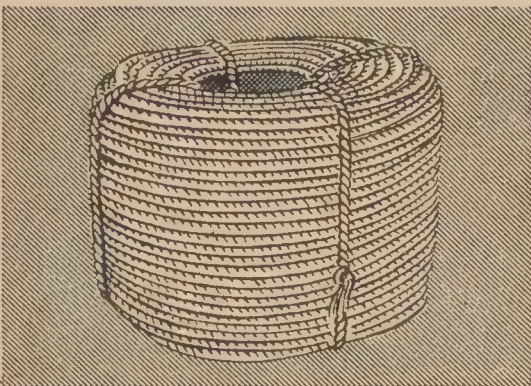
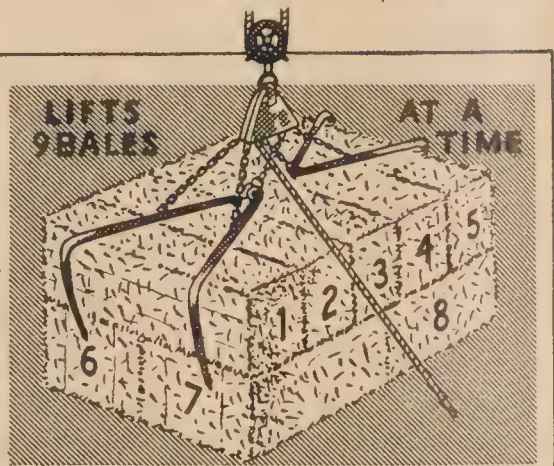
Chopped Hay Fork

Designed for handling chopped hay and other loose materials. Five oval tines that are 19 inches long. Convenient four foot handle with steel Dee grip and balanced for good leverage.



Loose Tine Hay Fork

Bigger capacity, precision built fork for loose or baled hay. All steel with forged tines. Each tine set independently. Cleans most racks in three forkfuls, or takes nine bales.

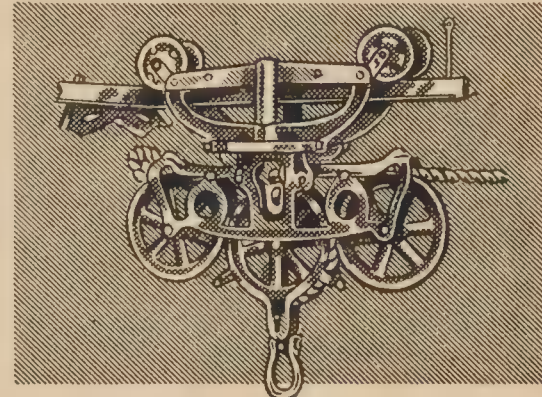
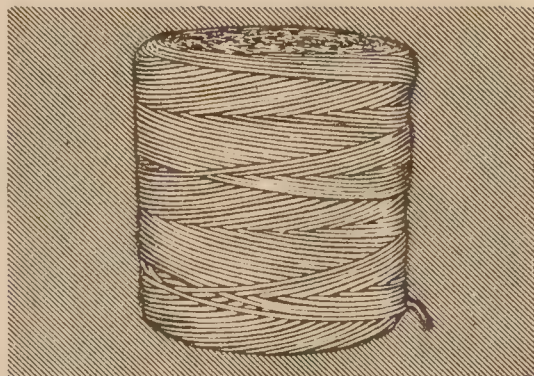


Manila Rope

G.L.F. rope with the green stripe of quality woven the full length. Strong, pliable, non-kinking. Lubricated to reduce internal friction for longer life.

Baler Twine

Uniform, smooth twine for even running in the baler. Pliable and strong enough for firm baling. Insect and rodent repellent. One ball of 20 pounds bales approximately six tons of hay.

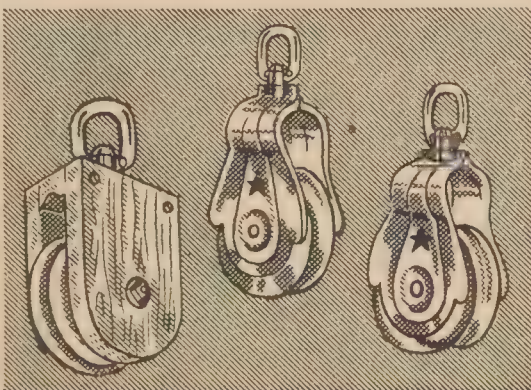
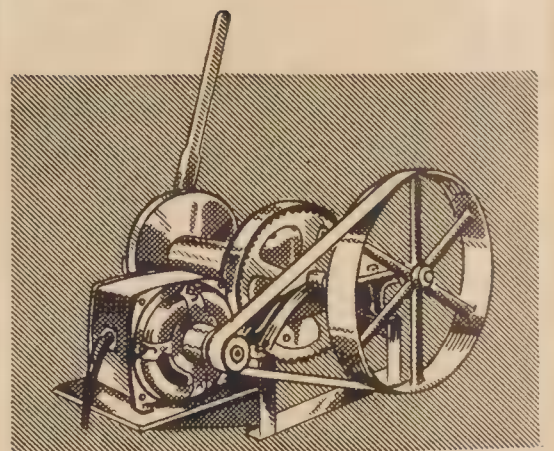


Farm Hoist

Save the use of a tractor and an operator. One man can set fork and operate hoist from the load easier and faster. Two rugged models to choose from—one with return drum. Available at new low prices.

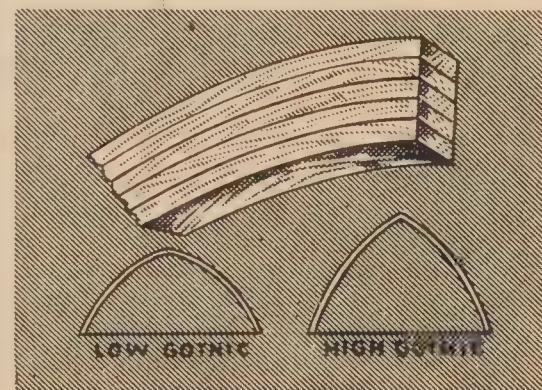
Reversible Fork Carrier

Smooth running, dependable carrier. Wide throat allows fork pulley to enter carrier from any angle. No springs to rust or break. Lock grips frame so load swings freely.



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COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, Inc. ITHACA, N. Y.

G.L.F. Supplies and Services for Haying

An Outdoor Fireplace for Family Fun

By EDMUND NORTHRUP MOOT

AN OUTDOOR fireplace can become the center of social life in plans for your ever expanding outdoor living room. A stone or brick fresh air cooking unit may have limitless originality in design, but certain definite structural features are important if it is to be successful.

Location is most important. The prevailing summer wind, in weather suitable for outdoor activity, comes generally from the Northwest. The fireplace chimney must carry smoke away



FIREPLACE "A". Features flue-lined chimney, standing space at sides and front, top griddle and varying level roasting grills.

from the cooking surface, not cause it to be blown in the face of cooks or those enjoying the fun of preparing their own roasted delicacies. Discover the northwest corner of your lawn area and construct the open face end of the hearth toward that direction.

The base, made of concrete carried below frost level, may be made similar in form to a gold cap over a decaying tooth. It need not be of solid concrete aggregate. A six-inch trench, dug around the border of the area which you plan to use as a base, will hold a firm foundation for the fireplace of your dreams. Those who have built prefer a base at least two feet longer in the front than is necessary for the fireplace itself. Some may prefer cooking at the side instead of directly in front of the flames. Bear in mind there are left-handed and right-handed cooks, if you plan standing area on one side or the other. Fireplace "A" illustrated here has standing space on both sides as well as front. This fireplace has a



FIREPLACE "B". This solid-looking number has metal plate draft control and an open face oven. Material was from old stone wall.

well-masoned cap for the tile lined brick chimney along with a homemade metal shell for the fire area to hold a top griddle and varying level roasting grills.

Built-In Oven

Some outdoor cooking fans like to dabble in baking their favorite rolls and muffins. Intense heat will develop in a stove oven with a steel sheet base. Fireplace "B" has a metal plate draft control and open face oven along with rigid solidarity. An old stone wall fence provided all materials except draft door and oven base. This particular fireplace literally roars when going full blast. It has been used in boiling down sap at sugaring time, too. Its location has proven it to be valuable as an incinerator, even for diseased birds from the poultry flock.

There are those who line the fire pit with brick as in fireplace "C". The removable grates make it easy to keep this fireplace clean. There is less chance of field stones bursting from fire heat.

All three of these fireplaces have a common desirable feature, the height of the cooking area. Height is determined by the average distance from the ground to the hands of members of the family who do the cooking. More and more folks are using the griddle idea of roasting marshmallows or hot



FIREPLACE "C". Removable grates make this fireplace easy to clean. It is brick lined to protect field stone from heat of fire.

dogs, instead of the possibility of having them fall off into a hot fire or glowing coals.

Electricity Helps

A suspended electric light over the fire area can add much to an evening of fun around the outdoor fire.

More and more it is becoming possible to provide family-centered fun with a modern touch. The entire project will tax the mechanical ability of the lads in your family who just want to do something. Experience in masonry may be valuable in some future farm building venture. Welding practice may result from making a homemade spit for barbecue efforts or creation of a metal core for the grills as well as draft regulators and ovens.

Some of our farm friends are nurturing the abilities of growing carpenters with plans for chairs and benches around the fun center. Complete sets of aprons, gloves, holders, and covers have been devised by young homemakers. The artists of the forge are shaping grills, griddles, forks, and toasters for open-air meals. Lack of imagination is the only hindrance to full utilization of a fresh air kitchen.



Frost hasn't blocked the view through this Thermopane window even in coldest winter, and the family can sit comfortably right next to it while eating. Installed in 1946 in a northern Illinois farm home.

Bring Views IN...Shut Cold OUT

Those big, view-framing windows you want call for *Thermopane** insulating glass . . . for clear vision, heating economy and greater year-round comfort.

In winter especially, you'll notice the difference this double-glass window makes. It cuts heat loss, saves fuel. Helps keep windows clear of frost, helps protect sills and walls from dripping moisture.

And—there's no "low-comfort zone" next to windows of *Thermopane*. Its sealed-in blanket of dry air keeps the inner pane near room temperature . . . eliminates the chilly drafts you feel near single-glass windows. With *Thermopane*, your entire room stays warmer in winter. Cooler in summer, too. For *Thermopane* stays in the year 'round . . . saves you all the work and bother of storm sash.

In new or remodeled homes, *Thermopane* provides the built-in insulation large glass areas should have in cold climates. It's the *best* way to insulate double-hung and casement as well as picture windows. For building economy, it is made in over 80 standard sizes, available through glass and building supply distributors and dealers. For details, write for our *Thermopane* book. *®

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CORN BINDER Carlson Power Drives give you the shortest route to cutting SATISFACTION!

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

YOU CAN BEAT THE LOW MILK PRICES

WHEN a group of our Eastern farmers complained to some grain growers in the Midwest about the high prices of grain, the Midwest farmers retorted by saying we ought to leave the grain prices alone. "For if grain prices go down," said the Midwest growers, "we'll put on cows, feed out the grain at home, and compete with Eastern dairymen for the milk markets."

We of *American Agriculturist* think that Eastern dairymen could have the last word in this argument by growing more of their own grain at home, and we are finding more and more Eastern farmers who are doing just that.

Both ideas and conditions have changed today, making it more practical to grow corn here. It is now known that it is no longer necessary or even profitable to feed a 20% ration. The new hybrid corns now make it possible to mature corn for grain on most northeastern farms. With a program of improved pastures, better meadow grasses and more legumes, possibly grass silage, and with half or nearly half of the grain grown at home, plus good cows, a good dairyman can make at least some money even in bad times.

How much of this program can you still start this spring?

A GUIDE FOR GOOD LIVING

THERE is a story about the porters that a white man hired for an expedition into the interior of Africa. The white man was always in a hurry and kept shoving the porters harder and harder until one day they sat down and refused to move. When questioned, the leader said they were waiting for their spirits to catch up with their bodies.

Most of us today could well apply that same philosophy. We have made all kinds of material progress, we are living in an age of gadgets, but with all of our getting we have failed to get understanding. We need to sit down and let our spirits catch up!

Professor R. C. Braithwaite of the State College of Home Economics at Cornell University said recently: "The crisis of our age is a crisis in spiritual values."

Two old friends came over to our farm the other day to render me a service. When I tried to thank them, both pointed out that the older they got the more they realized that the greatest joy in life and the only real religion is in doing something for somebody else—the practical application of the Golden Rule. Professor Braithwaite said the same thing in another way when he stated that parents can best help their children towards spiritual growth by teaching them, mainly through example, the Golden Rule, a reverence for life, an awareness of beauty, and a belief in the Deity.

SELL REEF STUFF NOW

HOW's the market for beef cattle?" I asked my friend Ray Hemming of the Empire Livestock Cooperative Association about the middle of May. "It's crazy," he answered. "Stock in even fair condition is bringing wonderful prices."

"But," he warned, "these may not hold up after everything is out on pasture."

I mention the subject now because it is probable that you never will have a better opportunity than you have right now to dispose of your boarders and other surplus stock, or even some of your young cattle which do not promise too well for milkers. You can help reduce surplus milk this way also.

DON'T OVERLOAD THE HAY MOW

SEVERAL years ago a friend of mine baled his hay for the first time and then made the mistake of stacking the bales all in one mow, the same quantity that as loose hay would have been distributed among two or three mows. The overloaded beams gave way and down came the whole mess into the

cow stable. Fortunately, the cows were out of the barn at the time. But think what a job it was to move all of that hay and repair the barn.

The Barn Equipment Association states that the same mistake is often made, and that most barns are built with mow capacity for loose long hay, which weighs approximately 4 lbs. per cubic foot. Baled hay weighs approximately 14 lbs. per cubic foot, so it is possible to store three times the weight of baled hay that the mow was built to carry.

A good way to avoid overloading is to drop the bales in the mow and leave them piled loosely the way they fall. In that way they bulk up larger, use more space, and, because there is more air spaces between the bales, the hay cures better.

FOR BETTER PAID MINISTERS

A FRIEND of mine is the pastor of a Protestant church in a village. Both he and his wife are highly educated, each with a Master's degree. He works hard all of the time, and his wife also spends most of her time on church work. This pastor receives \$2,500 a year, out of which he feels it necessary to make contributions of \$1,000 to various religious and charitable causes, reducing the income on which to support himself and family and educate his children to \$1,500.

Ministers have always been grossly underpaid. No man who enters the profession does so for monetary reasons, of course, but the church will never rise to its full possibilities of service to its people and the community until ministers are paid enough so that they do not have to worry over finances. Also, salaries should be large enough to attract men of the highest possible calibre.

Three or four or more small churches limping along in a small community can never hope to do what one union or consolidated church can do, well financed and attended.

RESULTS FROM TEAMWORK

"A short time ago it was my pleasure to attend a dinner meeting where some 50 men, every one a top leader in agriculture in New York, met together and discussed the problems that agriculture faces today. This group included at least one person from each of the many organizations which make up what I call the sound farm groups of our state. Not a single person there was at odds with any other individual. It was an example of perfect harmony. It shows what can be done to bring groups together and benefit by their thinking. I am sure that everyone in attendance had the same idea as I did when the evening was over—all felt that each had gained something by being there.

"Some thirty years have passed since this idea (the Conference Board of Farm Organizations) had its beginning in New York. It is being carried on in the same spirit in which the idea was created—in unity there is strength." — *Henry D. Sherwood, Master of the New York State Grange, writing in the National Grange Monthly.*

NO other one thing that New York State farmers have ever done has brought them more results than the organization of the Conference Board of Farm Organizations. It's a prime example of teamwork, with all the statewide farm organizations pulling together.

A LONG-LIVED PRODUCER

THE American Jersey Cattle Club reports the record of "Old Ruby," a Jersey cow who produced 14,988 pounds of milk with 824 pounds of fat in 1948. Yet she was 20 years old last May and made more milk and fat in her last herd test year than ever before.

As of December 1, 1949, "Old Ruby" had produced 184,883 pounds of milk (over 92 tons) with 10,226 pounds of butterfat (over 5 tons) and she is still going strong. Ruby has been on test 18 consecutive years and has averaged 10,271 pounds of milk and 568 pounds fat each year.

For years, we of *American Agriculturist* have

been interested in these long-time producers. When you realize that the average cow is at the height of her production for only about 3 years, and then begins to taper off, you get some idea of the huge cost of replacements.

Why is the productive life of the average cow so low, and what can be done about it? Well, taking "Old Ruby" as an example, in the first place she had long lines of good breeding back of her. In the second place, she was well raised, and in the third place, she was lucky—or her owners were extremely careful—in escaping disease, for disease more than any other factor is the chief reason for high replacements in most herds.

SKIM MILK IS GOOD FOOD

ONE of my older brothers used to tell a story with great glee about finding me in the hoghouse when I was about three years old, up on top of a potato crate eating the rich white curds from the top of the swill barrel!

Maybe those white curds could have been served under slightly more sanitary conditions, but I still hold that my three-year-old judgment of the curds as food was good, for they represented part of the solids-not-fat in milk, and personally I have always thought there has been too much emphasis put on butterfat, or rather not enough on the food value of the solids in milk other than fat.

You old-timers will remember, as I do, when we brought home the skim milk from the butter factory and fed it to the hogs and the calves. You'll remember, also, how that young stock thrived on skim milk! Yet even then skim milk could be bought for 10 or 15 cents a can, and to this day the surplus price for milk solids-not-fat is hardly enough to pay transportation charges.

I submit that there would be a different and better day in the milk business if there was better recognition of the food value of milk in addition to the butterfat.

FLIES ARE DANGEROUS

DOCTORS and representatives of health departments are putting more emphasis than ever on the dangers from flies. A recent examination of flies showed that there is an average of one and a quarter million bacteria on a fly's body and sixteen to eighteen million in the intestines. The fly is one of the worst disease carriers. It spreads bacteria that causes dysentery, typhoid and food poisoning. They wade in filth and then walk over the food, the dishes, and the baby's face. Of course they cut down milk production, too.

Methods of control include good screens, keeping food covered, cleaning up all the trash around the house and barns, removing garbage far from the house and covering it, and, finally, the use of a good spray in both the house and barns.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

NO one knows the rural districts and rural folks better than my friend Carl Carmer, and if you live in the country—or in fact anywhere else—and haven't read his stories of country life in the Empire State—dramatic, pathetic and funny—you have really missed something.

A storekeeper over at Raquette, says Carl in "Dark Trees to the Wind," had a hammer stolen from his store. Come the last of the month, he sent every one of his customers a bill for it. He got a lot of complaints, but he got his hammer paid for.

Here's another one of Carl's I have laughed about many times!

"Other side of the mountains by the St. Lawrence River there was a fella got mad at his neighbor and give out he'd pay five dollars to the man who shot him. The neighbor heard about it and accused him of it.

"It's a lie," said the man. "I might-a said two dollars but I never went over that."

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK NEWS: Dr. Harry Young, economist of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, estimates that the uniform price of June milk will be above \$3.00. If 40% of all milk is sold as Class I milk the blend should be around \$3.21.

Incidentally, an increase of 2% in the amount of milk going into fluid in June would raise the price to dairymen about 10 cents. It looks like good business to support "Milk for Health" which will cost only one cent per cwt. It takes time to call on all dairymen who do not belong to cooperatives and get their authorizations to deduct one cent a cwt. You could help by writing to "Milk for Health", Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., for a blank authorization form.

Milk price cutting continues in New York. No one knows what the end will be, but those who understand the New York situation agree that distributors are losing money and that eventually dairymen may be asked to stand those losses. Some feeling is developing that State and Federal Departments of Agriculture have power to correct this price cutting if they would use it.

Latest development is a civil anti-trust suit filed by 16 independent New York City milk dealers against Sheffield Farms, Inc. and its affiliates. Claiming that the milk price war was started by Sheffield last fall and alleging that losses therefrom total over one million dollars, these 16 firms are asking triple damages. These 16 dealers, who are among 30 handlers who own milk plants in New York City, charge Sheffield and its affiliates with an attempt to drive them out of business and monopolize the Metropolitan New York fluid milk market.

PRICES: Some economists now feel that this year's price decline in farm products will be less than the 10% predicted earlier. The index of prices for farm products has moved up 4% from the low point last fall and some farm supplies are down slightly. Fear by farmers that prices of farm products will continue downward seems unjustified for the immediate future.

BRANNAN PLAN: Good arguments from many points are hammering away at the Brannan Plan. Allan Kline tells in COLLIER'S why plan is bad for consumers and farmers. Harold Cooley, Democratic Representative from North Carolina and chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, denounced the Brannan Plan recently. Representative Clifford Hope of Kansas says, "Interest in the Brannan Plan is due in part to two things, the Plan's unquestionable political appeal and its questionable economic soundness." Representative Hope points out that 15 pages of the bill which put the plan into legislative form relates to penalties on farmers, and he predicts that if this bill ever becomes a law the country will have to have more farm bookkeepers or bigger jails. Meanwhile USDA spokesmen, including Secretary Brannan, on salaries paid by taxpayers, continue efforts to sell plan to farmers and consumers.

CROP PROSPECTS: Hay is getting off to late start in the Northeast; also pastures. Many dairymen have had to buy hay thus adding greatly to cash costs of milk production. There will be little or no hay held over and prospect for this year's crop is distinctly discouraging due to unfavorable weather.

Truck crop acreage will be higher than last year, up about 8%. Early summer onion acreage, down slightly; late summer crop up 7%. Cabbage, early summer crop about same as last year; late summer crop up 6%. It is reported that canners are slow to contract for snap beans. Canners are offering prices 10 to 20% below last year for sweet corn. Canned corn stocks are high.

FRUIT: It is too early at this writing to estimate the Northeast fruit crop. There has been considerable damage to fruits (and vegetables) in several southern states.

REMINDERS: ● Start fly control early while flies are scarce. The man who waits until July when there are millions of them is licked before he starts.

- Investigate possibilities of chemical weed control to cut production costs.
- Keep the pullets growing. Early eggs will bring best prices.
- Use more home-grown food on the family table and eat better at less cost.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY'S all upset today because the rain won't stay away; she's washed the clothes and piled 'em high but can not hang them out to dry. My neighbor, too, is in a sweat, he's sure that he will never get his work caught up unless the sun comes out and stays until he's done. The youngsters in the neighborhood are feelin' anything but good; they say they can't be happy when their ball game's been rained out again. The birds are sad, so is the cat, our pooch looks like a half-drowned rat, and all because they can not play out in the warm sunshine today.

Now, all this goes to indicate how folks can be upset by fate; there's no excuse to be annoyed by something that you can't avoid 'cause obviously there ain't a thing that you can do to ease the sting. And so you might as well relax and let it rain or pay your tax; those things will never change a bit just 'cause you up

and throw a fit. Today, for instance, I agree, it would be nice if I could see sun beating down on neighbor's land and dryin' clothes to beat the band; but fate decreed it otherwise, so I'll just sit and close my eyes; I know the rain is bound to quit, so why should I be mad at it?

FARM NEWS from DU PONT



SAFE NEW MARLATE—Du Pont Insect Killer Has Many Advantages on Crops and Livestock



For a fly spray that's effective, long-lasting and the last word in safety, the name to remember is "Marlate"—Du Pont "Marlate" methoxychlor insecticide. It comes as a 50% wettable powder ready to mix with water.

"Marlate" is the only fly spray with residual efficiency being recommended for use on dairy cows and on animals being finished for slaughter. It can also be sprayed on walls of dairy barns and milk houses to give control of flies over a period of several weeks.

Stable flies, hornflies, houseflies, lice and mosquitoes are common livestock pests that "Marlate" controls. It kills them without danger to the people who apply it, to the animals it's used on, or to people who consume meat or milk from treated animals.

ON VEGETABLES, FRUIT and forage crops, "Marlate" is also toxic to a wide variety of insects. In addition, it doesn't burn or stunt sensitive



plants such as cucumbers, melons, squash and tomatoes. Since the normal residue it leaves on crops is not dangerous to humans or animals, it can be safely used for control of crop insects close to harvest.

CUCUMBER BEETLES are one of the crop pests that "Marlate" controls plus Mexican bean beetle, pepper weevil, cabbage worm and looper, melon and pickle worms, tomato pinworm, flea beetles, leafhoppers and many others that attack vegetables. "Marlate" is also excellent for control of cherry fruit flies, Oriental fruit moth, codling moth, grape leaf skeletonizer and other insect pests of early apples, peaches, prunes, cherries, apricots and grapes. Likewise, it is outstanding on alfalfa for safe and effective control of lygus bug nymphs and alfalfa caterpillar.

"Marlate" is a product of 8 years of Du Pont research aimed to provide farmers with better chemicals that combine high effectiveness with great safety.

DU PONT CHEMICALS FOR THE FARM INCLUDE:

Fungicides: PARZATE* (Liquid and Dry), FERMATE*, ZERLATE*, Copper-A (Fixed Copper), SULFORON* and SULFORON*-X Wettable Sulfurs . . . Insecticides: DEENATE* DDT, MARLATE* Methoxychlor, LEXONE* Benzene Hexachloride, KRENITE* Dinitro Spray, EPN 300 Insecticide, Calcium Arsenate, Lead Arsenate . . . Weed and Brush Killers: AMMATE*, 2,4-D, TCA and 2,4,5-T . . . Also: Du Pont Cotton Dusts, Du Pont Spreader Sticker, FARMONE* Fruit Drop Inhibitor, and many others.

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

On all chemicals always follow directions for application. Where warning or caution statements use of the product are given, read them carefully.

MILD NEW FUNGICIDES IMPROVE YIELDS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Many growers of fruits and vegetables report greater vigor of growth when they control disease with Du Pont organic fungicides . . . "Fermate" . . . "Parzate" . . . and "Zerlate." These Du Pont fungicides have such mild reaction on foliage and fruit that the plants grow and produce to their fullest extent.

IN A SIX-YEAR TEST ON APPLES, "Fermate" improved the yield of scab-free fruit 74% and increased the total yield 59%. "Fermate" also controls rust, black rot, and sooty blotch on apples and pears, as well as brown rot of stone fruits, leaf spot of cherries and grape black rot.

FOR POTATOES, "Parzate" is outstanding in control of early and late blight. In tests with 7 fungicides, "Parzate" gave the highest yield and produced 236 more bushels per acre than untreated potatoes. "Parzate" is also excellent for control of the leaf blights of tomatoes, celery, etc. Du Pont "Zerlate" controls tomato anthracnose and downy mildew of cucurbits.

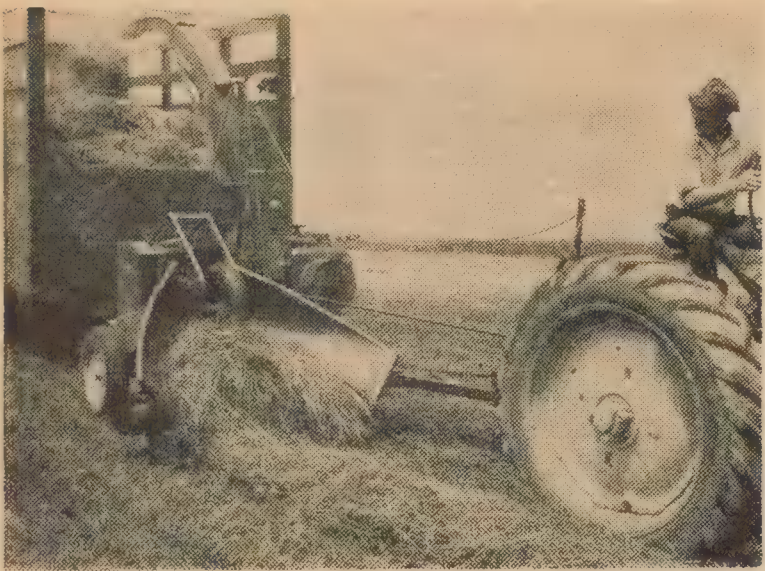
For supplies of "Marlate" and other Du Pont pest-control products see your local dealer. Ask him for free booklets that give detailed information, or write Du Pont, Grasselli Chemicals Dept., Wilmington 98, Del.; 152 Housel Ave., Lyndonville, N. Y.; 55 Maple Ave., Sodus, N. Y.; 34 Riverside Ave., Rensselaer, N. Y.; 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.



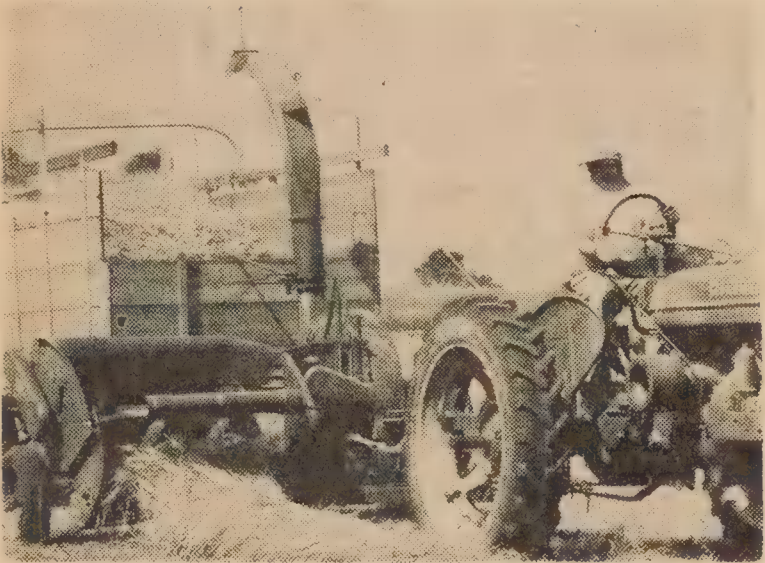
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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
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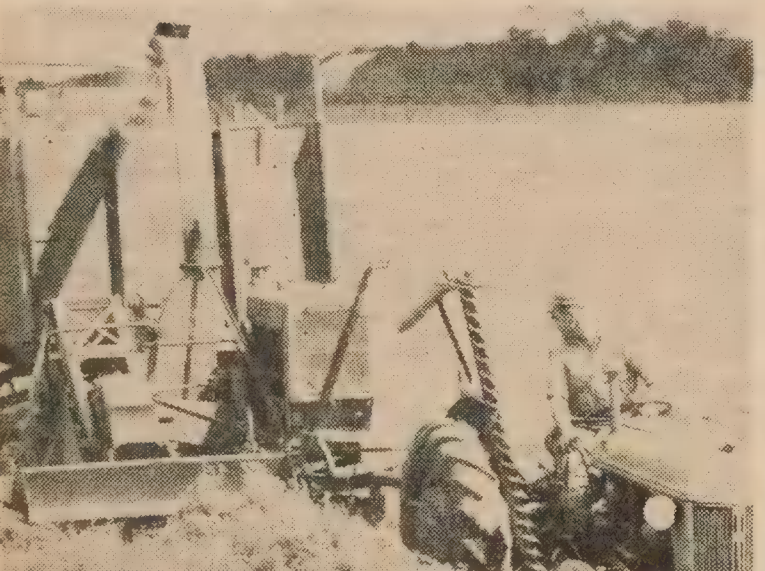
The self-powered NEW HOLLAND harvester, shown here being operated on the Aaron Glick farm, Lancaster, Pa., by Ivan Glick, will throw up to 8 tons of semi-cured hay or 20 tons of corn per hour into the wagon. New Holland now has a new lower cost power take-off model in production that's modelled after the one shown here and has the same capacity when 31 h.p. is delivered to the machine. Controls on both models are within easy reach of the driver.



This McCORMICK field hay chopper by International Harvester has the same type pickup cylinder and feed mechanism as on their pickup balers, and the same type cutter head used in McCormick ensilage cutters. The deflector spout is automatically centered on the wagon so that no hay is lost on turns.

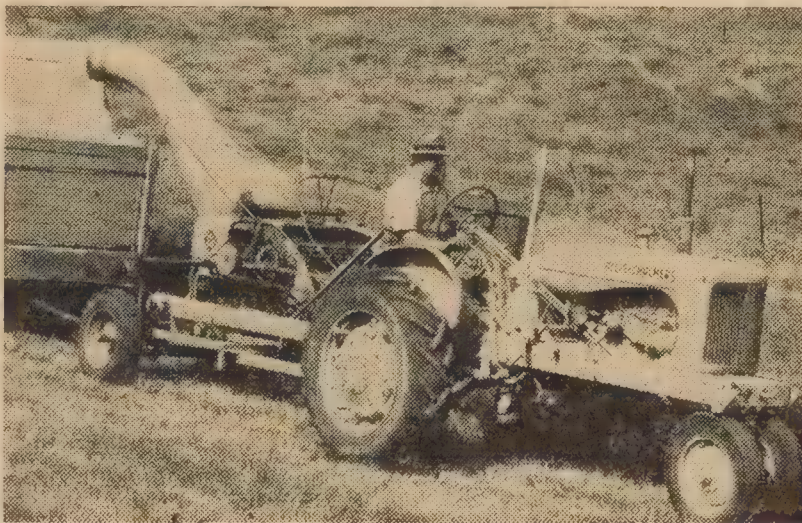


The MASSEY-HARRIS forage clipper does an efficient job cutting standing grass and legumes for silage. A wind-row pickup attachment is available for those who want to wilt grass silage or field-chop hay and straw. Chopped material is delivered to the side or rear. PTO and engine units are available.



A new mower-bar attachment for cutting standing grass into silage has been added to the GEHL forage harvester shown above. This eliminates mowing and windrowing operations required in the wilting process of making grass silage. This unit is interchangeable with the Gehl windrow pickup or standing corn attachment.

A purchaser can buy one or all three attachments for the ALLIS-CHALMERS forage harvester to harvest corn silage, pick up windrowed crops, or for a once-over field operation in which grass crops are cut, chopped and delivered to a trailed wagon for easy transport to storage. It uses power take-off.



Forage Harvesters

Key Machines for Modern Grassland Farming

By JIM HALL

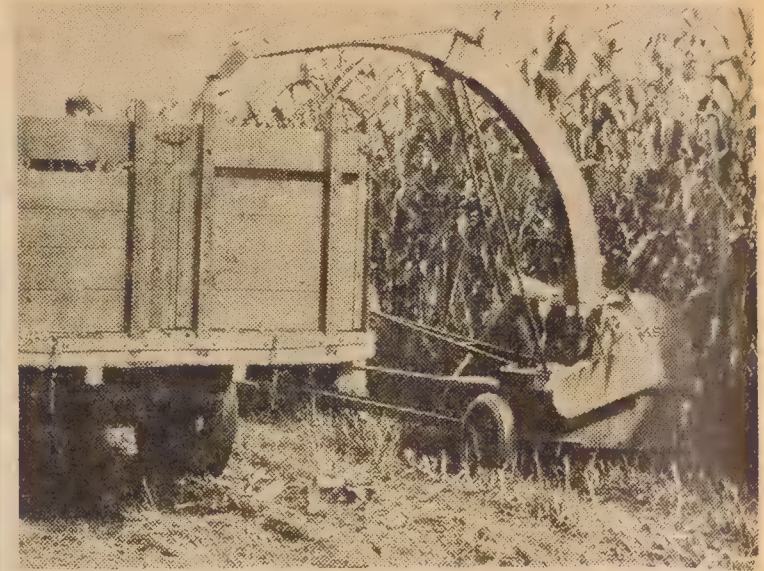
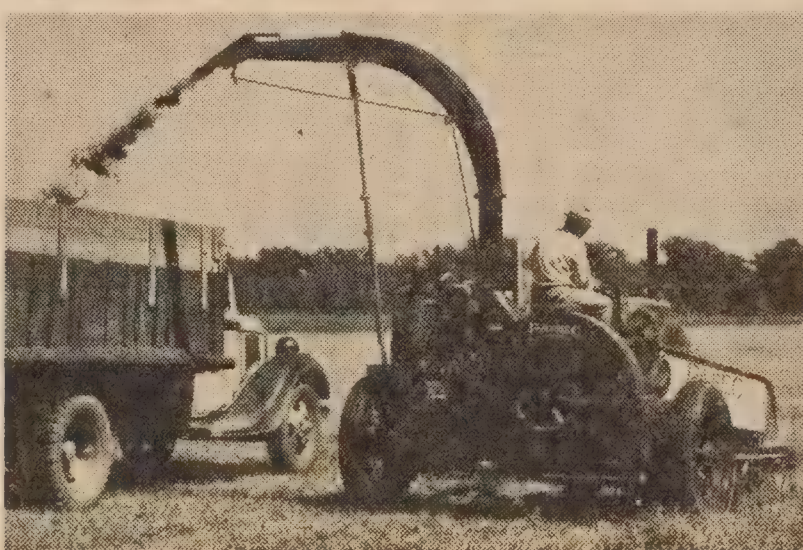
WE USED TO think a side delivery rake and hay loader just about the last word in equipment — until the forage harvester came along. Now these machines have been perfected to such an extent that one basic unit equipped with easily changed accessories can gather hay or grass from the windrow, corn for silage from the rows, or go out and mow the standing grass. In all three operations, the unit chops the forage to the length desired and loads it right into wagons, trailers or trucks.

One man can, if need be, do his own harvesting by using a trailer behind the harvester and stopping the operation after each full load to take it to the mow or silo. However, a more efficient method is to have another man to bring out an empty trailer to be filled while he tows the full one away. Others find it easier to set the harvester for side delivery to fill trucks driven alongside, but this means two men are working to fill one load. In both these cases, enough trucks, trailers or wagons should be used so that an empty is ready for reloading just as soon as one is filled. In most cases where the haul to the barn isn't very far, two trailers or wagons are enough when equipped with any of several types of mechanical unloaders.

Most of the manufacturers offer power take-off models with attachments for picking up windrowed crops and cutting and chopping silage corn. Several offer cutter bar attachments which are proving very popular with men who want to mow, chop and store grass silage with-

(Continued on Page 12)

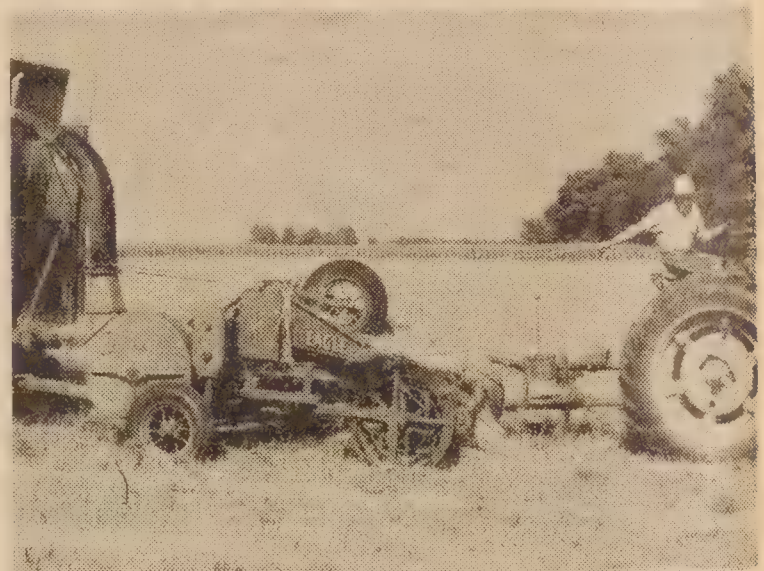
The PAPEC Machine Company offers two self-powered forage harvesters of 38 and 48 h.p., and a power take-off unit on which an engine may be mounted if desired. The powered unit shown here is delivering a stream of grass for silage. For the power take-off unit they recommend a 3-plow tractor.



The J. I. CASE model "C" forage harvester, like most makes, provides for either side or rear delivery. It's shown here cutting 16-foot corn on the James Chambers farm at West Brook, near Walton in Delaware County, New York. Pick-up units for harvesting windrowed crops and engine attachments for the power take-off models are available. A cutter-bar unit is built for harvesting standing forage crops, but only a limited number of these will be available in 1950. Case offers both power take-off and engine powered models.



The FOX Cutter, as they call their forage harvester, is shown at work here on a Wisconsin farm doing an especially clean job of harvesting silage corn. It's another of these modern machines that can harvest standing or windrowed grass, hay and row crops. The Fox equipment is self-powered.

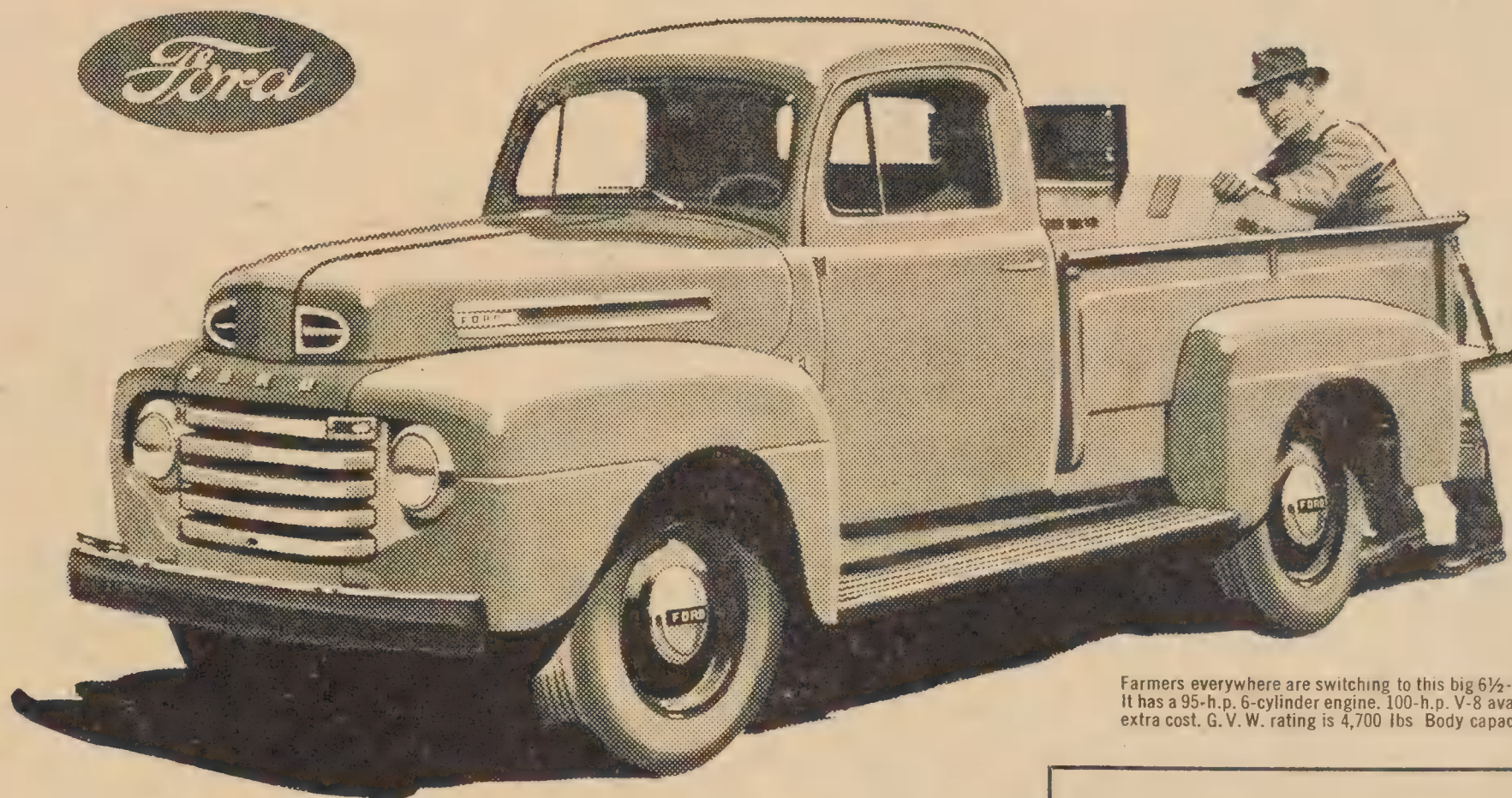


The EAGLE forage harvester, made in both motor and power take-off models, has interchangeable attachments for both row and field crops. Like other makes of these versatile machines, it eliminates hand labor handling corn bundles and loading hay. Hay leaves are saved and corn is dirt-free.



A ton of grass silage can be put up in less than a man-hour using a field chopper, but it takes more than 2 1/4 man-hours with the mower-loader-ensilage cutter method. Above is a JOHN DEERE chopper making grass silage on John Luchsinger's farm near Syracuse, N. Y.

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3. **STRONG BONUS BUILT FRAME** with section modulus of 2.65.
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Big Cows Need Room

By H. L. COSLINE



Big cows also eat a lot of feed. Soon the basket will be replaced by a feed cart.

FOLLOWING a fire which burned the old one, Bernard Aungier and his father built a new barn on their farm near Lafayette, Onondaga County, New York. There is still some inside construction to be finished, particularly the feed room. However, the cows have tried it out during the past winter and it seems to be satisfactory; at least they looked very contented when I saw them on a cold day in early April.

As is usually the case when I see a new or remodeled barn, three things stand out. First, ventilation. When I was a young fellow on the home farm, dairy barns had what you might call "natural ventilation"—through cracks. Soon after, dairymen began to build tight barns only to find that, in winter, moisture dripped from the roof boards during warm periods, while in cold weather it turned to frost. A roof that was wet half the year didn't last long. Neither did cows thrive in tight stables without fresh air.

Fresh Air

The ventilation system in the Aungier barn has a 1 inch slot all around the stable at the ceiling. Fresh air comes in there and foul air is pulled out of the stable by two electric fans. One of the fans runs continuously; the other is operated with a thermostat and turns on and off according to the temperature. So far, the system seems to be working very satisfactorily.

The second barn point which always impresses me is the matter of room. In the Aungier stable, individual cows have stalls varying from 4 feet to 4½ feet in width and from 5 feet 2 inches to 5 feet 8 inches in length. "In the old barn," said Bernard, "when one cow was lying down, two others had to stand up."

The third impressive feature of modern barns is the arrangement to save labor. In the Aungier barn the milk house adjoins the stable at one side. The hay is stored overhead. Also, about in the middle of the hay mow is the partially completed feed room which will have chutes to carry grain down to the cows. Bernard apologized for feeding the cows with a basket while I was there, saying that it required too many steps. They will have a feed cart shortly. The manure spreader is driven through the center alley to be loaded, and the manure is taken directly to the field when weather permits.

Bernard has been farming in partnership with his father since '39 but he plans to take over the operation of the place on his own this spring. Including land that is rented, he is operating 240 acres. The barn is 126 feet

long, 36 feet wide, with 50 stanchions and 2 pens. He has been building up his herd since 1939 by buying purebred calves from some of the best herds in the county.

I asked about artificial breeding. Bernard replied, "I joined the Onondaga Association when it was first started 10 years ago. I am thoroughly



A nice lot of youngsters being grown to "take over" milk production in due time.

convinced that the conception rate is as good as natural service, and I believe the men who pick the bulls know more about that job than I do."

Bernard certainly did a good job of buying his foundation Holstein calves. The summary sheet of the Onondaga County Dairy Herd Improvement Association shows that for the year 1949-'50, his herd averaged 12,284 pounds of milk and 432 pounds of fat.

—A.A.—

MOTHERS BY PROXY

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, the Foundation of Applied Research is experimenting with the transplanting of fertilized ova from one cow to another. The purpose of these tests is to explore the possibility of producing several calves from a good cow each year, rather than one. In other words, if an egg could be transferred to a scrub cow from a high-producing pure bred cow each time she came in heat, she would transfer her inheritance to every one of these resulting individuals.

At this ranch, ten scrub cows selected as "proxy mothers" are carrying calves six months after the transfer of these eggs. The first tests were unsuccessful in that the cows aborted before the calves were born. It is hoped that these will carry calves the full term.

The Aungier farm with the comfortable farmhouse at the right.



My Experience with Roadside Marketing

By HERBERT C. BARKER

I WAS BORN on a farm and during most of my sixty years have owned or been connected with, a farm. In 1929 and '30, when engaged in a non-farming business, along with thousands of others I became a casualty of the times and was obliged to think fast as my family still wanted to eat.

I was well aware that the usual procedure of selling farm products did not put a fair share of the consumers' dollars into the farmers' pockets. I decided to try direct farm-to-consumer marketing in which I had long been interested, and for that purpose leased (with privilege to buy) a few acres on a main highway about twenty miles out of Philadelphia.

We planted the ground to asparagus, rhubarb, berries and the usual annual crops such as sweet corn, limas, snap beans, beets and carrots, and a year or so later, a sizable plot of flowers for cutting.

This policy, with some addition of land as well as purchases of products from nearby farms, was continued and expanded over a period of fifteen years (at the end of which the project was relinquished to the succeeding generation).

Started Small

We opened our stand — a very attractive 20x24 clapboard building with wide porch, painted white—on Saturday, March 4th, 1933. Many will remember those were dark days when no one felt very optimistic about starting any new adventure. Sales of the first day were \$14.05, and the first year (March 4th to Dec. 31st) were \$6011.31. The first few years were rough sledding but without exception, each succeeding year brought new customers, added products and increased sales, until the latter reached well beyond the \$100,000 mark annually.

Our first sale was one dozen eggs for twenty cents to a neighborhood man who later moved eight or ten miles away and we lost track of him. Several years later, in recognition of him as our first customer, we looked up his address and mailed him a certificate extending the privilege of purchasing several dollars worth of produce free any time during the following twelve months. Within a few days he showed up at the market and made some purchases. When asked for his certificate he claimed he thought the matter a joke but nevertheless had it with him. The amount of the purchase was charged against it and practically every Friday evening since, he and his wife

have stopped in and shopped with us.

From my experience I would like to make a few observations and to name and enlarge a little on a few of the factors which I believe essential to the success of roadside marketing.

First, the market must be located on a well-travelled highway convenient to, though not necessarily nearer than twenty or twenty-five miles to, a large group of potential buyers.

A very considerable volume of produce may be sold in season to the traveling public, but a year round business will be much more stable if fortified with permanent, regular family trade.

Other essentials are parking space, buildings, quality products and sales personnel.

The necessity for ample parking space cannot be over-emphasized. Many small and larger roadside markets have jeopardized their success by inadequate off-the-road parking for the cars of prospective customers. Cars will not stop unless they can do so readily and in safety and can leave when ready to go. Daily cleaning of the parking area is a must; otherwise it will become unsightly with scattered papers, empty cigarette packs and other refuse.

As to buildings, I fully realize that many farmers may not want to do more than to dispose of small amounts of products in season. Satisfactory and profitable stands may vary from the small unattended "pick up and leave your money" shed or canopy which will protect the small display from the weather, to the somewhat larger child-attended stand on to the large markets outfitted with cold storage facilities, computing scales and all the other desirable modern features and equipment, and which employ several clerks and do a very considerable business.

Must Be Attractive

Whatever the type of building, if a desirable class of trade is to be had, it must be of good appearance, not marred by numerous gaudy signs advertising this and that. A few neat well-placed signs are desirable and every stand should plainly show the name of the operator. The public is entitled to know with whom it is doing business.

An investment made to acquire the foregoing, be it large or small, is worth little unless two qualities are added. These are quality of products and quality of salesmanship.

It seems to be an all too common failure of farmers to fully recognize the importance of grading farm products and offering for sale only that which is good. Second grade and inferior products can generally be disposed of at a price to some one situated to use them. Wilted or otherwise unattractive or low grade products must not be displayed or offered to the general trade.

The practice of "topping" products which are sold in packages or baskets is also a sure guarantee of failure. A customer who, upon reaching home, finds the basket of potatoes or apples he has purchased are better or fully as good down through as on top is a sure repeat customer.

The Best Advertising

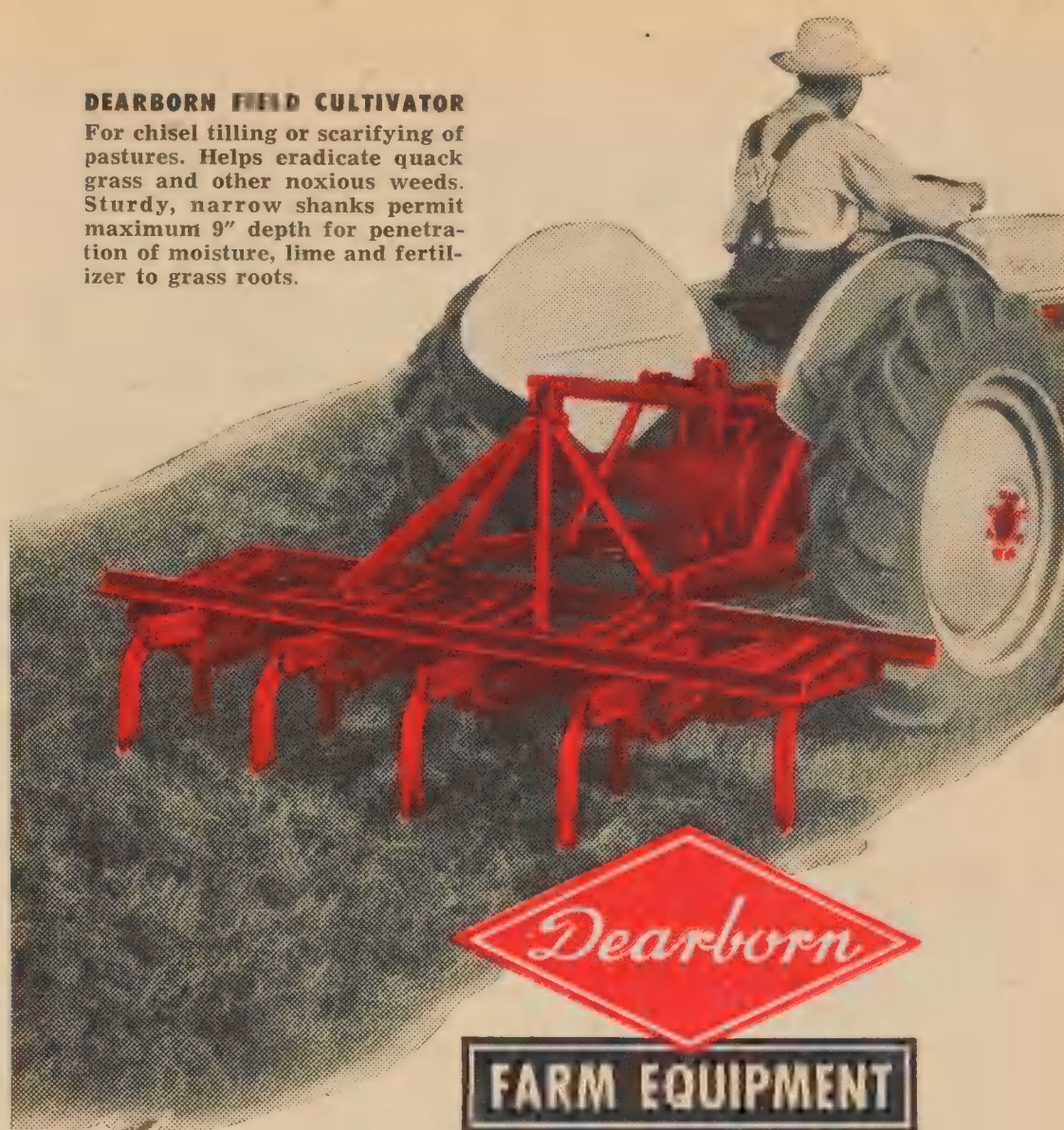
A pleased customer delights in telling his friends where to buy. This is the very best advertising and little other will be found necessary.

As to the sales personnel, only those persons who are familiar with the

(Continued on Page 19)

DEARBORN FIELD CULTIVATOR

For chisel tilling or scarifying of pastures. Helps eradicate quack grass and other noxious weeds. Sturdy, narrow shanks permit maximum 9" depth for penetration of moisture, lime and fertilizer to grass roots.



Profitable Pastures

Your livestock will appreciate the kind you make with the Ford Tractor and Dearborn tillage, fertilizing and seeding implements

• Cattle and hogs go to market earlier when pastures are heavy and green with grasses and legumes that are laden with nutrients, minerals and vitamins. Milk checks go up. Sheep make better weight and wool. Even a hen knows the difference between good range and bad.

Lush pastures mean big feed economy when you build them up the low cost way with the Ford Tractor and Dearborn Implements. See this pasture improvement equipment that has so many other uses, too. See the latest Ford Tractor, made better than ever in 29 important ways. Get descriptive literature and low delivered prices from your Ford Tractor dealer.

DEARBORN MOTORS CORPORATION • DETROIT 3, MICHIGAN

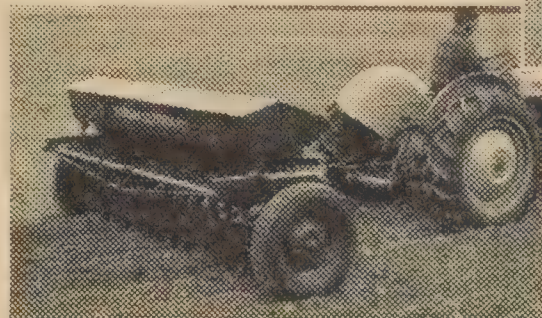
DEARBORN LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER

Has 8 ft. wide heavy hot rolled steel hopper; holds up to 1,250 lbs. of lime or fertilizer. Split disc agitator pulverizes material. Distributes 100 to 5,000 lbs. per acre. Quickly attached to any tractor. Tires sold separately.



DEARBORN-PEORIA GRAIN DRILL

Double run type feed, full floating disc openers, chain coverers, power lift. For all small grains, beans, peas. Grass seeder attachment sold separately. Pulled by Ford Tractor or any other two-plow tractor. Tires included.



Get a Demonstration from your Ford Tractor dealer



BUY ON PROOF

These pasture improvement implements and other Dearborn Equipment with the latest improved Ford Tractor will be demonstrated on your farm gladly by your nearby friendly Ford Tractor dealer. Just phone him!

Ford Farming MEANS LESS WORK... MORE INCOME PER ACRE



ARE YOU A BEAN GROWER? then you need the Innes BEAN WINDROWER

IT FORMS AN UNBELIEVABLY CLEAN WINDROW. PLACES BEANS HIGH AND DRY, WITH ROOTS DOWN, SAFE FROM ROLLING BY WIND, AND FREE OF DIRT AND STONES. PRACTICALLY ELIMINATES DISCOLORATION AND DODGAGE. GIVES YOU A BIGGER CROP OF DRY EDIBLE BEANS, GREEN LIMAS, AND OTHER CROPS SIMILARLY HANDLED, THAN EVER BEFORE. AN ADDED ADVANTAGE—THIS CLEAN, UNROPE WINDROW SAVES WEAR AND TEAR ON YOUR COMBINE.

Model 50C CROSS CONVEYOR UNIT MAKES 4 OR 6 ROW WINDROW. EASILY ADJUSTABLE TO VARYING CONDITIONS

Model 50C BASE UNIT MAKES 2 ROW WINDROW



CONTACT LEROY PLOW CO.,
LEROY, N.Y. - OR WRITE,
Innes COMPANY, Bettendorf, Iowa

Store more! Cut feeding time!

ORDER A MARIETTA SILO NOW!



Only a MARIETTA enables you to ensile your entire feed crop and to give it all-year around protection against fire, wind and storm. Its exclusive MARIETTA features such as a bigger feeding chute and convenient swing-in doors save a lot of your valuable time and help you make larger profits, too.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS
AS LOW AS

\$15.92*

* F.O.B. plant and subject to accessory requirements.

MAIL THIS COUPON AND GET THE FACTS!

**THE MARIETTA
CONCRETE CORP.**
MARIETTA, OHIO DEPT. G

Gentlemen: Prove to me that a MARIETTA is the best silo made. (Please check) ☐ I want literature. ☐ Send a sales representative.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

POST OFFICE _____

6 Extra Ways SALT PLUS

ASSURES YOU HEALTHIER,
MORE PROFITABLE ANIMALS

Farm animals thrive on salt. They also need trace minerals to insure healthy, productive stock. They get these minerals, along with salt, when you feed them **STERLING BLUSALT!**

COBALT...lack of cobalt results in loss of appetite, stunted growth in sheep and cattle.

IODINE...regulates functions of thyroid gland and its secretion.

MANGANESE... helps prevent sterility... increases ability of female to lactate.

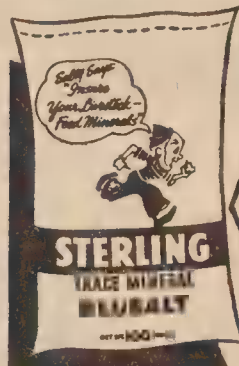
IRON... essential for healthy red blood... aids in prevention of anemia.

COPPER... essential to convert iron into red blood cells.

ZINC... promotes longer life, better growth.

FEED **STERLING**

TRACE-MINERAL
BLUSALT



100-LB. BAGS
50-LB. BLOCKS
4-LB. LBS

Sold by authorized dealers everywhere.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, INC.
Scranton, Pa.

DRAINS CELLARS, CISTERNS WASH TRAYS, PONDS, etc.

LABAWCO Pump has 1,001 year 'round uses—house, garden, farm. 1800 GPH. 30' high. Uses 1/8 to 1/2 HP motor. Does not clog!

Postpaid if Cash with Order
West of Mississippi add 50c.

LABAWCO PUMP
Belle Mead 2, New Jersey.

\$6.50



A Visit With the Editor

IT IS my privilege to have as a friend the Honorable Harvey D. Hinman of Binghamton, New York, in many respects one of the most remarkable men that I have known. Mr. Hinman has been an outstanding and successful lawyer for a long lifetime, but more important still, he has been a leader in constructive enterprises for his neighbors and community and has stood for and practised the truths and the principles that have made America great. Beginning on a poor New York State farm 85 years ago, Mr. Hinman's own life is another of the thousands of examples of poor boys who rose to leadership and success because America of the past gave them the opportunities to make the most of their abilities.

Following are excerpts from an address made a few weeks ago by Mr. Hinman on the occasion of the Lincoln Day tribute paid to him by the Young Men's Republican League of Broome County, New York. I am only sorry that space does not permit printing all of his talk.—E. R. Eastman.

MR. PRESIDENT, I am near the other end of that trail 'where the shadows lengthen and the even falls.' Looking backward over my 85 years' pilgrimage on that trail, I can, and do, thankfully declare:

'Surely goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life.'

Of those countless goodnesses and mercies, your greeting tonight is among the choicest and most prized.

The Washington Fair Dealers have so weakened my underpinning and upset my attic that before I am through I may have to sit down while I finish. Fair Dealers are like lightning bugs, as described by one of the world's best loved poets:

*The lightning bug ain't brilliant,
It hasn't any mind,
It stumbles through the darkness
With its headlight on behind.*

RUNNING FOR OFFICE

My young friends, I assume that none of you has the slightest idea of ever becoming a candidate for public office.

But let me warn you that in these up and coming days, there is a terrific demand by 'friends' that men, young men particularly, become candidates for office.

You may be glad to receive my observations covering a long period on how to win public office in these 'forward-looking,' 'progressive,' streamlined Fair Deal days.

If you have principles, self-respect or courage, get rid of them. They will be of no assistance; in fact, they will handicap your candidacy.

Join all the clubs to which you are financially able to pay dues, especially a Townsend Club. I am informed that every public official in this county is a member of a Townsend Club and that not one of them believes in the Townsend Plan.

Take lessons in rhetoric and elocution to enable you to speak, for an hour, if necessary, without saying anything.

Have your face lifted so that it will wear a smile whether you're awake or asleep.

Take lessons in hand-shaking, back-slapping and kissing babies.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT

Next will come the announcement of your candidacy. It should be short and snappy. It might well run something like this:

My friends, I had hoped and intend-

ed to lead a quiet, dignified, decent life, but pressure from friends that I become a candidate for the office of (dog-catcher or President, as the case may be) has become so terrific I have been forced to yield thereto, to sacrifice myself on my country's altar, and to devote my life to saving you from yourselves.

I am needy. Each of you needs something. I know your needs and how to meet them, having served as Constable for four years, Justice of the Peace for two years and clerk in a hat store for five years. Give me a chance to help myself and I will do my best to help you.

I am against sin and for home, country and God. So are you.

I am against the 'haves' and for the 'have nots.' So are you.

Let us then join hands and march together to victory under a banner inscribed with these glorious words, 'Thee for me—me for thee,' or, translated into modern English, 'You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours.'

THE PLATFORM

Next will come the preparation and publication of your platform.

Political platforms are made to get in on—not to stay on. In announcing yours, state that it is subject to change without notice. Here are some suggested planks for your platform:

MY PLATFORM

Fellow Americans, having consented to become a candidate for (here insert name of office, Dogcatcher to President), I want you to know where I stand, at least for the present:

(1) For amending the Third Commandment to read: four days of five hours each shalt thou labor and do all thy work. But the fifth, sixth and seventh days thou, thy sons and daughters shalt rest, relax, play golf, bridge, bingo, eat, drink and be merry.

(2) For making it a criminal offense for any person under 18 or over 40 to perform any labor, manual or mental.

(3) For a minimum wage of \$3.00 per hour and putting a floor under it.

(4) For doubling prices on all products of farm, factory, forest and mine, and putting a floor under them.

(5) For a 50% reduction in the cost of living and putting a ceiling over it.

(6) For mandating Uncle Sam to buy and burn all surpluses.

(7) For abolishing all taxes except on gross profits of every business, corporation, company, association, partnership or individual, big or little.

(8) Against bigness—big business—big men.

(9) For a perpetual Federal Revolving Fund of one trillion dollars to

(Continued on Page 21)





**Here's the low-cost car
that has everything you want!**



The Styleline De Luxe 2-Door Sedan



Looking for Economy?

Chevrolet has it! Chevrolet's extra values, Chevrolet's exclusive, big-car features offer you more for your money right from the start! *AND* Chevrolet is famous for the thrifty operation of its spirited valve-in-head engines. It's famous for standing up to the pounding of the roughest country roads . . . famous for lower maintenance costs, too! Now take a look at the price tag of this beautiful Chevrolet for '50! Yes, it's the lowest priced line of all!

Looking for Comfort?

Chevrolet has it! Big-Car comfort . . . comfort you'll enjoy throughout the long life of the car. Extra room! Wide "five-foot" seats accommodate three people with room to spare. And the ride? Try Chevrolet and discover what real riding comfort is. S-m-o-o-t-h is the only way to describe it.

Looking for Style?

Chevrolet has it! All the style and luxury of famous Fisher Bodies, built for Chevrolet . . . available only on Chevrolet in the low-price field. Every detail from the graceful, sweeping lines to the smallest of the interior fittings shows smart, up-to-the-minute styling . . . has practical modern beauty that will last for years.

See your Chevrolet dealer today! Take a drive. See for yourself why Chevrolet is America's favorite car!

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Corporation, DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

FIRST...and Finest...at Lowest Cost!



Examine all of Chevrolet's big-car features. Then examine Chevrolet's prices—and what a pleasant surprise to learn it's the lowest priced line of all! That's why Chevrolet is America's No. 1 favorite year after year . . . why you'll be better off in every way when you make Chevrolet your choice for extra values!



You see where you're going and you like the way you go there in Chevrolet for '50! The wide curved windshield and generous window area give you vision that's tops for sightseeing . . . tops for safety. You're free to relax and enjoy all the uncrowded luxury of those spacious "five-foot" seats . . . that rich and durable two-tone Fisher interior.



Grades and rutted roads, a problem in your area? Chevrolet for '50 offers you two practical, thrifty solutions—the new 105-h.p. Valve-in-Head engine with Powerglide automatic transmission*, or the standard Valve-in-Head engine with Synchro-Mesh transmission. They're both equal to any road . . . and there's no better way to keep your car upkeep way, way down!

*Combination of Powerglide automatic transmission with 105-h.p. engine optional on De Luxe models at extra cost.



Chevrolet's roomy trunk takes care of your bundles on vacation or shopping trips . . . conveniently pops open at the twist of a key! Center-Point steering with Unitized Knee-Action ride, airplane-type shock absorbers and wider tread assure you a smoother ride on all roads in this longest, heaviest car in the low-price field.



You get a thrill of pleasure every time you see the sleek good looks of your Chevrolet for '50! It's a thrill you'll enjoy for a good many years, too, for Chevrolet has the kind of styling that lasts. Fourteen smart Styleline and Fleetline models—in a wide variety of sparkling color combinations—are offered for your selection.

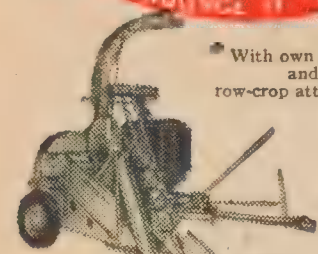
AMERICA'S BEST SELLER . . . AMERICA'S BEST BUY



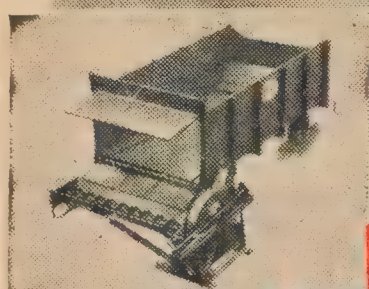
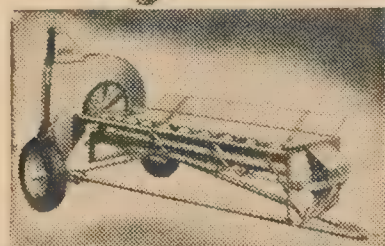
GEHL
SINCE 1859
PRONOUNCED "GAYL"

Forage Harvester

With own motor and row-crop attachment



With power take-off and hay pickup



RESULTS are what count. Thousands of farmers agree that corn is a natural for the Gehl Forage Harvester... makes better silage in less time with fewer men... silage that cures perfectly, with no air pockets... no spoilage. (User testimonials on request.)

It's the Gehl's clean, uniform cutting that makes the difference. Ask a Gehl owner... he knows. The Gehl Forage Harvester does an equally good job on hay. Simple to operate... built to stand up year after year.

GEHL LEADS... Sells more Forage Harvesters than any other specialized manufacturer.

A 3-Way Harvester. One basic unit takes (1) row-crop attachment for corn, cane, kafir, etc.; (2) hay pickup for windrowed hay or combined straw; (3) mower bar... cuts, chops and loads standing hay crops for grass silage or dehydration.

Powered 2 Ways—own motor or power take-off.

A COMPLETE JOB FROM FIELD TO STORAGE

Gehl Blower elevates fodder to highest silo or mow. Accessory power take-off from blower, or separate electric drive, operate Gehl Self-Unloading Wagon, and others.

Free Plans

for making your own self-unloading wagon box using Gehl Parts Kit.

Find Out why Gehl is first... Mail Post Card for **FREE** Wagon Plans, colorful booklet and name of nearest dealer.

GEHL BROS MFG. CO.

Dept. ME-217, West Bend, Wisconsin

There's Nothing Better Than a GEHL!

Keep Your Subscription To
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Renewed

NEW FORDSON TRACTOR PARTS

High tension magneto and bracket assemblies. Prompt shipment. Write for parts list. FISK, ALDEN CO., 132 Brookline St., Cambridge 39, Mass.

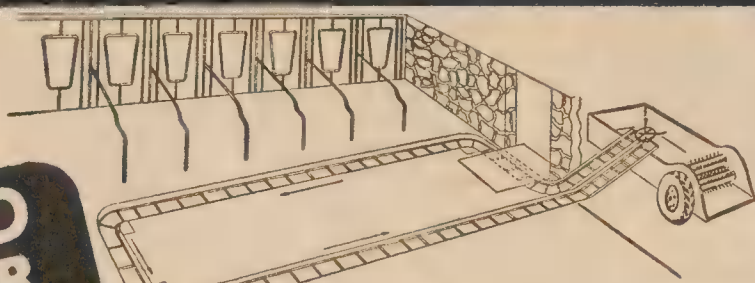
When writing to advertisers be sure to mention **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**.

FREE yourself from DIRTY GUTTER-CLEANING

Simplified
Improved
Lower-Cost

E-Z-GO GUTTER CLEANER

Does It Faster!



Let the E-Z-GO Gutter Cleaner save the messy, time-wasting, back-breaking job of raking out the barn gutter and shovelling manure into the spreader. E-Z-GO is the most compact, dependable, and lowest cost machine available for cleaning the gutter and loading the manure.

In the E-Z-GO machine, the gutter cleaner and the loader are built together as one unit, and are run by one motor located outside your barn. All the scraping mechanism that works inside the barn lies entirely flat in the gutter—no machinery overhead, no reverse tracks through another portion of the barn, no complicated switch gear for back-and-forth movement. The cleaner can work in only one direction—to remove gutter contents towards the spreader outside.

The E-Z-GO Gutter Cleaner is so easy to install that most farmers can put it in themselves; it works in present barn gutters as well as new ones. Why waste valuable time on this disagreeable chore... WRITE Dept. A-5 today for literature.

B. HECKERMAN IRON WORKS

Syracuse, N. Y.

The Question Box

Would it be advisable to sow grass seed with buckwheat?

Buckwheat is usually a poor crop to make grass seedings with. As you know, it is a very effective smother crop for any weeds and, unfortunately, usually affects the grass seeding the same way. Nevertheless, I have seen some fairly successful catches with it.

—G. H. Serviss

I would appreciate your advice with regard to seeding a cover crop on a garden area that is not going to be used this year, but will be used next year.

Usually this is desirable, although if it is not done there will appear a fairly effective cover crop of weeds. Domestic rye grass at the rate of about 15 pounds per acre is one of the best crops for this purpose, providing that it can be mowed to keep it from seeding. If it is not mowed, it is likely to seed very heavily and you may have somewhat of a weed problem with it next year. Another good possibility is a mixture of ladino clover and timothy. Seed about 1½ pounds of ladino per acre and 6 to 8 pounds of timothy.—G. H. Serviss.

I would appreciate all the information you can give me on how to destroy poison ivy and other woody plants.

Poison ivy can be effectively controlled by the use of several chemical weed killers. One of these materials has been on the market for the past few years and has done a good job in eradicating poison ivy. This chemical is made by the DuPont Company under the trade name Ammate. A newer material that will be on the market for the use of eradicating poison ivy is called 2,4-5-T. This chemical is made by a number of chemical companies that will have it available this coming growing season, and probably will be a little less expensive to use than Ammate.

A comparatively inexpensive chemical has been tested for the past three

years and has given good results in controlling poison ivy and the brambles such as wild raspberry and blackberry. This chemical is a mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4-5-T made to emulsify with water or to mix with diesel oil, kerosene or a water-oil mixture. American Chemical Paint Co. in Ambler, Pa., manufactures this material and it is sold under the trade name Weedone Brush Killer 32.

For better kill of poison ivy, spray the plant in midsummer when in full leaf stage rather than applying the material in early spring. Also, from our own experience, wild raspberries, blackberries and Virginia creeper can be effectively eliminated with the use of this chemical called Weedone Brush Killer 32. In spraying brambles the best results have been obtained by waiting until the new shoots are at least 12 to 18 inches high. When this chemical is applied to the brambles at this stage, you can expect a more complete kill. Application requires thorough covering of the leaves and stems of the woody plants with the spray.

The chemical weed killer 2,4-5-T, as mentioned above, has also shown promise in eradicating the brambles and Virginia creeper. Companies that have had experience with 2,4-5-T are the DuPont Company of Wilmington, Delaware; Dow Chemical in Midland, Michigan; and American Chemical Paint Co. in Ambler, Pennsylvania.

—John VanGeluwe

Can frozen potatoes be fed to cows without injuring them?

As near as I can find out, frozen potatoes fed immediately to cows are not particularly injurious or dangerous, but have an even more laxative effect than they would have had before freezing.

I note a great number of our better dairymen are feeding a large quantity of potatoes to their milking herds. Except for the comment that they are losing a little flesh, all are very much satisfied.—F. K. Naegely.

FORAGE HARVESTERS

(Continued from Page 6)

out wilting. It is recommended that at least a full two-plow tractor be used with the power take-off harvester. To satisfy men who want machines that can also be pulled by light tractors, several firms also offer harvesters with their own engines and at least two, the J. I. Case Company and Papec Machine Company, offer an engine attachment that can be added to basic units.

Prices for power take-off harvesters for picking up windrowed crops run from \$850 to about \$1,250. When equipped with a row crop unit or a cutter bar instead of the pick-up attachment, prices vary from less than \$1,100 to around \$1,300. Harvesters may be bought with whatever unit the farmer wants and then other attachments purchased if and when the need for them arises. When purchased separately, pick-up units are from \$185 to \$310; row-crop units, \$221 to \$370; and cutter bar units, \$240 to \$400. All prices are f.o.b. factories and would be higher at the farm, depending on freight.

Models with their own engines vary more in price due largely to the differences in horsepower. They are priced anywhere from \$1,500 to more than \$2,300.

Forage harvesters, whether for putting up grass or corn silage or harvesting either field or mow-cured hay, represent a sizeable investment but one that actually lowers production costs if the machine is kept busy enough days. Many men with too little land

to keep their own machine busy are finding that they can make money doing custom work for neighbors, and the neighbors are finding it cheaper to pay their hire than to hire enough men to put up the forage crops under old systems. Another big advantage, of course, is that rapid handling of crops minimizes loss of food value. Others report that it is cheaper to flue-dry chopped hay than long, and still others use their harvester to field-chop straw after combining, claiming that it is easier to handle in both the barn and through the manure spreader.



FOR QUALITY MILK USE

KLEEN-EZEY THE QUALITY CLEANER - SANITIZER IT HAS —

→ high bacteria kill (including thermobacterics) within one minute in water of any hardness.

→ quick, thorough cleansing

→ deodorizing that eliminates objectionable odors—doesn't merely hide them.

... and all three—sanitizing, cleaning, deodorizing — are performed in one operation. KLEEN-EZEY saves you time, labor and money.

"I do prefer KLEEN-EZEY to most cleaners."

..... Naples, N. Y.*

*from a letter in our files.

KLEEN-EZEY

A PRODUCT OF
**LAZARUS LABORATORIES,
INC.**

137 W. EAGLE ST. BUFFALO 2, N. Y.

Save up to
1 1/2
ON
KNIVES for

- SILO FILLERS
- HARVESTERS
- BALERS*

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

Save money... buy direct from manufacturer! Same top quality knives used by many leading manufacturers. Order now... specify make of machine, part number or blade length. U.S. postage prepaid. (C.O.D. 50c additional.)

Make and Model Number Each
Paper N, 81, Blizzard 5010 ... \$3.00
Paper L, 127, Blizzard 6010 ... 3.67
Paper K or 158 ... 4.33
All models—Case, John Deere, Rumley, Sky-Line ... 4.00
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Ayrshire Breeders Elect Dr. Blood

AT the Diamond Jubilee meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders Association at Syracuse, May 5, Dr. Robert Blood, former Governor of New Hampshire, was elected President of the Association. Vice Presidents were elected as follows: Past president R. M. Rodriguez; Henry B. Mosle, Litchfield, Conn.; H. H. Dodge, Frankfort, and John Harnish, Bluffton, Ind. Directors were elected as follows: William Ashton, Edgemont, Pa.; Walter Klaus, Farmington, Minn.; Elias Sellers, Norristown, Pa.; C. J. Knifton, Sterling, Col.; Richard Sears, Grinnell, Ia.; Murray Copenhauer, Nampa, Ia.; Walter Hahn, Frederick, Md., and Jordan Atwood, Orwell, Vt.

At the banquet a Distinguished Service Award was presented to Mrs. Hugh T. Chisolm for Mr. Chisolm, who was unable to be present. He is owner of Strathglass Farm at Port Chester, N. Y. The award is given each year to the man who in the opinion of the committee has done most in service of the Ayrshire breed.

Remarkable Record

J. Leon Atwood of Atwood Orchards, Plattsburg, New York, whose arrival was delayed by an auto accident, received his 7th Constructive Breeder Award for herds between 25 and 50 cows. In production his herd tops all Ayrshire herds in the country.

Fortunately, Leon was not seriously injured in the auto accident. Mrs. Atwood, while hospitalized, is believed to be recovering satisfactorily.

Other northeastern breeders who received Constructive Breeder Awards were: Ardrossan Farms, Ithaca, Pa.; Ralph B. Strassburger, Norristown, Pa.; Wood Ford Farm, Avon, Conn.; Fairdale Farms, Inc., Bennington, Vt.; Windrow Farms, Oxford, Mich.; Kingsland Farm, Sharon, Conn.; Greenrange Farm, Whiting, Vt.; Mrs. Glenn Freeman, Fultonville, N. Y.; Winford Cheesman, Ellenburg Depot, N. Y.

To win a Constructive Breeder Award it is necessary that the major part of the herd be bred by the owner; that a high production standard be maintained, and that the animals have a good type classification. Any breeder who can meet all the qualifications deserves the congratulations of his fellows.



At the recent Northeastern Aberdeen-Angus Show and Sale at Cornell, winners of the ladies' judging contest were: Left, Mrs. Myndert Pangburn of East Aurora, N. Y.; right, Mrs. Jay Keller of Bergen, former lecturer of the New York State Grange. In the junior judging contest, winners in order were: Harold Smith of North Rose; Ralph and Richard Aliak of Williamstown, and Mary Smith of North Rose.

At the sale 63 animals averaged \$502 a head.



Calves like it!



"I've tried other calf foods, and Calf-Kit has proved the most satisfactory... *calves like it*. It looks like milk — nature's food." These comments from Wayne A. Weber, Wauseon, Ohio, are typical of statements made by dairymen all over the country. They find Calf-Kit produces calves equal to those raised on whole milk — helps prevent nutritional scours — improves bone development — and saves you money.

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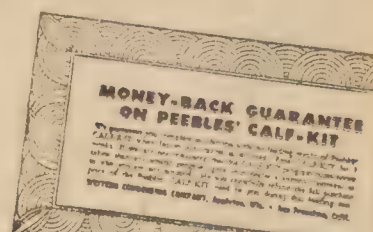
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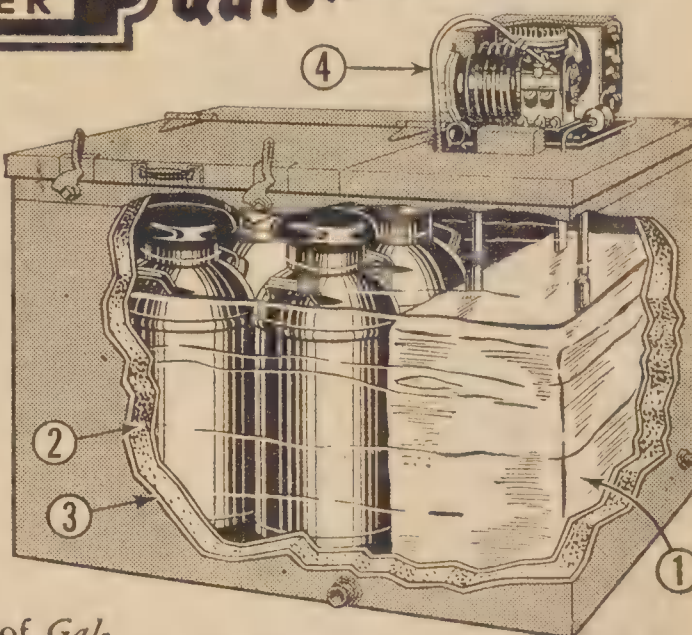
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New State Laws Affecting New York Farmers

THE 173rd session of the New York State Legislature produced outstanding results insofar as farmers are concerned. This report aims to present and discuss briefly major accomplishments.

The New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, composed of eight major state-wide farm groups, presented twenty-three recommendations in a two hour conference with Governor Dewey on December 27. The recommendations were subsequently presented to every member of Senate and Assembly. A large percentage was enacted into law.

10-YEAR TOWN ROAD PROGRAM, which became Chapt. 824 of the laws of 1950, will enable the towns to go a long distance toward providing a year 'round road for all farms worth farming. Fathered by the Temporary Legislative Commission on Agriculture and vigorously sponsored by the Conference Board, this law provides a means whereby the State will share the cost of improving town roads up to a ceiling cost of \$7,000 per mile. In no case will the State pay less than 25% or more than 75% of the ceiling cost. For the towns as a whole the State will pay about 50%. Under the equalization plan the towns with lower valuation per mile of town highway receive a larger portion from the State.

Town boards have to July 1, 1951, to map their towns and indicate the roads to be improved. The town's plan must be approved by the county board of supervisors and eventually by the State Department of Public Works. Roads must be 16 feet wide with 1 foot of gravel or the equivalent, 5-foot shoulders, sloping banks, adequate drainage, and with hedgerows and sharp banks removed. Construction is to be done by the towns or under contract with outside agencies at the discretion of the town. The \$7,000 per mile ceiling is for actual construction—not for machinery—most towns already have the machinery to do the job.

FARM VEHICLES (machinery, etc.) can now legally be moved on public highways with but few restrictions from sunrise to sunset under Chapt. 316, laws of 1950. This law was drafted by a special committee appointed by Governor Dewey last July when farm organizations vigorously protested in behalf of farmers the permit system which was proving a costly nuisance. The law applies to all farm vehicles not in excess of 13 feet in width, except racks for carrying hay, unthreshed grain, and straw which cannot exceed 8 feet in width at the base but may flare out to 10 feet in width at the top. It is anticipated that the Conference Board will seek to amend this provision in 1951; as it is unrealistic. Any farmer knows that if he loaded hay, straw, etc., 8 feet at the bottom and 10 feet at the top, it would all be in the middle of the highway. However, this is a minor point but it is still a weakness in the vehicle and traffic law.

Under the new law, movement of large farm machinery on highways is prohibited between sunset and sunrise. Such vehicles must display on the left front and rear, red flags 24 inches square. Movement till 10 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays is unrestricted. After 10 a.m. on such days trips are limited to two miles. The vehicle and traffic commission is authorized to completely prohibit movement under certain circumstances, such as bottlenecks arising from highway construction and the like.

To protect this privilege farmers should use the shoulders of highways insofar as possible and should extend every possible courtesy to the public. Under no circumstances should children be permitted to move such vehicles along highways, for parents permitting such practices would probably receive

unfavorable consideration by any jury in case of serious accident.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY RABIES—Owners of bovine animals dying of rabies will be paid indemnities not in excess of \$250 for purebreds. Includes beef as well as dairy cattle. Horses, sheep, swine and goats are also eligible for indemnities.

RABIES CONTROL—A new law carries an appropriation of \$60,000 for aid to counties in controlling rabies in wild life. Aid to any one county is limited to \$6,000 and is available only after a program of control has been made by the county and approved by the State. The law is intended to apply to counties where foxes and other animals now have rabies, and to prevent spread to other counties.

STERILITY RESEARCH under a \$50,000 program is now under way in the Agriculture and Veterinary Colleges. \$12,000 was added to the Supplemental Budget to round out the program advocated by the Conference Board.

OLEOMARGARINE became the most heated subject of controversy during the 1950 session. Numerous bills were introduced to remove the color ban. The Conference Board said, "We favor removal of all discriminatory taxes on butter substitutes providing a plan is devised and enforced making it impossible for such substitutes to masquerade in the color and likeness of butter." No such plan was found. All bills were killed. It is still illegal to sell colored oleo in New York State.

GOLDEN NEMATODE of Potato Program is continued. Maximum indemnity per acre is reduced from \$75 to \$60.

TRUCKS hauling fertilizers and soil conditioners no longer need to be registered with the Public Service Commission following enactment of Chapt. 437, laws of 1950.

SUNDAY SALES of vegetables by farmers' markets in all places not over 40,000 in population is now legal. Prior to passage of this act, sales of fruits, flowers, milk and dairy products were legal. Just why vegetables were omitted originally, no one knows.

Announcements in certain parts of the state that the law would be enforced against vegetables in 1950 had sweet corn growers in a dither. The Conference Board took the position that if it is right to market such things as fruits, flowers, milk and dairy prod-

ucts on Sunday, then it is equally right to market vegetables.

JUNIOR LICENSES. Chapt. No. 568 provides that holders of junior operator licenses may not operate a motor vehicle other than to and from school after dark unless accompanied by a duly licensed operator over 18 years of age.

SCHOOL BUSES. Chapt. No. 566 requires that school buses shall have words "School Bus" in black letters on two signs, illuminated at night, on and after July 1, 1951. Lights shall be flashing red.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT'S EXPENSES can be paid by county board of supervisors under Chapt. No. 693.

GRANGE HALLS. Chapt. 448 extends to Grange Halls the definition of place of public assembly for labor law provisions the same exemptions granted churches, state and county fairground buildings, etc. This frees Grange Halls from a lot of costly operations in connection with kitchens, toilets, etc.

OPEN WELLS AND CESSPOOLS, when abandoned, must have suitable protective covering, according to Chapt. No. 397.

OPEN SEASON ON DOE DEER may be declared by conservation commissioner in certain counties where open season has been provided on buck by the Legislature. This applies to central and western parts of state west of eastern boundaries of counties of Broome and Chenango, eastern and northern boundaries of county of Madison, northern boundary of Onondaga and New York Central tracks extending to point where such tracks intersect Oswego County boundary to City of Oswego. To open the season on doe in this area, commissioner must open the season in at least eight counties which need not be contiguous but which may be in two groups of four counties each. The aim of this bill is to reduce deer damage to farm crops, especially fruits.

WOODCHUCKS, STARLINGS, CROWS AND SKUNKS can now be shot under Chapt. 284, laws of 1950, without a license by bonafide employees and immediate members of the employer's family. Employee, to destroy such animals without a license, must have written authorization signed by his employer.

THRUWAY. Chapt. No. 143 creates the New York State Thruway Authority with power to construct, maintain and operate thruway from New York City through Hudson Valley and Mohawk Valley west.

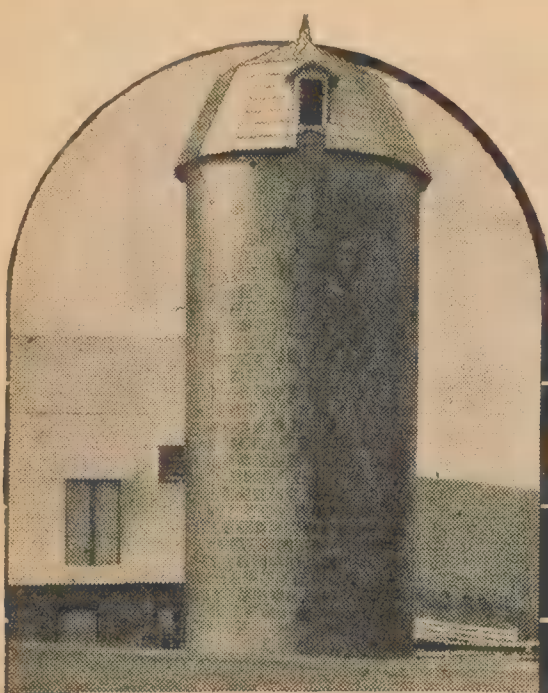
Another bill passed by the Legislature which will have to be passed by another Legislature before it can be voted on by the people would make the State liable for \$500,000,000 bond issue to finance the project. Farm organizations pointed out that such special highway facilities should be paid for by those who use such facilities.

—A.A.—

FOSTER TO RUN NEW YORK STATE FAIR

State Agriculture Commissioner C. Chester Du Mond today named Earl C. Foster as acting director of the New York State Fair. Mr. Foster, who served as the Commissioner's personal representative in producing the 1949 State Fair, will carry on the acting director's responsibilities in addition to his position as Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Markets. The State Fair is a division of that Department.

Simultaneously with the announcement, Commissioner Du Mond said he is accepting the resignation of Bligh A. Dodds as director of the State Fair. Mr. Dodds has been named Executive Secretary of the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission.



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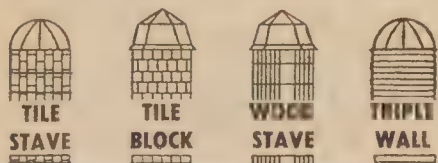
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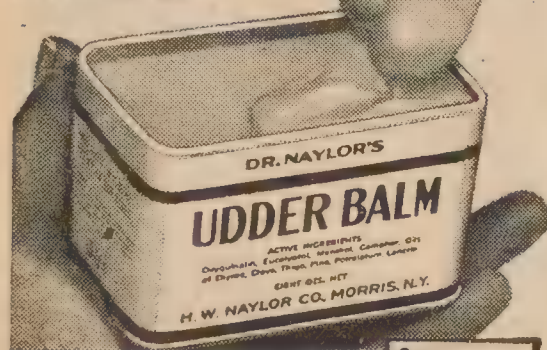
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ODD SMOKEHOUSE



When your field man Mr. Davis called on our farm, we became American Agriculturist members. Mr. Davis was very much interested in our smokehouse which is made of an old chestnut log, so he took the picture of it which I am enclosing. The log is about 3 1/2 feet in diameter and 6 1/2 feet tall. The roof is tin and the entire smoke house is painted red.

—Marie Billings, Stamford, N. Y.

In the Home Garden "Puttering" Pays

By PAUL WORK

THERE is much talk about a late season. Winter has certainly held on, but Bob Sweet had a laboratory section in "Veg. Crops 1," Cornell's general elementary course, in the gardens April 18—about as near average date as you can get. Stanley Warren planted peas in March, too.

Dry Summer

My garden is in a community project, up near the graveyard. It has been plowed but not harrowed so I still have to wait. It is on high ground—high and dry—but last year's experience with a very drouthy summer demonstrated:

1. You can still have a productive garden even though the soil is sandy and the weather does not bring rain.

2. There are several things you can do to alleviate the pangs of drouth even though no water is available.

I should say I had three-quarters of a crop.

Thomas Laxton peas, Swiss chard, beets, radish, sweet corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, muskmelons, bush and pole beans, and volunteer pumpkins did well. There was a 10-inch pumpkin to eat by July 16. Carrots and lettuce and spinach were not so good. Maggots did great damage to broccoli and early cabbage—I'll watch them closer this time—calomel and water at the roots. Warba potatoes were just fair. And gladioli came through in fine shape, making fine flowers and good bulbs.

Fighting Drouth

Two tricks proved helpful in combatting dry soil. A mulch of pine needles from the nearby grove kept weeds down, kept tomatoes clean and probably conserved moisture. Hay or straw serves well, spread between rows before plants begin to spread. It works for any crop but is especially good for the ones that spread over the ground and make cultivation, or even hoeing, difficult or impossible. A mulch keeps fruits clean and reduces damage by slugs and insects. Also, if soil gets muddy, it makes better walking to pick the products! But don't mulch soil too early in the season. It may delay warming up of the soil. Mid-June should be o.k. in most places.

The other trick, when sowing seed in dry weather, is to make the furrow a bit deep. Give it an even bottom with the back of a level-back rake. Then cover only 1/4 to 1/2 inch, and tamp or tramp the row very firmly. This gets the seed closer to moist soil. It's amazing how dry a soil will yield moisture enough to germinate seed. I had good luck, too, putting water in the little furrow after covering the seed. A couple of sprinkling cans full went quite a way, moistening the soil where the seeds are and making a puddling contact between seed and soil. If rain comes and the soil crusts up after-

ward, just break it up before the seedlings come up by tamping gently with the teeth of a rake.

I hear someone say—"Oh yes, that's all right for you to putter and fuss over the garden. I can't give it the time." OK, then, don't do it. But any worthwhile enterprise demands attention to fine points and details—even tending 60 cows. And not many enterprises pay more per hour of the worker's time than the home garden.

Weeds were not very troublesome in 1949. A low-built wheel hoe with blades, a little hoeing and a very little hand work kept them under control. My diary shows but 30 hours' work on the 40x50 foot garden in May, June and July. I'll grant I should have worked more. (I say this just to curb the impulse of my neighbors to write to A.A. "Yes and you should have seen his garden.") But even so, the labor demand of a garden is small, especially if one catches the weeds when they are small.

Other Tricks—Good and Not so Good

We have tried Wando peas for two years and there seems little doubt that they stand heat and drouth better than others. They can be planted up to July 1. A good many gardeners have tried them and report success with them as a mid-summer crop.

Coated seed (sometimes wrongly called pelleted seed) did not do well. Nor do we find much encouragement for its use in home gardening in our reports from others. The idea seems grand but there appear to be a number of unsolved problems, even for commercial planters.

Cornell's bulletin "The Vegetable Garden" has been revised and is on the press. It should be available when you read this. It is Cornell Extension Bulletin No. 696 by Art Pratt, R. W. Leiby and Charles Chupp. It answers a whole lot of questions including bugs and diseases. Write for it to *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A.A. —

KEEP A SHARP HOE

IF YOU HAD the time and interest to examine 100 hoes as they are being used in gardens, I doubt if you would find 10 that are sharp. Yet the difference in the effort required to use a dull hoe compared to one that is sharp is great, and the results you get vary in the same degree.

With a heavy file in reasonably good condition, it takes but a minute to change a dull hoe into a sharp one. Do the filing on the back of the hoe. Then you will find that you can easily cut weeds just below the surface of the ground. Little effort is required and you will not be destroying the roots of the vegetables.

Where to buy the

GEHL EQUIPMENT

featured on page 6

If you live in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland or Delaware—see the man in your neighborhood who sells LE ROY implements!

In these five states, many Le Roy dealers handle Gehl equipment. In these states, only Le Roy dealers are authorized to sell you Gehl equipment.

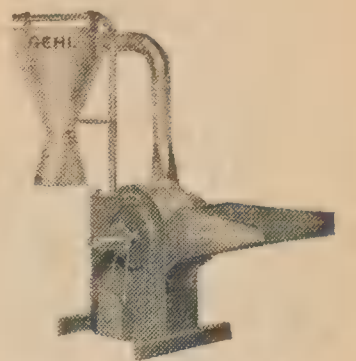
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For full details on Gehl equipment, and name of your nearest dealer, just send a penny postal to Dept. A-5, Le Roy Plow Company, Le Roy, N. Y.

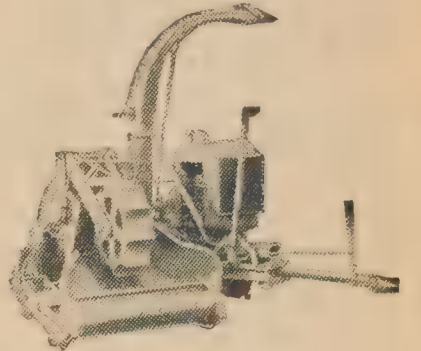
Le Roy Plow Company, Inc.

Le Roy Plows • Cultivators • Pulverizers
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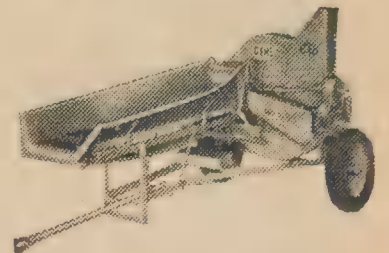
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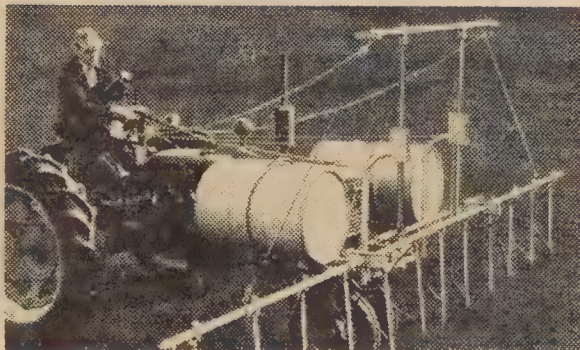


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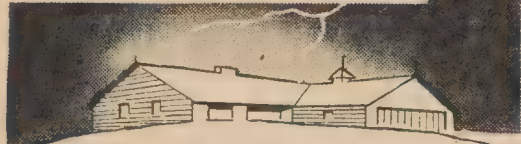
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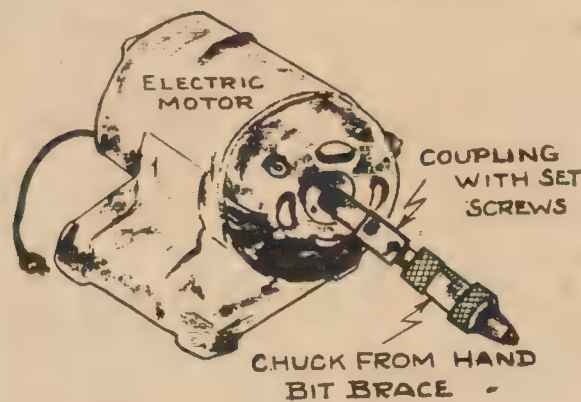
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It works best by holding the motor perpendicular to your work and applying what little pressure is needed according to the work. Some firms make a simple drill stand for mounting a small motor, or the work can be clamped to a sliding table and held against the drill with the motor horizontal.

—I. W. Dickerson

—A.A.—

CHEAP WATER TROUGH

If you have an old wide rim from a tractor wheel, pour a level piece of concrete and press the rim down into it while still fresh, and you will have an excellent water trough. Be sure to reinforce the concrete with woven wire fencing so it will not crack. Any cracks which do happen can be stopped with roofing putty.—I. W. Dickerson.

—A.A.—

IMPROVED OIL CAN

To solve the problem of lubricating out-of-the-way places, I put the spout of the oil can through a cork and stick a small wire in the cork so that it touches the end of the spout. Drops of oil run along the wire which can easily be bent to reach different places.

—I. W. Dickerson

—A.A.—

A Slight Hint

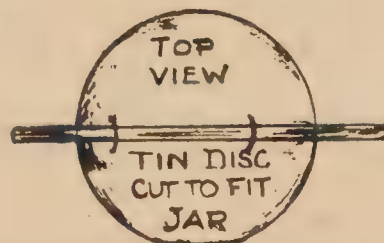
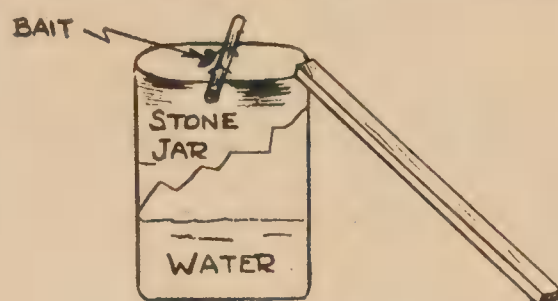
I am a hired man of C. V. Woods of Friendship, N. Y. He owns another place a short distance from where he lives. One day I suggested to him that I haul some manure up to the other place, but he said this was too hard on the rear spreader wheels and that they would wear out soon. The road leading to the other farm is paved and would be rather hard on the wheels, so I sug-

gested to him that I take some old automobile tires and cut the bead from the inside and then slip the old tire on the rear spreader wheels and wire them on to the spokes. In that way the tires would keep the snow off and the wheels wouldn't wear out. This idea has proved to be very worth while for us.—W. W. Kottwitz, R.D. No. 1, Friendship, N. Y.

—A.A.—

MOUSE AND RAT TRAP

Here is my way of making a very satisfactory mouse and rat exterminator which has the advantage of resetting itself after each capture. Take a three or four-gallon stone jar or other container and cut a tin or plywood disc which will fit loosely inside the opening. Fasten this as shown to a straight wire at the middle so it will hang level but will tip whenever any



weight is put on it. Now fasten a bait at the middle so it will not come off when the cover tips. Lean a board up against the jar for the mouse to climb up and you will soon catch all the mice and rats around. It will be better if the mouse cannot quite reach the cover but has to jump a little to get on it. Brine will have to be used in cold weather.—I. W. Dickerson.

—A.A.—

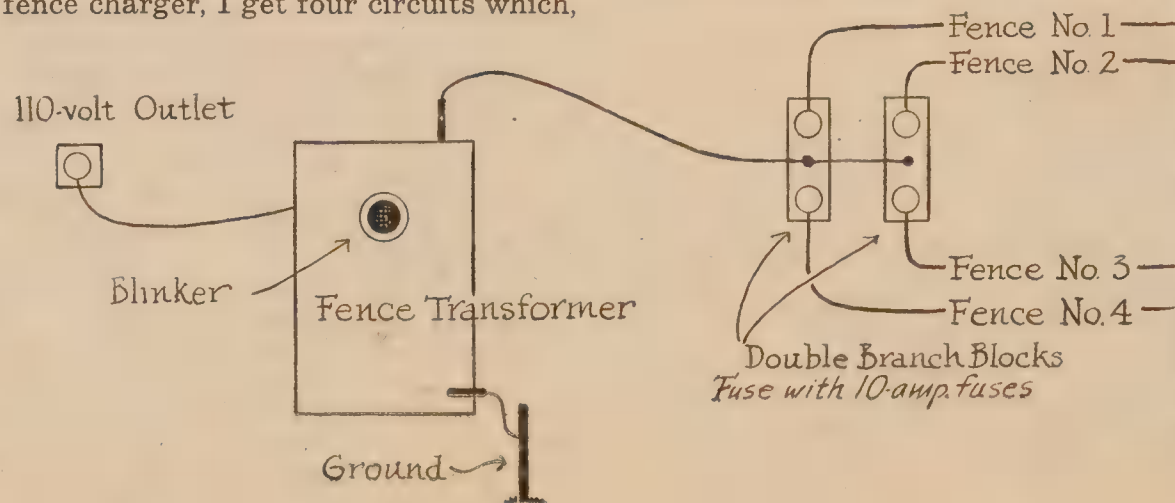
LIVE CORN SHELLER

All the grain our 1,500 December 1st pullets have had has been whole corn. We handled it just three times from the stalk to the birds: once when we shoveled it off the wagon; once when we shoveled it into a bag, and once when we dumped it into the pens. The chickens learned to shell it at the age of six weeks. They have more time and do a better job than we do and besides, it is a lot easier.—Francis J. Townsend, Cazenovia, N. Y.

STEP-SAVING ELECTRIC FENCE

I save myself a lot of steps by using the following arrangement on my electric fence. By the use of an extra few feet of wire I bring all my fence leads to one central point instead of continuing from one pasture to another. By feeding two double branch blocks (ordinarily used in house wiring) with the fence charger, I get four circuits which,

in turn, feed four independent fence lines. Each circuit is fused with a 10 amp fuse. When the blinker stops to signify a short, all I do is unscrew the fuses to find which line the short is on. As soon as the shorted line is unfused the blinker will work on the other three.—Ralph P. Rignall, Wilson, N. Y.



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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



A FORUM FOR Backyard Gardeners

A FRIEND asks how he should trim his forsythia hedge. The time to do it is right after the blossoming season. Don't try to cut a branch here and there, but go right down to the base of the bush, use a pruner heavy enough so that it will cut through a good-sized stem and take out half or more of the oldest bushes. Where soil is fertile, forsythia grows rapidly. If it gets out of hand you can even cut it right to the ground, and in a couple of years it will be as rank as ever.

How Much Plant Food

Occasionally village friends complain about college bulletins and say that information about fertilizer, sprays, etc., gives figures which cannot be applied to a home garden. For fertilizer a good rule is to use 4 or 5 pounds of 5-10-5 fertilizer to each 100 square feet of garden area. One way to handle it is to broadcast half before the garden is plowed, and use the other half in the row. Particularly with some vegetables, it is not a good idea to have the fertilizer touch the seed; therefore, stretch your string to mark the row, make a furrow for the seed and another close to it for the fertilizer. Use about 2 pounds for each 50 foot row.

A bushel of manure for 50 to 75 square feet of garden is equivalent to 20 tons to the acre.

PERENNIALS. Here's a question that is commonly asked by everyone who grows perennials:

"Our perennial bed seems to be running out. The blooms are smaller and we are having trouble in keeping grass under control. Have you any suggestions?"

Most perennial beds get entirely too thick within a few years. It is essential to dig up plants which spread, such as phlox, iris and many others. Divide them and reset a part of each clump. Don't pare off the clump all the way around, because if you do you are leaving the older part rather than growth that is new and vigorous. Usually you can split a clump into 4 parts, re-plant one quarter, and throw the rest away or give them to a friend. Grass is a perennial problem. It takes work to keep the grass from between your clumps of flowers, and if it gets established in the clump the only way to eradicate it is to dig up the clumps, knock the dirt off the roots and separate the roots to the point where you can remove every trace of grass roots.

BORERS. Borers which eat the roots of iris are one of the handicaps of growing that flower. If any subscriber has an easy way of controlling them, we would like to hear about it and will pass it along to readers. The usual way is to keep the planting young by digging up the clumps, removing the roots that have been eaten by borers and re-planting those that are free of borers. Incidentally, if your iris is restricted to the common blue variety, you may want to look over your catalogs and buy a few of the newer ones. With care they should multiply so that you will soon have a variety of blooms.

Lupines

The question whether lupines can be grown from seed was recently asked. A friend relates his experience in saving seeds, putting them in a row in the garden early in the spring and finding that a sufficient number grew so that he had several plants to put into his perennial garden in the fall. 2,4-D. Much has been said about the

wonderful results from use of 2,4-D in controlling weeds. The results are wonderful, but the home gardener needs to use considerable caution. If a sprayer which delivers a fine spray is used, for example, to spray the dandelions in your lawn, you may find serious damage to your shrubs if the wind carries this spray to your ornamentals.

On farm crops the directions are stated so that a rather definite amount of 2,4-D will be applied per acre. You can buy a very small can of any one of several weed killers for home gardens and it will carry directions for use. Here's an idea that you might try on your lawn. Instead of using a hand sprayer, do a bit of figuring and dilute the spray to the point where you can apply it with an old garden sprinkling can, and thus avoid the possibility of drift onto your ornamentals. Don't use the same can for watering your garden!

Water Your Garden!

One of the mistakes often made either with vegetable gardens or flower gardens is to use a hose frequently to sprinkle the garden sparingly. Such procedure does more harm than good.

If plants show signs of lack of moisture, and if you have water available, soak the garden thoroughly once a week. You can always see how deep the water is penetrating by doing a little digging, and unless the water penetrates several inches you get little benefit. One soaking is worth a dozen sprinklings.

Renewing Strawberry Bed

The backyard gardener may have room for a few strawberries, but scarcely enough that he can plant a new bed every year. Doing that takes two plots rather than one, so there is always the temptation to renew the old bed and keep it producing as long as possible.

Under certain conditions this can be done. However, the first requirement is to keep grass out of the strawberry bed, and the second is to go over it drastically as soon as the harvest is completed. Go into the bed with a good sharp hoe and take out at least nine-tenths of the plants. Because the plants will miss the good growing weather in May and June, you might leave twice as many plants as you normally would set out in a new bed. At the same time put on a good application of a commercial fertilizer so that the plants you leave will have food to produce new runners and new plants.

Letters

If you have gardening experiences you would like to share with others or questions you would like to ask, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., will be more than glad to hear from you.

— A. A. —

GIVE TOMATOES ROOM

In growing tomatoes for market or as a canning crop, you get the best yields by allowing about 16 square feet per plant, which will require 2,722 plants per acre.

A good way to do this is to make the rows 5 to 5½ feet apart and set plants from 3 to 3½ feet apart in a row.

— A. A. —

Strawberries rank high, along with citrus fruits and tomatoes, as a good source of vitamin C.

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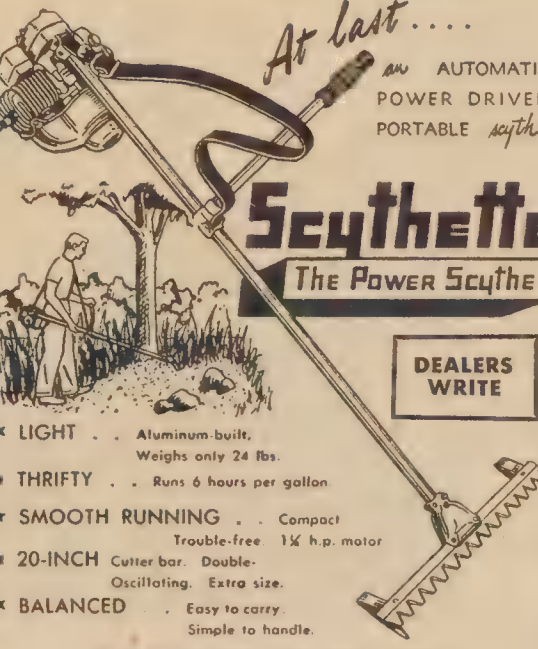
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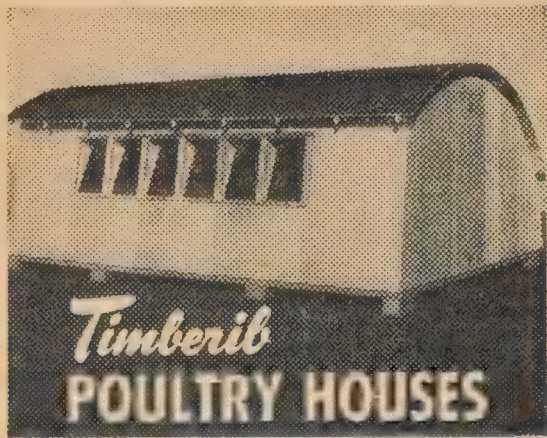
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Mrs. Rhoades' letter will be of utmost interest to poultry raisers. Read her experience: "Dear Sir: I think I must be one of the very first to use Walko Tablets. Some 35 years ago when I started raising chicks I saw Walko Tablets advertised as an aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water. I tried a package for my baby chicks with happiest results. I have depended upon Walko Tablets ever since." Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

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Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your flock before you are aware. Use preventive methods — use Walko Tablets. For over forty years thousands of poultry raisers have depended upon them. You, too, can rely on Walko Tablets as a valuable antiseptic to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated drinking water.

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Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Use them in the drinking water to aid in preventing the spread of disease through contaminated water. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend upon Walko Tablets year after year in raising their baby chicks. You buy Walko Tablets at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you are not entirely satisfied with results. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer cannot supply you. Price 60c, \$1.20, \$2.50 and \$4.00.

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Use Capettes and Make Cockerels Into Capons

By L. E. Weaver

THE MORE I hear about capettes, or caponettes, the more convinced I become that here is something that is really revolutionary. I believe that as soon as the housewives of the country and their families once learn about these chickens, the demand for them will be sufficient to use up all the heavy-breed cockerel chicks that are hatched. Perhaps Leghorn cockerels also may be made into satisfactory capettes, but I haven't had any reports on Leghorns.

When it was first announced by Dr. F. W. Lorenz of the University of California that by implanting a pellet containing the female sex hormone diethylstilbestrol under the skin high up in the neck of a rooster, he soon loses most of his masculine traits and appearance and takes on weight much as a capon does, one of the investigators at Cornell obtained some of the pellets and treated a few tough old roosters. Soon they stopped crowing, combs and wattles lost their bright red color and shriveled down to less than half their normal size. In about 4 weeks the roosters became plumper and heavier because of the fat that they took on rapidly.

We Tried Them

The next step was to test the tenderness of the meat. Co-operators in the College of Home Economics roasted some of the treated roosters, both Leghorns and Barred Rocks, and for each treated bird an untreated one of the same age and variety was also prepared. Then liberal samples from each roasted chicken were placed on numbered plates, and a dozen or more of us tasted each sample and wrote our opinion of its flavor and tenderness, not knowing whether a given sample was from a treated or non-treated male. Then we voted our preferences by number. The results left no doubt about the effectiveness of the pellets. Both the flavor and quality of the meat were noticeably improved.

Since that time it has been found that when young males of 4 to 5 pounds are treated, the effect is just

as pronounced as in those old staggy birds. To all appearances and effect, the cockerels become capons. Their masculinity is overwhelmed by the feminizing influence of the female hormone. They put on fat, but not in big gobs in a few places. It is distributed evenly through the muscle tissues, making them juicy and very tender.

Of course many questions were raised about this idea of producing capons by the use of chemicals. Was it safe for people to eat them? What is it going to cost? Where can you get the pellets? Is the effect permanent?

A lot of tests have been run and most of the answers are ready now. There is no danger to the people who eat the treated chickens, and no ill effects have been reported. However, the pellet should be implanted far enough up on the neck so that any unabsorbed remnant of it will be thrown away with the head. The effect is not lasting. If you don't dress off your capettes when they are ready, they will gradually regain their masculine ways and appearance; and a second treatment does not succeed like the first one. A number of simple, low-cost implanting instruments are now being distributed by poultry supply companies, along with the pellets themselves. The cost is a small item.

Winning Customers

At the State Institute of Agriculture at Morrisville, Mr. McPherson and his poultry students have been working with the hormone pellets. Mr. McPherson gave a brief but enthusiastic report of their experience at the Poultry Exposition staged in Syracuse by the County Farm Bureau. He said that once their customers got a taste of the capettes, they came clamoring for more.

In much the same vein a mid-western dealer has written of the hesitating way in which housewives consented to try capettes. They didn't like their looks. They were different from the roosters that they had been getting. But once, when there were no roosters,

(Continued on Opposite Page)

Pennsylvania Has World's Largest Henhouse



M. Earl Mack and T. Ray Mack, brothers and poultry farmers of West Sunbury, Pa., believed that efficiency goes with size. Confident that their theory was right, they built the world's largest chicken house. The building is 360 feet long, 60 feet wide and four stories high. It holds 22,500 chickens, 7,500 on each of three floors. The fourth floor is used for storage.

To provide adequate light and ventilation, rows of windows run the entire length of the building. Construction was of wood, native oak for framing and yellow pine for siding. Because

the Mack brothers realized the necessity for full protection against the weather and against fire, they chose fire-resistant asphalt roofing for the roof. The roofing color selected was red—the standard color for all roofs on the farm.

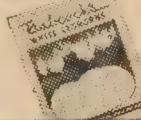
Every step in the routine of caring for the 22,500 chickens in the "egg factory" has been simplified. Watering is automatic. Mechanization enables feeding and egg-collecting to be done in minimum time. The Macks' methods are as smoothly streamlined as their chickens' eggs.

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FOR INDEPENDENCE



TOMORROW

(Continued from Opposite Page)

the women took the capettes. Presto, they suddenly decided that they wanted nothing else, only capettes.

I have not heard much about "chemical caponizing" of old males. Perhaps there are too few of them to bother with. However, capettes have become so well known in some markets that a daily price quotation is made. As you would expect, the price is higher than for untreated cockerels (roasters) of the same age, but slightly lower than that of capons.

Where can the pellets and implanter be obtained? Look in the advertising sections of poultry magazines and farm papers. If you get the pellets and treat some cockerels, be sure to leave a few untreated and then compare them with the treated birds for weight, tenderness and flavor. Remember also that you will have to do some selling before you can cash in on this new and superior type of chicken. We all pass up good bets constantly simply because no one has told us about them. You will have to tell your customers in order to sell them.

Brooding with a Heat Lamp

OF THE 100,000 persons who were keeping chickens in New York state when the census was taken in 1940, 79,000 had fewer than one hundred chickens. A large share of that 79,000, I expect, had back-yard flocks of only one or two dozen hens. No doubt today many of these small-scale poultry keepers buy their pullets all grown and ready to lay. Others purchase started-pullets old enough that they can be grown to maturity without the benefit of a brooder. And there are some who "get a big kick" out of starting a bunch of baby chicks and growing them into pullets for their laying pen.

If I were planning to start any num-

ber of chicks up to 30, I would not bother with any hover or hot water bottle or other substitute device for the mother hen. I would just use an electric heat lamp, being sure that the floor was free of drafts and the room rat-proof even when the window was open for ventilation.

Brooding small lots of chicks with heat lamps was tried out several years ago by quite a few people (four that I recall) and, as far as I know, it proved satisfactory in every instance. I have wondered why the practice has not become more common. Perhaps it is being used and I just don't know about it.

The heat bulb is screwed into a socket on the end of a drop cord and suspended above the chicks at such a level that all the chicks can spread out in a circle, heads pointing out, with a vacant spot about 6 or 8 inches in diameter directly beneath the lamp where the heat is just a little too high for the comfort of the chicks. Raising the lamp widens the area of warmth and comfort and lowers the temperature. Of course that is exactly what is needed as the chicks become older and larger.

I set a limit of 30 chicks under one lamp, but I am assured by one man that he successfully brooded 75 under one lamp. That was probably late enough in the spring so that the room temperature never went very low.

The Poultryman's Question Box

Kindly advise me on what is the right amount of scratch grain to give baby chicks from the start to maturity; also, laying hens. What is the best time of day to give it?

I note that you are now feeding no grain to your chicks until the fifth week. That is about as I would suggest that you do. Perhaps you could even wait another week or two before you start feeding grain.

You may or may not be familiar with the fact that many people regularly start their baby chicks on chick grain as their first feed and continue to feed it for two or three days because it has been shown that in this way it is usually possible to prevent the "pasting up" of the chicks. We at Cornell, however, do not recommend this practice and there are two reasons: One is that we have found that even though some of the chicks became "pasted up," they do not die and eventually cannot be told from the other chicks and, in the second place, we know that starting the chicks on grain retards their growth rate during that period. Therefore, if you are growing broilers, it would be a definite handicap to start the chicks with

grain.

The feeding of chicks is discussed in Cornell bulletin No. 153 beginning at page 20. In brief, it is suggested that the feeding of grain be started at 6 to 8 weeks, and that, until the twelfth week, equal amounts of grain and mash be fed. After that, both grain and mash are kept in feeders at all times and the growing pullets are allowed to make their own choice. Most feed manufacturers have variations of these rules in their feeding instructions and it is best to follow their instructions.

"Methods of Feeding Laying Hens" is an 8-page bulletin from Cornell. Four methods are described in it: (1) the free-choice or "cafeteria" plan; (2) restricted grain plan—litter fed; (3) restricted grain plan—trough fed; (4) all-mash plan.

Poultrymen are obtaining satisfactory results with all of these methods. Numbers 2 and 3 are most commonly used, and the use of pellets has become common with all methods.—L.E.W.

—A.A.—

EGG GRADING SCHOOL

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—A.A.—

MY EXPERIENCE WITH ROADSIDE MARKETING

(Continued from Page 9)

products they sell and who like to meet people can be successful in this type of selling. Cheerfulness under all circumstances is essential and it will pay cash in pocket to listen interestedly to any and every one's troubles but never to mention one's own.

I would like to relate a story which illustrates the importance of cheerfulness and full application of the golden rule. We had a well-to-do customer from some distance who, with her companion, big car and chauffeur, had been coming to our market for several years. One day she asked, "Do you know why we come here to shop with you?" I said, "I presume you must get hungry." "No," she replied, "we come to be entertained and always feel better when we leave."

This does not mean a farmer need employ an orchestra for the amusement of his customers but it does mean that he will find general interest and good humor will pay big dividends.

A good reputation has to be earned; once attained it is priceless. Business is very competitive and success is obtained only by those willing to pay the price. One need hardly figure on getting more out than he puts in. Life is not made that way.

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FOR SALE: Certified Essex Seed Potatoes. 1. They need no spray for blight. 2. Out yielded all varieties in New York Test—1947. 3. Out yielded all varieties in Pennsylvania—1948. 4. Out yielded Cobbiers. 150 cwt. to the acre in the south—1949. 5. Booking now for spring delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

HONEY

HONEY: Delicious old fashioned buckwheat 8 lbs. \$1.25—6-5 lb. pails \$7.20 postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. \$7.20 F.O.B. Write for low quantity prices. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

HAY

STRAW and all grades of hay. Delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R. D. No. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y., Tel. 48282.

MAPLE SYRUP

FANCY Vermont maple syrup \$4.75 F.O.B. Johnson Station. G. Earl Butler, Johnson, Vt.

FOR SALE: pure Vermont maple syrup, excellent flavor, \$5.25 postpaid. Harry Harrington, West Hartford, Vermont.

VERMONT maple syrup \$5.00 per gal., \$2.75 per 1/2 gal., \$1.50 per quart. Sugar 80c. Irving O. Pixley, South Strafford, Vermont.

1950 PURE Vermont maple products. Satisfied customers for 27 consecutive years. Prices sent upon request. T. L. Doane, Bakersfield, Vermont.

PURE Vermont maple syrup grade A \$5.50 gallon, half gallon \$2.95; soft sugar five pound pail \$4.50. Maple Lane Farm, East Ave., Burlington, Vermont.

EMPLOYMENT

PERMANENT position for poultryman experienced or willing to learn. Lansing Vrooman, Selkirk, N. Y.

PERMANENT place for experienced, refined, sober, reliable married man to take full responsibility and care of 2,000 breeders, chick replacements and small hatchery. Must have knowledge of cattle and general farming. Modern equipment, excellent home, located western N. Y. State. Give references, experience, family. Interview expected. F. D. VanGorder, Westons Mills, N. Y.

LONG established, reputable company producing well known, top quality line of molasses for agricultural uses, wants reliable, experienced, energetic salesman to sell company's cattle feeding molasses to farmers. Excellent, permanent future for right man. Give full particulars. Brokerage basis only. Box 514-CM, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

WOMEN to sew our read-cut "Rap-A-Bound." Spare time—easy profitable business. Hollywood Mfg. Co., Dept. 5-5, Hollywood 46, Calif.

EXPERIENCED farmer as second man. Location near Matawan, New Jersey. Separate house, milk and vegetables furnished. Year round employment. Must be sober and industrious. Eighty dollars per month. Send full details of yourself and family. Box 514-TE, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

ARTIFICIAL inseminators wanted. We are now taking applications for employment of approved inseminators. Applications may be obtained from Itchard C. Newman, Supervisor, Indiana Artificial Breeding Association, Box 157, Bloomington, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED by girl experienced in general farm work and animal husbandry. Agricultural School graduate. Katharine Bancroft, Allison Park, Penna.

WANTED by middle aged man, work as gardener or handy man at country hotel or boarding house. Good home preferred to high wages. Herman Gardner, Roxbury, New York.

ADDITIONAL ADS
On Opposite Page

ADDITIONAL ADS From Opposite Page

REAL ESTATE

STROUT'S Farm Catalog Free! Big Golden Anniversary issue, 124 pages, 2830 bargains, 32 states, Coast-to-Coast. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, New York.

FARMS-Hotels, stores, gas stations, tourists homes. Free list. Write C. M. Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y.

DELAWARE: Mild Winters. Low taxes. Homes, farms, businesses. H. L. Wallace, Realty, R.I. Box 81, Seaford, Delaware.

PERMANENT year round pastures are being rapidly developed in South Carolina and land suitable for permanent pastures is still cheap. You can let the cattle gather their own feed and save the cost of labor for harvesting and feeding. Wholesale milk prices 55c per gallon, retail price 24c per quart. If you are interested in good farm lands suitable for year round permanent pastures, see or contact Bradham Realty Co., Realtors. "We specialize in farm lands, small and large tracts." Phone 48, P. O. Box 430, Sumter, South Carolina.

DAIRY farm 57 acres, house, new barn, 20 cattle, good income. Death requires immediate sale. Best offer. Benedict FitzGerald, 278 Main, Greenfield, Mass.

A REAL "Jackpot Bargain"—100 acre farm, 50 fertile tractor land, lots pasture, woods, spring-pond, fruit, 30x40 barn, silo, 2 poultry houses; good 8 room house, electricity, water, (newly insulated) school bus, mail etc. at farm, beautiful shade and views. New tractor and plows, cultivators etc. other farm tools and equipment. Sacrificed to settle estate. Full price—\$3500. Jackson Realty, 201 York Avenue, Towanda, Pa. Free list other bargains.

FOR SALE: Near Troy and Albany, 81 acres, 45 tillable, will be sold stocked-equipped or bare. Two large barns, silo, and many other buildings in top condition. 16 head cattle, team, 225 chickens. Excellent tools and equipment. 6-room house, bath, plenty water. Reasonable offer will be accepted. Selling because I am a widow. Katie Najbauer, East Nassau, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

COLOR FILM. 116, 616, 620, 120, 127, 35mm. Free literature. Sample Roll—25c. More Film, Hemlock, N.Y.

ROLLS developed and printed 6 or 8 exp. 35c. Send for complete price list and mailing bags. Fast Photo Film Service, Little Falls, New York.

FILM developed, 6 or 8 contact prints, 1 enlargement, 30c coin. Prompt service. Standard Photo Service, Box 188, Minneapolis, Minn., Dept. B.

ROLL FILM developed free. Prints 3c; enlargements 4c. Rafso, 57A, Caldwell, New Jersey.

MISCELLANEOUS

LAND BANK Mortgage gives extra safety and extra service. Long time to pay. Low interest. Other advantages all geared to meet farmers' credit needs. Without obligation write for further details to Federal Land Bank, 310 S. State St., Springfield 2, Mass. Serving New England, New York, New Jersey.

LADIES DRESSES \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women, children's. Wool Sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots, Men's work clothing, Shoes. Shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.09, bedspreads \$1.99, towels 35c. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalogue. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street. Dept. AA, West New York, New Jersey.

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging and pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. B-1, 955 Willard Ct., Chicago 22, Illinois.

TRAPPING and deer hunting, a new book. Write Fred A. Johnson, Rochester, Vermont.

WOOLEN yard goods. Samples 10c. Woollen rug strips, 4 pounds mixed \$2.75. Large cotton quilt pieces, florals, 3 pounds mixed, \$1.25. Florence Moody, Farmington, Maine.

DRESSES \$1.25, sunsuits 50c, sizes 1 to 7. A. Gibeault, Vergennes, Vt.

SPRINKLER irrigation the easy way with a Stout "Wheel Move" or "Tractor Move" irrigation system. No carrying—no lifting. Simply roll the sprinkler pipe down the field or pull it with your tractor. Convert your present system. Save time, save labor, save money with a Stout Irrigation System. Write for circular and free planning service. Stout Irrigation, Inc., Eastern Sales Division, 306 E. State Street, Ithaca, New York.

MAKE MORE \$\$, Save more \$\$ with Grange Silo's 4 point profit plan. You reduce feed costs, turn grass into cash, save time and labor, increase milk yield. It's Grange for cost-free maintenance. More for your money. Write for full particulars. No obligation. Grange Silo Co., 1002 Main St., Red Creek, New York.

CHAIR CANE. Selected finefine \$3.00. Fine \$3.25. Medium \$3.75. Common \$4.25 hank. Flat and flat oval reads \$1.75 pound. Postpaid. Gocart Shop, 2 Sears Court, New Bedford, Mass.

WOOL, wanted, also sheepskins, etc. Ship to us for a good price. 45th year in business. Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

QUILTS—12 yards assorted Patch Quilting material and a Lockport, "Land O' Nod" cotton batt 81x96 for \$2.69. Postpaid, send check or money order. A. Dutton, Lewiston, New York.

FRUIT

BUSHEL'S Delicious oranges \$3.25, Temples \$4.00. Not prepaid. James Kinber, Winter Park, Florida.

AUCTIONEERING

WRITE for rates and open dates. Our method of selling covers all sales. Go anywhere. Two auctioneers. L. L. Smith, Charlestown, N. H.



By J. F. ("Doc") ROBERTS

HAVE YOU continued to watch the market go up since the government repudiated price supports for hogs? Under free enterprise and without fear of government meddling, hogs that were bringing around 16 cents are now bringing around 18 cents.

About 5,000,000 hogs are marketed in an average month. This means that over 20 million more dollars have gone back on our farms for hogs alone in the last month, or since hog price supports were turned down.

All other classes of livestock have gone up along with hogs. Whether or not this is because of confidence in hog prices will always be an open question. It does seem fair to say, though, that if beef processors are not afraid any longer of cheap pork prices undermining their beef prices, their confidence makes them active buyers for live cattle even at higher prices. Where confidence replaces fear, we always have improved prices.

Blaming Farmers

In this life there's always a fly ready to jump into the butter. Retail meat prices are jumping up 10 to 20 cents a pound. This is unwarranted and unjustified. Retail dealers' costs for meat have not advanced over 5 cents a pound as a whole. If their operating costs were taken care of by prices of 30 days ago, then there is no excuse for that much advance in meat prices.

Already newspaper reports are blaming higher meat prices on farmers, claiming they are holding back their livestock. This always can be put down as pure propaganda. No farmer has the necessary information to gamble that way, especially at present grain prices. When his livestock is ready for market he must market it. If he doesn't, he is heading for a sure breakup. This has been true so often that the good livestock man has made it a hard and fast rule.

Many people in the livestock industry think that government figures have been so far wrong again on available supply of both hogs and cattle that we are facing shortages instead of surpluses. This could be true except perhaps for a short while later this spring when pigs farrowed last fall come to market in numbers.

Dairy cow and heifer estimates can be very wrong, too. Right now, good dairy heifers are bringing from 20 to 23 cents for meat. In other words, a 1000-pound heifer in good flesh will bring \$200 to \$230 to kill, and many of them are being killed.

Sell Poor Heifers

Normally, I would want to discourage this reduction in heifer numbers, but not now. I think if every dairy farmer would grade out his prospectively poorer producing heifers—yes, grade deeply—he would not only be helping himself but the future price of his dairy cows and the future milk price as well. I also feel that he must act quickly.

I have not seen so many "grass crazy" people this spring as usual. Either this is because prices are so high anyway that it is discouraging to buy animals to put on grass, or else most Northeast farmers have animals enough for their grass. Whichever it is, it is a good sign that the average farmer is not letting these higher prices get him off balance. This is not true except here in the Northeast. The

West, Southwest and Midwest have gone all out for livestock numbers at prices radically higher.

This is another compliment to our steady, sturdy Northeast farmer.

— A. A. —

A Visit With the Editor

(Continued from Page 10)

throw off a monthly pension of \$200 to every person over 40 years of age.

THE CAMPAIGN

Having announced your candidacy and presented your platform, you should immediately open your campaign.

Here are some 'musts':
Never say 'No.'

Agree, always, with the person with whom you are talking—pretend to be for what he is for—against what he is against.

Go with the crowd. You have an historic example of the wisdom of so doing. Pilate said, 'I find no fault in Him.' The crowd said, 'Away with Him, crucify Him.'

By going with the crowd, Pilate kept his office and his head. Had he done otherwise, he might have lost both.

Watch the tin roosters on the political outhouses to see which way the wind is blowing and be ready to shift with the roosters.

Devote your time to ringing doorbells, slapping backs and kissing babies.

THE RESULT

After winning the office (as you will if you follow this blueprint), and as soon as you get your office chair warmed, go out and buy a cemetery lot; arrange to be interred therein; erect a monument thereon with this inscription:

'In Memory Of'—followed by your name, and this epitaph:

'In Life He Lied and Here He Lies.'

That will be a full and fitting biography of your life, your work and your worth.

Do I hear you say the principles and policies I have outlined are unsound and unsafe?

They are. But they are the principles, policies and methods on which the government is being operated today.

If continued, they will wreck the Republic and destroy individual liberty.

TODAY'S ISSUE

The question which confronts us today is: Will we follow the principles and policies enunciated and practiced by the prophets and the statesmen of the past—walk in the paths of the founders of our Republic—or will we follow the New Dealers, Fair Dealers, Double-dealers, down the path to the Welfare State and Socialism?

— A. A. —

BUY BONDS

From May 15 to July 4, U. S. Savings Bonds will be offered in an "Independence Drive."

The symbol of this drive will be the Liberty Bell, and emphasis will be put on the idea of saving for independence. Farmers recognize the soundness of saving for future needs.

— A. A. —

THE SPECIALISTS

To figure taxes, Farmer Gray
Let one son study C. P. A.
Another studied chemistry
For pest control and 2-4-D.
The third, to save repairs so dear,
Became a tractor engineer.
But now, the weary man deplores,
There's none to help him do the chores.
— Cliff Walters — Courtesy of Maine Potato Growers' News.

WANT TO BUY QUALITY PIGS?

We know Swine herds and breeders in New York State. Our Association has both registered and grade herds listed for sale. Write for our new directory of pigs offered for sale.
NEW YORK STATE SWINE ASSOCIATION
Frank L. Wiley, Sec'y-Treas. Victor, N. Y.

JERSEYS AT AUCTION

MAY 27TH

The New York Jersey Cattle Club's

12th Annual Sale at

New Lebanon on U. S. 20 near Pittsfield, Mass., at Stanley Chittenden's Fair Weather Farm. Reminding you: we have a daughter of Lad's Courageous with sr. yr. record over 400 lbs. an 2x. A daughter of Imp. Gold Digger with 578 lbs. mature and an 2x. Actual records like these feature the sale. Several others over 500 pounds. A daughter of Wonderful Moor Colonel and granddaughters of 15 Superior Sires. All blood lines from Brampton to Knolle Jersey Farm.

We're sincere. We've tried to make this our best offering.

GEORGE RICKER,
Sales Manager Groton, Vermont
TOM WHITTAKER
Auctioneer Brandon, Vermont

OSWEGO COUNTY DISPERSAL

THURSDAY, MAY 25

Just South of FULTON, N. Y. on Route 57, the IRVIN TAYLOR herd.

65 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Accredited, blood tested, calfhood vaccinated.

— 50 Milking Cows, (15 Fresh or Close, 35 due during fall)—14 Heifer Calves by 4% Herd Sire selling, beautiful individuals—1 Herd Sire—Blue Ribbon show Bull from 4%, 509 lb. daughter of 796 lb. fat dam.

All home-raised, very milky. Herd founded over 30 years ago.

COME TO THIS SALE BECAUSE CATTLE ARE CHEAPER IN OSWEGO CO. THAN ABOUT ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE STATE.

Complete line of Farm Equipment sells in forenoon.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

You're Invited!

10th ANNIVERSARY Annual Meeting

Aug. 3, 1950

Judd Falls Rd. Ithaca, N. Y.

- Display of outstanding artificially bred animals
- Research exhibit

Plan Now To Attend

N Y A B C
New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative
Inc. Ithaca, N. Y.

Don't Starve Your Livestock

Feed Arenal Mineral Mix—a complete mix for poultry and livestock developed on our own farms for our own use. A quality product at a fair price. Write for Free Literature.

ARENEL FARMS

SHOEMAKERSVILLE 9, PENNSYLVANIA

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

W. F. Colombe, R.D. 1, Peru, N. Y.

Sat., June 3 at 1:00 P. M.

All cattle over 1 year sell. 31 Cows; 10 Brod Heifers, 5 Yearlings, 1 Bull. The majority of cows and bred heifers due this fall. Herd rich in Penshurst Red Star breeding. Majority vaccinated. Herd Blood Tested within 30 days. Real values are assured. For Catalog Write Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION



Bill Gates and The Schooner "Belle Queen"

By JOHN R. SPEARS

SYNOPSIS: Young Billy Gates wanted to be a sailor. Instead of studying lessons he built boats without proper tools or suitable lumber. But they attracted Captain Lanphere's attention and Billy was given a job on a Great Lakes freighter.

On a dark night a collision with another freighter seems inevitable.

PART II

THE huge black hulk of a steamer came out of the mist not three lengths away, towering above the little schooner like the shadow of death. The second mate had made a mistake, and the Belle Queen was lying helpless in her path. If the steamer had been blowing her whistle, no one on the schooner had heard it before she was seen; but now its hoarse roar only added to the terrors of the disaster as she bore down on the unfortunate craft which she was plainly bound to strike on the starboard quarter.

At the first hail Captain Lanphere came on deck. He saw the situation at once, and shouted:

"Forward, men, for your lives!" Every man but Bill clambered over the lumber in a wild scramble for safety. As for the boy, he had been told to put the wheel hard-a-port, and hard-a-port it must go.

As he worked at the spokes, there was a shout and a commotion on the deck of the steamer that was answered by the yells of the schooner's crew, and then with an awful crash the steamer struck the schooner. Bill was thrown across the deck by the whirling of the wheel.

For a moment the schooner heeled to port until her rail was out of sight. The deck-load of lumber slid off into the water, carrying all the men with it. The schooner, eased of the pressure of the helm and this weight, forged ahead, and the steamer swept past, and was lost to sight in the thickening fog.

It was all over in a minute, but when Bill had picked himself up from the deck there was not a glimmer of the steamship or the deck-load of lumber to be seen, though the shouts of the schooner's crew clinging to the floating planks could be heard plainly.

The first thought of the boy was of the effect of the collision on the schooner, and he ran to the broken rail to starboard, and gazed over the side. It was so dark that he could see little, yet it seemed to him that she had received no more than a glancing blow, from the bluff of the steamer's bow. It had "made basket-work," to use the sailor phrase, of the schooner's counter, but so far as he could see there was no very large hole that reached down under water. She was sure, in any event, to be a long time filling.

As this came to the boy's mind, he remembered that she was laden with pine lumber, and could not sink even if full of water. The idea that this thought suggested set his brain on fire.

He would stay by the schooner, and sail her into Buffalo single-handed.

He turned hastily to look off astern. He could see the steamer lights faintly. She was coming slowly back, and put

out boats to pick up the men. She would come to the Belle Queen and take him off, and leave the schooner to be wrecked on the shore.

He thought he could save her, and in his stolid way, without thought of danger; he made up his mind to try.

The booms were flying to and fro across the deck, and the wheel was whirling, for the schooner was almost up in the wind. No matter. He must get away forward, and flatten aft the jib—get it to windward if possible.

It was a hard pull, but the boy worked with a will and succeeded. The flat-bottomed little vessel moved like a top to the impulse of the wind.

Now aft to the wheel, and take a look at the compass.

"Whoop!" said Bill, now greatly excited. She would lay her course already, for the wind was still canting to the southward. Away forward again, and let the jibs down to leeward!

By the time it was done, and the boy was aft at the wheel again, the fore and the mainsails were drawing, and the Belle Queen, lightened of her deck-load, leaped to the impulse of the wind, and headed once more for Buffalo.

Bill turned to look astern. He thought it was lucky he was not taken off by the steamer, but after a little the excitement wore off. Then he began to realize where he was, and what was before him.

Turning his head once more he gazed into the night, where he had last seen the steamer's lights. They had disappeared. He began to feel depressed.

Turning forward, a dash of icy spray carried on a gust of wind caught him full in the face. He cowered under the blow.

Then he thought of the wound in the counter. Securing the wheel, he crept to the rail and peered over the side of the schooner. As he did so, her stern rolled low in the trough of the sea, and the open seams sank out of sight under water. The schooner was surely filling, he thought.

The wind was increasing slowly. Strained by the collision, the vessel might be torn to pieces by the violence of the gale. He might not be able to keep her to her course, and she would then drive ashore where he would have no hope.

He was alone on a wreck; he had thrown away his chance of rescue, now he must face the probability of an awful death.

Bill was only a boy. He had been half-wild in his ambitious enthusiasm, but now the reaction had come.

There were other ills, too, for him to face than the fear of death. He had gone to the wheel at eight o'clock feeling fresh enough, but now he was tired from work and excitement. The weather had grown colder. Snow was driving along on the wings of the gale where mist had been flying before, and the flakes struck his face sharply. He was wet to the skin, and his outer garments soon were glazed with ice.

For ten long hours, should the schooner float so long, he must stand at that wheel before even daylight would come to cheer him.

How those hours passed he has never been able to tell. But daylight did come at last. It found him almost dead with exhaustion and cold, but still standing at the wheel.

Somehow the light revived him, and he realized that he was terribly hungry. Securing the wheel, he dashed into the galley. There lay a big piece of boiled beef and a loaf of bread, with the teapot still standing where it had been left by the cook. Catching up these he ran on deck again, and placing them on the top of the cabin, helped himself to his food and drink with one hand while he steered with the other.

Nothing revives a tired boy like a hasty meal. Bill was soon gazing about more hopefully. He noticed then that the wind was aft on the quarter, so he secured the wheel and ran forward to ease off the sheets.

This made the schooner jump. Bill could see that she had taken in much water, but she was still able to make good speed, with that wind to drive her.

This set him to speculating as to the whereabouts of the schooner. She might even be abreast of Long Point, he thought. No land was visible, but he was sure she had had a fine run, and he had held her on her course. If he were so far along as that, the big elevators of Buffalo would loom up through the snow before dark.

This was a cheering thought. It served to help him pass the greater part of the day.

During the afternoon the wind increased, but the vessel did not gain in speed. This made him anxious about the safety of the masts. But there was nothing for him to do but hold on as he was, and look and pray for a sight of the Buffalo elevators.

But the night drew on, and no elevators appeared. The weather was so thick that he could not see the land if it had been in sight, and he could not tell where he was. He was likely to run ashore at any time.

He became more depressed than ever. He was almost exhausted for want of rest and sleep. Could he stand at the wheel another night?

He thought not. But he could and he would stand there till he dropped. Remembering the old days when everybody had thought him a fool, he resolved that if ever the vessel was seen by any one again, he would be found by the wheel, dead or alive.

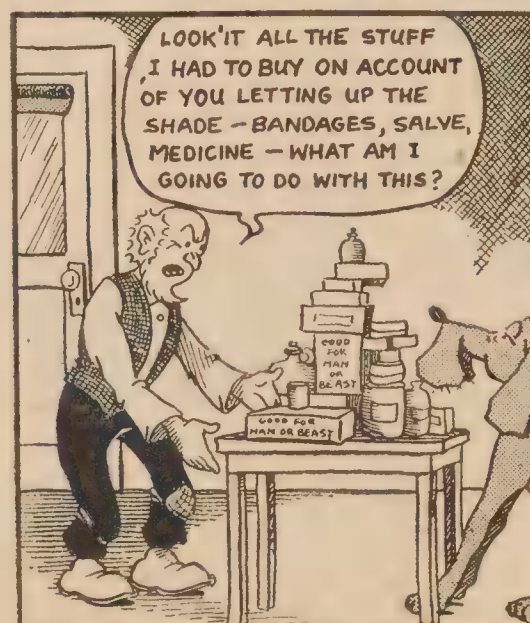
Then night fell, and once more he found himself facing the gloom that had filled him with terror the night before. He nerved himself as best he could to stand to his post; but his thoughts wandered and somehow he began to feel as if he were suffering less from the pains that had racked him during the day. He was even becoming easy in mind and body. His thoughts seemed to carry him in reality to the place to which they wandered.

But just as he began to feel delighted with this, he realized that these feelings were due to the influence of a sleep that could end only in death. By a mighty effort he would rouse himself, only to doze away again a few minutes later.

Men on shipboard sometimes fall asleep standing, and in the face of danger. The lad was doing worse than that, for he was suffering from the cold

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM AND SPUD



Pincher Wastes Nothing



THEY GOT WATER!

(Continued from Page 1)

At the dinner table (the drillers board with the family when they are on the job, which usually lasts two to three weeks) Mr. Young showed them some catalogs he had gotten at the village store. There was one of the 50 gallon tank for water storage under pressure, another of the jet pump which pushes water down into a well in order to help lift the water up from the well, and still another with pictures of the hot water unit, etc.

Mrs. Young had dreamed about all these things. The water outfit and the well would cost \$2,000. Mrs. Young had said, "I know that I am 67, but if I can have just one year on this farm with all the water I want and not be obliged to measure it by the cupful (and stint at that) then I'll rest in peace the rest of my days."

One of the drillers said (he wasn't cheerful about it either), "It does not look as if we would find water even at 200 feet, but my boss told me confidentially that if we do not find water at 200 feet, where you say we must stop, then to drill a day and a half more, going to 225 feet—the last 25 feet on the house because of the pluck you folks have shown!"

"Pluck, sand, courage or anything else," answered Mrs. Young, "I haven't any of these things left. An old farm couple ready to die, and putting \$1,200 into a hole in the ground!"

As the group ate, the drilling machine which had been put into operation just as the dinner call was sounded kept pounding away. During the mid-day meal the drill went down through another foot of ledge rock.

Suddenly there was a different sound to the drilling operation outside the kitchen window! The drill had dropped through the ledge rock, evidently into a split in the eternal rock foundation. An old and experienced driller sensed what that might mean. He leaped from the table and his overturned chair went smashing on the floor. There was no excusing himself and he left the kitchen door wide open when he raced through. The Youngs followed.

One hundred seventy-one feet! A rift or crevice in the ledge. Water! They couldn't pump it dry. Up 101 feet from the bottom of the drilled well the underground water (which doubtless comes from the mountains many miles away) flows at 30 gallons a minute!

With an electric jet pump installed, they are unable to lower the water an inch even at the 30-gallon flow. More water than turkeys can drink, water for a bathroom, a tank of hot water—water for everything!

Water for everything except the lawn! The driller explained that because this underground water comes from such a distance down in the earth, it will be ice cold even in the hottest summer weather, and to sprinkle it directly on a lawn parching under a hot August sun would wilt the grass with much the same effect as an early frost.

Mr. Young confesses now that he was of a mind to order the work to cease at 170 feet. Says he needed a new tractor like all outdoors, and it didn't make him happy to see its purchase price poured down a hole in the ledge. Mrs. Young merely smiles in an indulgent sort of way and says now she guesses she'll "wash her hands of everything!"

The century-old farm now surely has the water to do it!

— A.A. —

BILL GATES AND THE "BELLE QUEEN"

(Continued from Opposite Page)

as well as from exhaustion. How many times he slept and roused himself he does not know; but at last he dreamed, as it seemed to him, that the rest of the crew of the Belle Queen

were once more on board, that they had just tacked the schooner and were heading away for Buffalo, and that a big steamer was bearing down on them as the one had done the night before, except that now her lights were flashing up in brilliant red flames at intervals, only to die out and disappear at times.

There she was, on the weather bow, drawing nearer with every swell, while he stood unable to turn the wheel or do anything to avoid the impending collision. The Captain and the mates yelled at him to put down the wheel, but though he strained every muscle not a turn could he make. Then, with a blow that knocked him across the deck, the steamer struck the schooner, and Bill awoke.

He was certainly lying on the deck, but not as the result of a collision. He

had fallen from sheer exhaustion. With his teeth chattering with terror—for he realized the peril in which he was placed by fatigue, and his inability to longer resist its influence—he scrambled to his feet. The vessel had broached to when he fell, and with a hasty motion he put up the wheel. She fell off at once, and the next moment Bill had forgotten alike his danger and his fatigue.

One more feature of the dream was real. Not only had he been knocked down, but there was the flashing red light fair on the starboard bow. Quickly turning his head further to the right, a fixed white light was plainly seen through the night, while the lights of a tug headed for the schooner were visible below the big white light.

Before him was Buffalo harbor and safety and rest.

He had saved the Belle Queen. And now the lad who had been called the most stupid boy in Sheridan was received when he went ashore as a hero. In great danger he had shown remarkable presence of mind, and under the most trying circumstances had exhibited unusual seamanship, bravery and skill. His conduct was commented upon and lauded in the newspapers, and everybody, both strangers and his own townsmen alike, echoed his praises.

Bill had found his vocation in life. He was a born seaman, and stupid though he had seemed in his youth, his early and his riper manhood showed that the dormant intellect of the boy only needed favoring conditions in order to develop qualities that would command both admiration and respect.

The End.



"IT'S NEW, TOO!"

"This farm's changed. Tractors roll where horses used to poke along. Machines are handling the heavy work. This telephone's new to me, too. It's a fine farm tool."

The number of rural Bell telephones has more than doubled in ten years and more are going in all the time.

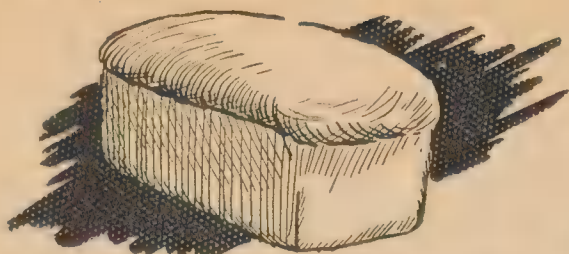
Service has improved, too. It's clearer, faster, and more dependable.

Nine out of ten Bell telephones in rural areas are the newer lift-the-receiver type. The number of parties on party lines is being reduced, and nine out of ten have improved ringing, so that each party hears fewer rings. These advances are being extended as fast as possible.

Each day is a big and busy day of further growth and new development for the rural telephone.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM





Prizes Galore for



From RUSSELL-MILLER MILLING CO., Minneapolis, Minn.
To each of the ten high State winners: One 50-lb. sack of Occident Family Flour.
To each of the 53 Pomona winners: One 10 lb. sack of Occident Family Flour.



From R. B. DAVIS CO., Hoboken, New Jersey
To each of the ten high State winners: One 24-ounce can Davis Baking Powder; 1 lb. can Cocomalt; 1 Davis Cook Book; 1 set Davis Quick Mix Baking Charts.
To each of the 53 Pomona winners: One 12-Ounce can Davis Baking Powder; 1 Davis Cook Book; 1 set of Davis Quick Mix Baking Charts.

From AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO., New York, N. Y.
To each of the ten high State winners: A Domino Picnic Basket containing 11 different packages of Domino Pure Cane Sugar.
To each of the 53 Pomona winners: Two jars of the New Domino Sugar and Cinnamon.



A GOOD LOAF of homemade bread has always been worth a lot, but, come next October when New York State Grangers meet in Elmira, N. Y., for their annual session and the wind-up of the big statewide Grange-American Agriculturist Bread Baking Contest, a prize loaf of bread is going to be worth hundreds of dollars to its maker!

For the past fifteen years, the New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist* have been joining hands in conducting annual baking contests. Each year thousands of Grangers take part in the local and county contests, and the excitement runs high when it comes time to pick the State champion and runners-up. Valuable prizes are always at stake—but this year's prize list tops them all!

SIX GRAND PRIZES

Instead of one grand prize this year, there will be SIX GRAND PRIZES—one for each of the contestants who place among the first six in the final state contest. The following *American Agriculturist* advertisers are donating the grand prizes:

- De Laval Separator Co., New York, N. Y.
- International Harvester Co., Chicago, Illinois.
- Kalamazoo Stove and Furnace Co., Kalamazoo, Michigan.
- Knox Stove Works, Inc., Knoxville, Tennessee.
- Speed Queen Corporation, Ripon, Wisconsin.

The No. 1 State Bread Contest winner will have her choice of one of the six grand prizes. The No. 2 winner will have her choice of one of the remaining five grand prizes, and so on in rotation for the rest of the six high winners. In order to facilitate delivery of the grand prizes to the six high winners, each county winner will be sent a blank on which to list her preferences two weeks before the state contest.

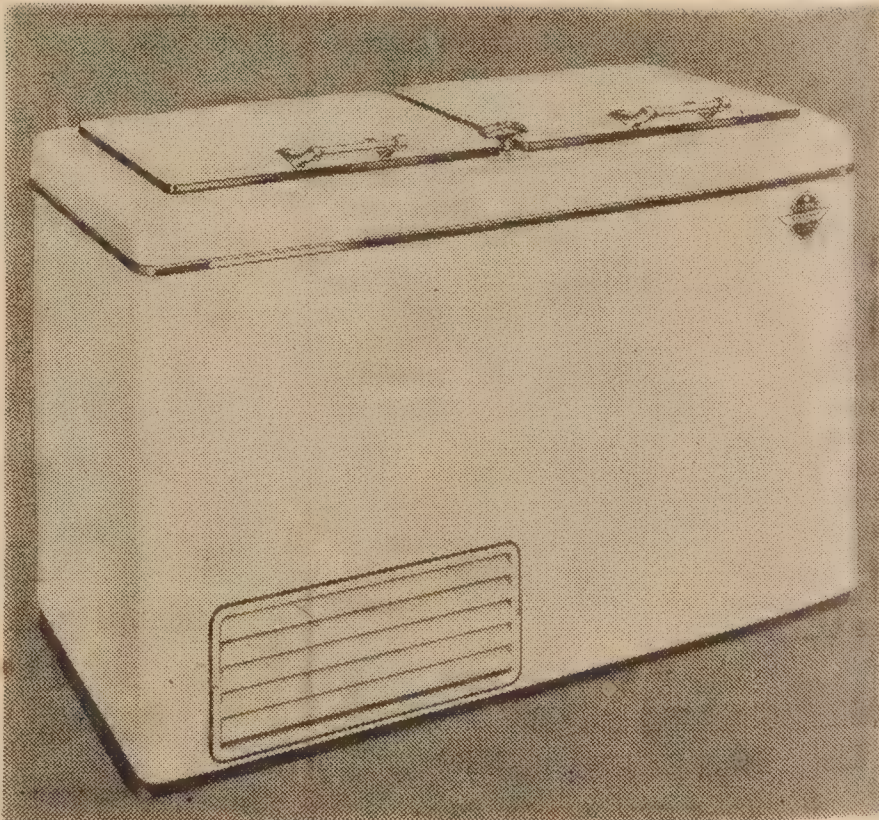
CASH PRIZES

Over \$250 in cash will be awarded to State Contest winners by the New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist*. The Grange awards will be

From KNOX STOVE WORKS, Inc., Knoxville, Tennessee
To one of the six high State winners: A New Mealmaster Combination Oil-Electric or Coal-Electric Range.



From DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., New York, N. Y.
To one of the six high State winners: A 17 cu. ft. Model F-120 De Laval Speedway Food Freezer.



Mrs. Irene Lavery, Geneseo, N. Y., chairman of the State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee.

in the form of a \$3.00 entry prize to each of the 53 county winners entering the final State contest, making a total of \$159 in entry prizes.

American Agriculturist cash prizes to state winners add up to \$100 and will be divided as follows:

First	\$25.00
Second	20.00
Third	15.00
Fourth	10.00
Fifth	5.00
Sixth	3.00
Seventh	2.00
Eighth to 27th, \$1 each	20.00

STATE AND POMONA PRIZES

The TEN HIGH State winners and the 53 COUNTY WINNERS will each receive valuable merchandise prizes from the following *American Agriculturist* advertisers:

- American Sugar Refining Co., New York, N. Y.
- Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Mills Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
- R. B. Davis Co., Hoboken, New Jersey.
- General Foods Sales Co., Certo Division, New York, N. Y.
- Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Pomona prizes have already been shipped to

Grange Bread Contest!

the chairmen of the Pomona Grange Service and Hospitality Committees for distribution to the 53 county winners.

Heading up the contest for the State Grange is Mrs. Irene Lavery of Geneseo, N. Y., chairman of the State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee. When we told her about the prizes that *American Agriculturist* advertisers are giving to Grange Bread testers this year, she wrote us:



MRS. GRACE WATKINS HOCKETT
American Agriculturist
Home Editor

"You certainly have worked for and obtained wonderful prizes for our contest. We are getting fine reports of bread contests from the different counties. I think you are doing a grand job. Many thanks."

Other Grangers who are helping in the mammoth job of running this state-wide contest are Mrs. Herbert Thomsen of Poughkeepsie and Mrs. Ola Scudder of Fleischmanns (both members of the State Committee); the 53 chairmen of Pomona Service and Hospitality committees, and the chairmen of nearly 1,000 Subordinate Granges.

On the *American Agriculturist* side of the picture, contest details are handled by Assistant Editor Mabel Hebel and Home Editor Grace Hockett. Ten thousand score cards, containing standards for scoring yeast bread and the contest rules, were printed and distributed by *American Agriculturist* last February, when the



MRS. MABEL HEBEL
Assistant Editor
American Agriculturist

bread contest got off to a fast start. Most of the Subordinate Grange contests have already taken place, and county contests are now under way. The names of all county winners will be published in *American Agriculturist* as soon as Pomona chairmen's reports are received.

As we go to press, word comes from Mrs. William Schulenberg, Dutchess County chairman, that their county winner is Mrs. Florence McEnroe of Amenia. Twenty subordinate grange winners competed in the Dutchess County contest. Mrs. McEnroe is the first county winner to be reported to contest headquarters.

Every one of the 140,000 Grangers in New York State is eligible to take part in the contest, with the exception of those who are professional bakers. Many Grange brothers have tried their skill and luck in past contests, and have even won a county contest or two—but the weaker sex always comes out on top in the final state contest!



From COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, Inc.,
Mills Division, Buffalo, N. Y.
To each of the ten high State winners: 1-5 lb. sack G.L.F. Pancake Mix; 1-2 lb. sack of G.L.F. Cake Flour; 1-5 lb. sack of G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour; 1-5 lb. sack of G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour.
To each of the 53 Pomona winners: 1-5 lb. sack of G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour; 1-5 lb. sack of G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour.

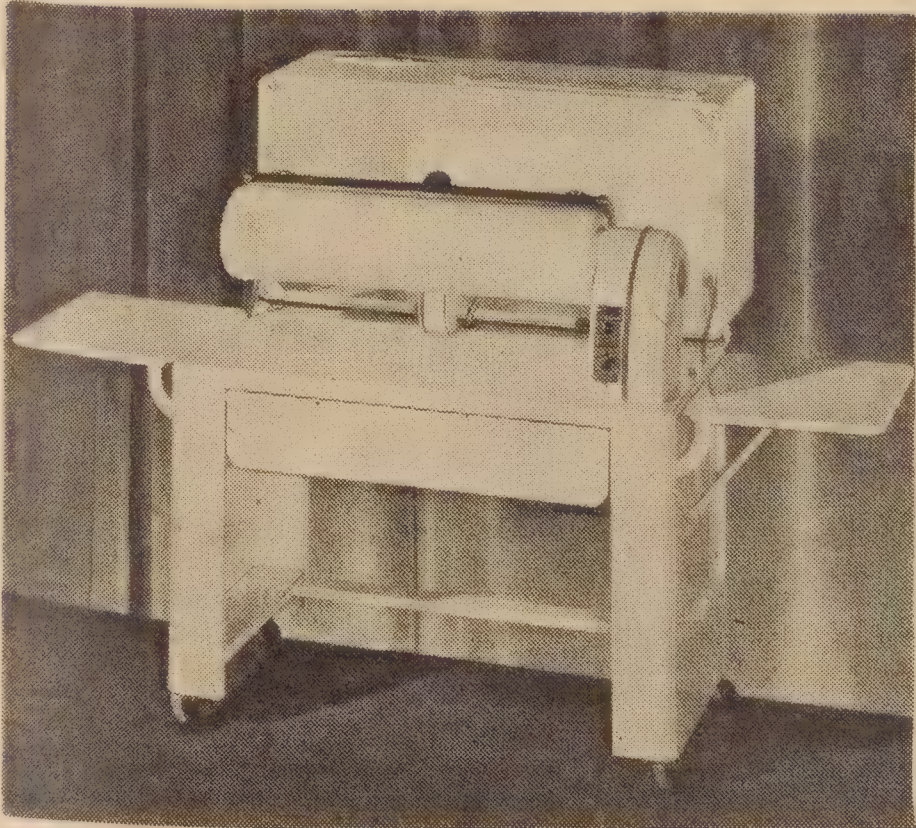


From INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.,
Chicago, Illinois
To one of the six high State winners: Model U-95 International Harvester "femineered" Refrigerator.

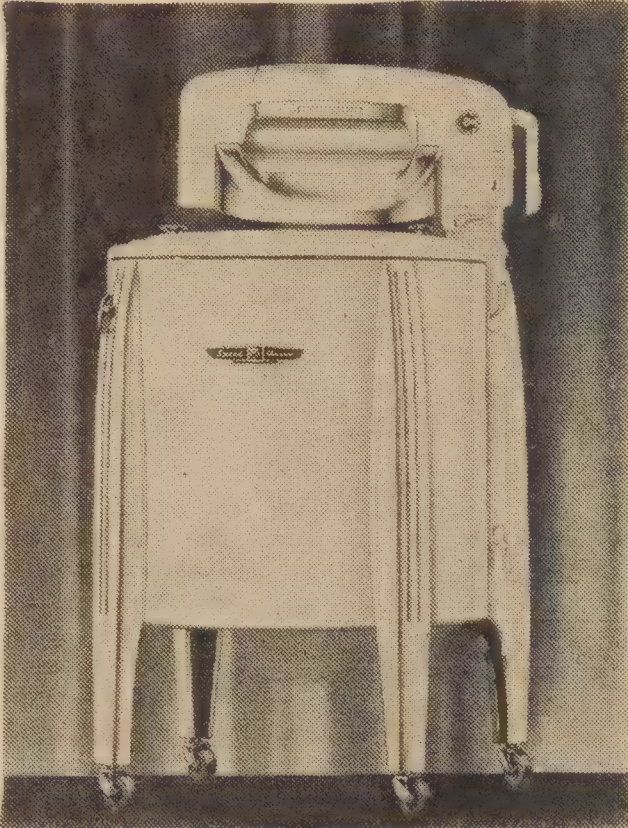


From GENERAL FOODS SALES CO.,
Certo Division, New York, N. Y.
To each of the ten high State winners: \$2.00 in cash.

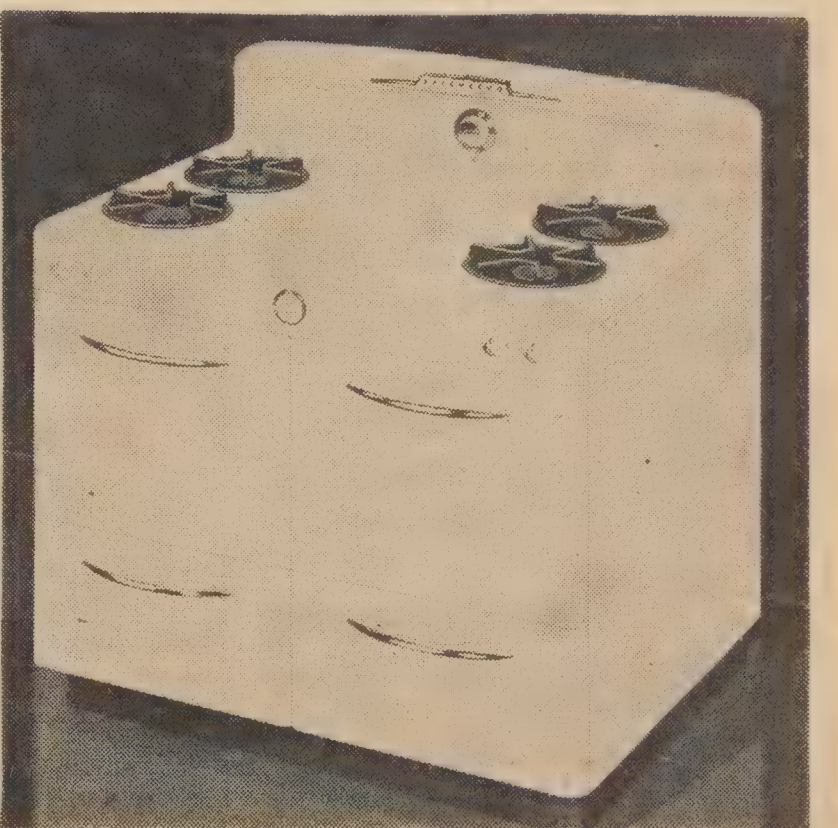
From SPEED QUEEN CORPORATION,
Ripon, Wisconsin
To one of six high State winners: a Deluxe Console Speed Queen Ironer.



From SPEED QUEEN CORPORATION,
Ripon, Wisconsin
To one of the six high State winners: A Heavy Duty Speed Queen Washer.



From KALAMAZOO STOVE AND FURNACE CO.,
Kalamazoo, Michigan
To one of the six high State winners: A new 1950 Kalamazoo Gas Range Model DL-144.



For Smooth, Rich,
Creamy
Chocolate Pie...



Only **ONE** Sugar
is **Domino**
Pure!



Domino

PURE means:

1. Energy
2. Sweetness
3. Full Flavor
4. Purity
5. 100% Cane

Domino
Pure
Cane Sugar
Extra Fine
Granulated

AMERICA'S
LARGEST SELLING SUGAR

A PRIZE LOAF



EVERY TIME

with

**G.L.F. Quality
PATENT FLOUR**

A top grade bread flour milled to G.L.F. specifications from high protein hard wheats. For bread and other types of baked goods leavened with yeast. For real good bread you can't beat G.L.F.

Quality Patent Flour which is milled especially for home baking.

Available at your local

**G.L.F. SERVICE
AGENCY**



Buy Savings Bonds
REGULARLY



Today in
**Aunt
Janet's
Garden**

We Clean the Pool

YESTERDAY my schoolboy helpers and I grabbed the opportunity presented by the first warm day and cleaned out the pool. The job had been done only partially from time to time and roots of water plants had run rampant in the muck at the bottom.

After removing the goldfish we dipped and toted the little water left there after this winter of light precipitation in our area. Then we had to use spade and shovel to break up roots of cat-tails and yellow flag. We lifted out the crocks which originally had held the red and pink waterlilies. These are being replaced by 1-inch pine board boxes, about 18x18x10 inches in size; these are filled with good rich soil, the divided plants put into them, and 1 inch of sand put over the top of the soil to prevent muddying the water. The rhizomes are set with the growing point level with the top of the soil.

We left some mud at the bottom of the pool in deference to the one frog that had wintered over there but still was not ready to come out for the summer. This mud is what the lilies like, and if they overrun their boxes they will go back to their former rampant condition even though they are small growing varieties. I took myself in hand and finally got rid of the sweet white lily that had taken over the pool to the detriment of the smaller and weaker—and choicer—varieties. Since this is a small pool, it is better to restrain growth somewhat. However, the pool does meet the condition that roots are below the average ice depth in winter, yet not over 3 feet deep.

Needless to say, we all came away from that job well besmirched. There's nothing like swamp ooze for that!

Now I'm afraid of what I see out in the chrysanthemum border. Our mild winter, topped off by a wintry March, wasn't to their liking. Here's hoping that more warm days will bring up enough shoots to give me a few varieties at least.

— A.A. —

TRY RHUBARB IN JAM

STRAWBERRY AND RHUBARB JAM

1 quart rhubarb 1 quart strawberries
1 1/2 quarts sugar

Cut unpeeled rhubarb in 1/2-inch pieces. Mix strawberries, rhubarb and sugar and cook mixture slowly until it is thick and clear. Cook rapidly to preserve the bright natural color and natural flavor. When the mixture begins to thicken, stir and watch carefully to avoid burning. When the sirup "sheets off" the spoon, lift kettle from heat and let stand a few minutes so mixture may stiffen slightly, thus helping to prevent floating fruit. Pour into clean hot jars and seal. Yields 6 to 8 6-ounce jars.

GOOSEBERRY AND RHUBARB JAM

1 navel orange (1/2 cup juice, 1/2 cup peel) 2 cups unpeeled rhubarb, cut in 1/2 inch pieces
1 cup water 3 cups gooseberries, chopped

Squeeze juice from orange. Remove white membrane from inside of peel, then cut peel in thin strips about one inch long. Add water to peel; cook slowly in small covered pan until tender, about 30 minutes. Combine cooked peel, liquid, rhubarb, gooseberries and sugar. Boil mixture rapidly, stirring frequently until it is thick, about 15 minutes. Add orange juice; continue cooking until mixture is again thick, about 3 minutes. Pour the jam into clean hot glasses and seal. Yields 4 to 5 6-ounce glasses.

A rhubarb product, whose possibili-

ties are too often overlooked, is juice. This may be made even from rhubarb which is too coarse to use for sauce. For large quantities of fruit punch, I have used rhubarb juice for part of the acid—quite an idea especially when lemons are high. However, much tasting is necessary in order to keep the rhubarb in its place!—G.W.H.

— A.A. —

GREEN ONION SOUP

In the early days of spring there is nothing better for supper than a bowl of steaming hot green onion soup. It is the first of the garden and really hits the spot.

Chop 3 cups of tender green young onions, using part of the tops. Cover them with 6 cups of water, add 3 slices bacon diced, 1/2 teaspoon salt and 1/4 teaspoon black pepper. Simmer gently until onions are tender. Then thicken with 1 tablespoon flour, rubbed or blended to a smooth consistency with 1 tablespoon butter. Serve hot.—B. C.

— A.A. —

CUT NYLON CROSSWISE

When you're getting ready to sew on nylon, place the pattern pieces on the material so seams fall crosswise of the material. This practice will do a good deal to give successful results because seams that run lengthwise (warp-wise) on nylon show the greatest tendency to pucker. Other recommended ways of cutting nylon are to do it so seams fall on the bias, on a curve, or at any

APPLE TREES

By Elaine V. Emans

We who are glad of apple trees
Are legion, Lord: robins and bees,
And every lad when he discovers
He can climb them; apple-lovers
From orchard men to those who cook;
And all who swear there is a look
And feel of peace that clings about
A place where apple trees take root.

— A.A. —

NEW KITCHEN CABINET

A very useful kitchen cabinet, for use as a mixing center, has been designed by Mrs. Mary K. Heiner of the New York State College of Home Economics. The upper shelves are shallow, the depth of one container, thus eliminating the usual reaching behind to get supplies. The lower section is equally well planned to make the whole job of mixing as easy as possible.

If you are interested in making this mixing cabinet, working drawings (with measurements, etc.) are available at 75 cents. Send your request for the drawings to Miss Ruby Loper, Van Rensselaer Hall, N. Y. State College of Home Economics, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose check or money order made out to Treasurer of Cornell University.

New Cotton Crop



No. 2060. Simple uncluttered lines are coolest for summer — see this shoulder-buttoned dress accented only by scallops and big pockets! Sizes 12-20; 36-42. Size 18, 4 1/2 yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2117. The casual look—for cotton! Rever neckline is new, neat-looking . . . panel yoke is slenderizing . . . hip pockets are hidden. Sizes 12-20; 36-44. Size 18, 4 yards 35-inch, 2 3/4 yards trim.

No. 2527. All ages love sun ensembles! This one—bare-top princess dress with bolero—is for little girls in the

6 to 14 size group. Size 8, 2 3/4 yards 35-inch fabric for dress and bolero. **No. 3525.** Sun-dress or street costume—depends on whether or not you are wearing the collared bolero. Note the cuffed basque bodice. Sizes 12-20. Size 16, dress and bolero, 6 yards 35-in.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly. Enclose 20 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 20 cents for our new Summer Fashion Book which has pattern designs for all ages, all sizes, all occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.



Crunchy Corn Sticks are so easy to make and do such a lot for a meal!

Don't Wait for the Milk to Turn!

By Helen E. Ridley

EVERY GOOD COOK knows the moist crumb, rich flavor and fine keeping qualities that products made with baking soda have, but not every cook knows how to bake with soda when she doesn't have sour milk or buttermilk.

Recent experiments have proved that correct proportions of sweet milk and vinegar in combination with baking soda will give the same luscious texture always achieved with sour milk and soda mixtures, and there's no guesswork about it with the new recipes given below. The amount of milk and vinegar has been worked out for you, to make sure you'll get perfect results every time. So don't wait for the milk to turn. It's easier for you to turn to baking the new way.

Here's a basic recipe for waffles. It turns out the most luscious, tender light waffles you ever put in your mouth—so good, so easy to make. Try the waffles plain, then vary them as suggested below. You can serve several variations at one meal. Try serving a variety of waffles for lunch or supper as well as for breakfast.

GOLDEN CRISP WAFFLES

8 cups all-purpose flour 4 eggs, separated
2 teaspoons baking-soda 1/2 cup vinegar
2 tablespoons sugar 3 1/2 cups sweet milk
1 teaspoon salt 2/3 cup melted shortening

Sift some flour onto a piece of waxed paper. Measure 4 cups and sift with baking soda, sugar and salt into a large mixing bowl. Beat egg whites until stiff, then yolks until creamy. Add vinegar and milk to egg yolks; beat well. Add egg mixture and melted shortening to dry ingredients. Stir until batter is smooth. Fold in egg whites. Do not beat. Pour batter on heated iron to about one inch of edge. Bake 3 to 4 minutes or until waffles stop steaming. Serve with butter and sirup. Makes 12 to 14 waffles.

Ways to vary plain waffles:

BACON WAFFLES: Pour batter on iron in usual manner, then place 2 or 3 inch lengths of thinly sliced bacon over batter. Close iron. Bake.

PECAN WAFFLES: Sprinkle a small handful of pecans on iron, then fill with batter in usual manner. Close iron. Bake.

HAM WAFFLES: Pour batter on iron in usual manner, then evenly sprinkle 2 or 3 tablespoons of ground or chopped boiled or baked ham over batter. Close iron. Bake.

CORN WAFFLES: Pour batter on iron in usual manner, then sprinkle 2 or 3 tablespoons well-drained kernel corn over the batter. Close iron. Bake.

COCONUT WAFFLES: Pour batter on iron in usual manner, then sprinkle 1 or 2 tablespoons shredded coconut over batter. Close iron. Bake.

Corn sticks just aren't up to par unless they're made with soda, and now with a brand new recipe using vinegar and sweet milk instead of sour milk, soda corn sticks can come to the table more often. Here's the recipe:

CRUNCHY CORN STICKS

1 cup sifted flour 1 egg
1 cup yellow corn meal 2 tablespoons lemon juice
3/4 teaspoon baking soda and sweet milk to make
1/2 teaspoon salt 1 cup
2 tablespoons sugar 4 tablespoons melted butter

Sift together into large mixing bowl flour, corn meal, baking soda, salt and sugar. Beat together egg, lemon juice, milk and melted butter. Stir into flour mixture and mix until smooth. Fill corn-stick pan 2/3 full. If iron pans are

used, preheat before filling. Bake in a hot (400 degrees F.) oven 20 to 25 minutes. Makes 10 to 12 corn sticks.

Because pie is an all-time favorite, here's a recipe for a new spiced pastry that scrumptiously teams up with all kinds of pie fillings. Try it with pumpkin pie. It's perfect for an apple or applesauce pie. And don't overlook its merits with mince meat or vanilla custard pie.

SPICED PASTRY

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour 1/4 teaspoon ginger
1/4 teaspoon cloves
1/4 cup brown sugar 1/2 cup shortening
1 teaspoon salt 1 tablespoon vinegar
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon 3 tablespoons orange juice or other citrus fruit juice

Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in shortening. Mix together vinegar and fruit juice and add to dry ingredients. Mix lightly with a fork. Roll dough 1/8 inch thick and use for pies or tart shells. Bake at 425 degrees F. about 10 to 12 minutes.

Makes enough for one 2-crust 8-inch pie; two 9-inch pie shells or 12 4-inch tart shells.

(Note: If you have sour milk or buttermilk and wish to use it instead of the vinegar and sweet milk, follow the recipes as given EXCEPT in WAFFLE RECIPES substitute 4 cups sour milk or buttermilk for amount of vinegar and sweet milk given. In CORN STICK recipe substitute 1 cup sour milk or buttermilk instead of the lemon juice and sweet milk in the recipe.)

— A. A. —

A Happiness Factory

By Mae Colgrove Smith

ONE day in late autumn, we visited friends of former years and discovered a happiness factory! Their farm home lies "a look and a crook and a right smart distance" from large towns, as they say in the South. The place reminded us of a beehive or an anthill. A truck loaded with potatoes entered the road to the barn. Another dashed out after the driver had secured fox bait for a field trap. The parents were storing apples in the cellar. Two daughters were cleaning house.

The whole family is interested in taking snapshots and has a large collection of pictures of wildlife—a deer lying in a forest (a pose almost impossible to obtain), a stately ring-neck pheasant in open country, a rattlesnake crossing a road, and others of raccoons, foxes, etc. And, of course, there were pictures of farm animals, too. We liked one of fat horses grazing near the still

SUGGESTION

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

Let's not be a perfect couple
With never a wrong side showing.
Let's hang love's cloak on the clothesline
Where fresh summer winds are blowing!

Let it be patched and mended,
Faded and patched again,
Let it be mellowed by weather,
Soaked with a driving rain,

So it will last a lifetime,
So it will prove its worth;
Not laid away in a cedar chest,
But tested by tears and mirth.

water of a pond, their image almost perfectly duplicated in the water.

The father of the family is interested in many things. He showed us a vase holding a plant in blossom—a bulb that grew without soil or water. A large cactus in the room had developed a purple plum-like fruit, the result of placing a honey bee among the flowers while the plant was in bloom.

We saw the bountiful evidence of autumn: a heap of golden hybrid corn, hundreds of bushels—a boy cashing in on his agricultural course; honey in the comb; poultry; a garden—flowers everywhere; tamarack and locust on a bluff; a half-hundred butternut trees.

Life on the farm is full, rich, and independent. While this family enjoys modern amusements, they have entertainment and happiness that cannot be "bought." They can furnish their own recreation. For instance, they told us that sometimes at twilight they drive down the highway a bit and listen to the songs of the bells recently installed in their flourishing rural church.

Someone has said, "Own your own business, know your own business, mind your own business." On such principles America was founded. By such principles, this family is living. We went home from our visit with more faith in our country's future.

You've Only One Pair!

By RUBY PRICE WEEKS

YOUR FEET are simply killing you? Are you treating them with the proper respect? Better had. You'll be out of luck should they very suddenly refuse to function. And they might with the countless activities ranging from your regular housework through those hours of various outside tasks, plus perhaps an occasional night of dancing.

Of course, there may be something structurally wrong with your feet; but if there's nothing definitely wrong with them, discomfort probably comes from improperly fitted or cheap shoes. They are the first step to real foot trouble. Buy shoes which are right for your particular feet. No longer does smart footwear feature high heels exclusively. Heels may be low, medium or high, depending upon the wearer's preference and her type of foot.

But for feet to be comfortable, they must be given very special care, regardless of the type of shoe worn. Particularly is this true if one stands or walks for hours at a time. If in that class, take your weight off your feet whenever there is an opportunity and

then lie down with feet higher than your head for a while. That does wonders for a person. The relaxation not only rests one's poor feet but prevents their swelling. And one can't be glamorous with puffy ankles and feet!

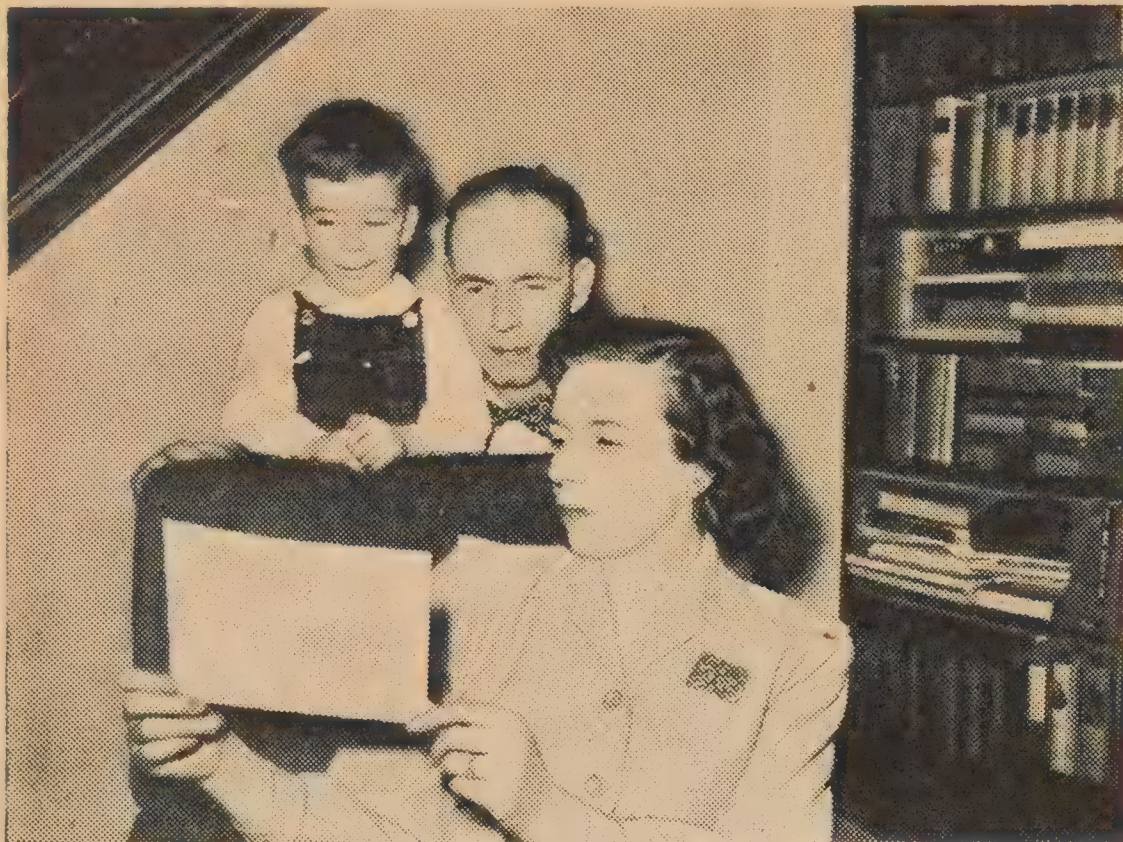
Make it a ritual to bathe your feet every night if you are having any trouble with them. Use warm water; hot tends to cause swelling unless followed immediately by cold. Dry thoroughly and pamper spaces between toes where the skin is tender. Scrub bottoms, backs of heels, and any other places which are at all likely to callous, with a stiff brush. Dry well and rub in cream.

Wash your feet in the same manner each morning if you can possibly take the time. After washing, dry thoroughly and dust with body powder. As a final gesture, sprinkle foot powder in the shoes and slide your feet into them. You'll then be ready for the most strenuous day's work or play. The resulting comfort will more than repay you for the time given to their care.

Care for those feet. Remember, you've only one pair!



TIME-SAVER: When Sally's or Junior's dungarees begin to wear at the knee, you can mend them in a jiffy with patches like those shown above. They're made of cotton drill, are sanforized, have non-raveling edges, and come in six colors—brown, navy, black, maroon, green, and taupe. You just iron 'em on!



Mrs. Smafield shows her family a photograph of her \$50,000 check.

WINS \$50,000 IN NATIONAL CONTEST

The country's Number 1 prize cook—that's Mrs. Ralph E. Smafield of Detroit, Michigan, winner of the biggest contest of its kind ever held in the United States. Competing against America's top-ranking cooks in the Grand Ballroom of a New York hotel, Mrs. Smafield was awarded the grand prize of \$50,000! Mrs. Smafield—who is a busy wife and mother—says, "One of the first things I learned was how important good ingredients

are. Take yeast, for instance. I've used Fleischmann's Yeast for 6 years because I know what a fine, lively yeast it is. It's always fast rising and I can depend on it for perfect success."

No doubt about it! Fleischmann's Yeast is made extra active to rise extra fast—made to give you finest results when you bake at home. No wonder America's prize-winning cooks prefer Fleischmann's Yeast to all others.

5 doctors prove this plan breaks the laxative habit

If you take laxatives regularly—here's how you can stop!

Because 5 New York doctors now have proved you may break the laxative habit. And establish your natural powers of regularity. Eighty-three percent of the cases tested did it. So can you.

Stop taking whatever you now take. Instead: Every night for one week take 2 Carter's Pills. Second week—one each night. Third week—one every other night. Then—nothing!

Every day: drink eight glasses of water; set a definite time for regularity.

Five New York doctors proved this plan can break the laxative habit.

How can a laxative break the laxative habit? Because Carter's Pills "unblock" the lower digestive tract and from then on let it make use of its own natural powers.

Further—Carter's Pills contain no habit-forming drugs.

Break the laxative habit... with Carter's Pills... and be regular naturally.

When worry, overeating, overwork make you irregular temporarily—take Carter's Pills temporarily. And never get the laxative habit.

Get Carter's Pills at any drugstore for 33¢ today. You'll be grateful the rest of your life.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad" be sure to mention

**AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**

Personalized Gifts

are all the vogue! Your gifts are more appreciated if PERSONALIZED!

PENCILS, assorted colors, name imprinted in gold or silver. 12 in gift box. One Dollar postpaid.

METALLIC MATCHES, gold, silver, green or red. 50 in gift box. TWO DOLLARS postpaid. Dozens of other beautiful items. Request FREE list.

THE LIGHTHOUSE MART SCITUATE, MASS.

LIGHTER, MORE TENDER Cakes!

• No need to risk costly ingredients... no need to disappoint your family in the treat you promised! For here is your secret of delicious homemade cake that's light as a feather every time...

Double-acting Davis gives double protection. Batter rises in your mixing bowl... then again in your oven.



GLORIOUS GLADIOLUS

FAMOUS BAY STATE NO. 1 COLLECTION

INTRODUCTORY OFFER

100 BULBS FOR \$2.00

Postpaid

THREE LOTS FOR \$5.00

This collection is a wonder for the money involved and the small space it takes up in your garden. We are constantly improving the quality of this collection and will this year again add a few choice varieties. Bulbs are all good blooming size 1 inch and over, not less than 25 varieties with a good assortment of color. Will bloom from July until frost. Catalogue upon request.

BAY STATE BULB CO.

DEPT. A, MANSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Sally Saves



Cooking Hints

FROM Sally Saves' readers come these cooking hints:

"Before peeling hard winter squash, scrub it thoroughly, then put it in a low temperature oven to wilt the rind. After it has cooled, you will find the squash easy to peel and cut up."—Mrs. Erwin D. Cooper, R. D. 1, Gillett, Pa.

"Cut left-over cake into 1½ inch pieces and place, about an inch apart, in a deep casserole. Cover with a custard similar to that used for custard pie. Bake in moderate oven until firm.

"You can make marble cake by cutting left-over spice or chocolate cake in small pieces and placing about an inch apart in square pan. Cover with your favorite white cake recipe, making sure that the batter fills all the hollow places. Bake in a moderate oven."—Mrs. George H. Dobert, Sand Lake, Tarborton, N. Y.

"Those of you who have your own potatoes stored in cellar bins know how they start to sprout or sometimes wrinkle in the spring. Instead of throwing them out later, I can the small ones before spring work starts.

As I peel the potatoes, I put them in cold water to prevent discoloration. Pack tightly in jars, adding a teaspoon of salt to each quart. Cover with cold water and cold pack, boiling a half hour. Small canned potatoes are delicious in stew and salad and even mash nicely."—Mrs. Laura A. Hunt, Box 5, Hillsdale, N. Y.

"I find that adding some cocoa to oatmeal makes it more palatable for my boys, and they eat it right up. A little extra sugar may be desirable when serving."—Mrs. Kenneth Oliver, North Anson, Me.

"Left-over pancakes dried thoroughly and then ground can be used in any breadcrumb recipe."—Mrs. Charles Barton, R. D. 1, Claremont, N. H.

"When canning peaches, I make sir-up from the peelings. Cover the peelings with water and boil until quite soft. Drain in a colander, then through a sieve or strainer, but don't mash. Boil the juice with cup for cup of sugar added, until quite thick and light red in color. It will keep in jars under paraffin and is good on pancakes."—Mrs. George Raps, Box 3, Clarence Center, N. Y.

"Ready-Made"

HALF or more of the work is done when you order needlework items like those pictured here. The material is furnished—and they're ready-made. You just put on those finishing touches that lift an article into the hand-made class.



BOOTIE & MITTEN SET—Kit No. 8545 comes in soft pink or blue bunny cloth, stamped with dainty designs for simple touches of pastel embroidery. Embroidery floss and matching ribbons are included in the package. Price per set, 98 cents. State color desired when ordering.



PILLOW CASES—Kit No. 8746 contains pair of pillow cases stamped for attractive embroidery and hemstitched for crochet edges. Two complete hot iron transfer alphabets, white crochet thread, and pink or blue embroidery floss are included in the package. Price per pair, \$2.50. When ordering, state color of embroidery floss desired.



LINEN GUEST TOWELS—Kit No. 8703 has attractive designs stamped on de luxe flamingo or wine linen, hand-thread-drawn hemstitched hems. Floss for working included in package. Price \$2.00. State color desired when ordering.



"PLAYTIME" BIBS—Kit No. 8657 contains set of two ready-made bibs in pink, blue or maize, Lady Pepperell fabric, finished with flannel backs, binding and tie strings. Percale patches for applique and the necessary embroidery floss are included in the kit. Price for the set, 85 cents. State color desired when ordering.

TO ORDER any of these items, write to Embroidery Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York, and enclose money order or check (no stamps, please) for the amount of your order. Be sure to give your name and address and the numbers of the articles you want.



When you make Brownies, don't stop with the chocolate ones! Equally delicious are the seven different kinds for which recipes are given below.

Brownies for Every Taste

By ADA SAVAGE TUCKER

WHEN WE think of Brownies, we are likely to have in mind the chocolate or butterscotch varieties. Here are other kinds, some quite sweet and others not so sweet. All have their uses and their own special appeal.

PECAN BROWNIES

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup flour
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
1 cup pecan meats
 $\frac{1}{3}$ cup butter

Measure the sifted flour; sift with salt added. Lightly mix in broken pecans, reserving a few whole ones for decoration if desired. Cream butter; blend in sugar, then molasses and well-beaten egg. Add dry ingredients and mix well. Pour mixture into a greased 8x8 inch pan. Arrange nuts if used for decoration in such a way as to cut to advantage. Bake in moderate (350 degrees F.) oven for 20 minutes. Cut in finger lengths or in 2-inch squares. Makes 16 squares.

LUNCH BOX BROWNIES

1 package (9-oz.) dry mincemeat
1 cup boiling water
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
2 eggs
1 cup sifted flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups quick cooking oatmeal
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt

Break mincemeat into saucepan, add boiling water and cook 3 minutes, stirring constantly. Cool. Cream shortening and sugar; blend in beaten eggs. Add dry ingredients; mix well. On a greased 9x9 inch baking pan spread $\frac{1}{2}$ the oatmeal mixture; over this spread the mincemeat filling, then the remainder of the oatmeal mixture on top; handle carefully to keep layers even. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 30 to 40 minutes or until firm to the touch. When entirely cold cut into fingers 1x3 inches. Makes 24.

FROSTED BROWNIES

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
1 cup brown sugar
3 egg yolks
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour (cake)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 egg white
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts

Cream shortening; blend in 1 cup brown sugar. Add beaten egg yolks and vanilla, then flour, salt and baking powder sifted together. Mix well, spread about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick on 10"x14" cookie sheet. Spread stiffly beaten egg white over the mixture; over this sprinkle the $\frac{1}{2}$ cup brown sugar and chopped nuts. Bake at 350 degrees F. for 25 minutes; watch carefully. Cool slightly, cut into $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch fingers. Makes 28.

FRUITED BROWNIES

3 eggs
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup brown sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
Few grains salt
1 cup broken walnut meats
1 cup dates, shredded

Beat eggs, sugar and vanilla well. Add dry ingredients sifted together.

Lastly add nuts and dates. Spread in well-greased 9x9 inch pan. Bake in 375 degrees F. oven 15 to 20 minutes or until firm to the touch. Let stand at least 5 minutes before cutting in $1\frac{1}{4}$ x3 inch finger lengths. Makes 21.

BRAN BROWNIES

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
2 squares unsweetened chocolate
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup bran
 $\frac{1}{3}$ cup flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
1 cup broken walnut meats
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream shortening; blend in sugar and beaten eggs. Add melted chocolate (melted over hot water) and beat well. Add bran, flour, nuts and salt well mixed together. Add vanilla. Spread in greased 8x8 inch pan and bake in moderate 350 degrees F. oven 30 to 35 minutes, or until firm to touch. Cool, then cut into $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{3}{8}$ inch fingers. Makes 24.

GOLDEN FRUIT BROWNIES

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup molasses
2 eggs
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking soda
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon nutmeg
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cloves
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped nuts
1 cup chopped seedless raisins

Melt shortening; cool. Add molasses and eggs; beat. Add sifted dry ingredients; mix well. Add nuts and raisins and spread mixture in greased 10x6x1 inch pan. Bake in moderate 350 degrees F. oven 30 to 35 minutes. Let cool for 5 minutes; cut into $1\frac{1}{4}$ x2 inch fingers. Makes 24. These are not too sweet and are especially good with a cup of tea.

PEANUT BUTTER BROWNIES

2 squares unsweetened chocolate
 $\frac{1}{3}$ cup shortening
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
1 cup sugar
2 eggs, well-beaten
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour
 $\frac{1}{3}$ cup peanut butter

Melt over hot water the chocolate and shortening; add sugar and stir until smooth; blend in well-beaten eggs. Add flour and salt sifted together. Stir in the peanut butter, leaving tiny lumps. Spread in greased 9x9 inch pan and bake in moderate 350 degrees F. oven for 25 minutes. Cut in $1\frac{4}{5}$ inch squares while still warm. Makes 25.

When making chocolate brownies, try adding $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon oil of peppermint instead of vanilla—nice to serve with ice cream. Also, the large cooking peanuts go well in butterscotch brownies instead of walnuts or pecans.

Just before serving brownies, dust them with powdered sugar, especially the less sweet ones, such as the pecan and golden fruit varieties.

When a jar of fruit is opened and some is left over, plan to use it in a different way—in gelatin desserts, fruit salads, and in sauces for custards and cakes.

You can make better Strawberry Jam faster with CERTO!



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Oh what a wonderful difference when you make jams and jellies with Certo! More flavor and fragrance—they don't boil away! And it's so much easier, quicker—a one-minute boil does the trick! You average 50% more glasses from the same amount of fruit, too. Over 80 tested recipes with every bottle.

Here's **STRAWBERRY JAM** plus!
(plus rhubarb)

4 cups prepared fruit
 $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle Certo
7 cups sugar

Crush 1 quart fully ripe strawberries, and slice thin or chop about 1 pound rhubarb. Combine and measure 4 cups into large saucepan. Add sugar and mix well. Place over high heat and bring to full rolling boil... boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and at once stir in Certo. Stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes. Ladle quickly into glasses—paraffin at once. You'll get about ten 6-ounce glasses.

For STRAWBERRY JAM—follow recipe above, using 2 quarts fully ripe strawberries crushed completely—no rhubarb.



There's magic in the word

HOMEMADE

A Product of General Foods

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I AM WRITING this right after having spent several hours with Boots Poelvoorde and Jack Conner going over their farms.

Late Spring

By all the records I have kept since we moved into the Inlet Valley over 30 years ago, this is a late, cold and somewhat dry spring. It has not been a bad spring to get work done, however, and the boys have theirs pretty well along. Wheat seems to be doing the best of any of their crops, but oats just haven't begun to grow yet although the boys got them in early and they were nicely up soon after the first of May.

Asparagus

We usually cut asparagus at Sunnygables shortly after the twentieth of April. This spring we had our first mess, and it wasn't too plentiful, on May 6. Most springs we have plenty of asparagus for freezing soon after the first cutting. It will take a warm soaking rain to bring on anything like the usual supply this year.

Pastures

I have two measures for adequate pasturage: (1) The growth must be lush enough so that a cow can eat all she can hold in less than an hour; (2) The protein content must be high enough so that cows will refuse grain.

The one bright spot this spring is that by May 1 on both farms the boys had rye, and brome and alfalfa, and brome and ladino pastures which met both standards.

On the field at Sunnygables which we sowed to winter barley and rye last fall as a preliminary step to seeding orchard grass, brome grass and ladino for an improved, irrigated pasture, the rye was so high on May 6 that we had to clip it. The winter barley, however, continues to lag behind the rye and, as I have said before, I can't see anything to recommend winter barley over rye for late fall and early spring pasture.

On the old stand of brome and alfalfa which we are test-grazing this spring, the brome grass and alfalfa are knee high and an interesting thing is taking place. The cows are eating the brome grass and are not biting off the alfalfa. In effect, what they seem to be doing is weeding the alfalfa.

The way they are operating leads us to wonder if they will actually delay the time when this field must be harvested. Jack has been hoping to set it back so that all his alfalfa and brome grass would not be ready at the same time.

Manure Troubles

In going over a 20-acre improved pasture which Boots has on his place, we were particularly interested to see what effect top dressing parts of it with manure has on the stands of ladino and brome. The manure used was the scrapings from the pavement in Boots' pen stable. It had little or

no straw in it. We were disappointed to observe that in the areas which have been top dressed during the past two winters the ladino is practically gone, and the brome is very rank. The cows are not eating this rank, very dark green brome.

On the other hand, areas which had been top dressed with 400 pounds of 0-19-19 are full of ladino. It is beginning to look as though we can't top dress our improved pastures with manure if we want to hold the stands of ladino.

On both farms there are several dozen loads of quite strawy manure accumulated in the pens. Just how to use this to best advantage is a problem. Some of it will be used to top dress oats on which seedings have been made, but none of us is sure enough of this practice to want to go all out on it. It may be that the boys will have to defer cleaning their pens until they have some land on which the manure can be spread and plowed under.

Nurse Cow Calves

To get his present dairy herd started, Boots raised a lot of calves on nurse cows. This method of raising produced some very big, husky heifers which got very fat on improved pasture. He sold some of these heifers and not all of them did well. It was therefore with some anxiety that we watched for the production of the heifers he kept. His own and DHIA records show that one, in 314 days, made 10,868 pounds of milk, 430 pounds of fat. Another, in 295 days, made 12,430 pounds of milk and 460 pounds of fat. A third, which is not yet dry, in 310 days has produced 11,360 pounds of milk and 420 pounds of fat. Other heifers promise to do about as well. While these are not phenomenal first calf heifer records, they at least indicate to us that good animals can be started on nurse cows.

Spring Calves

It is amazing to me how fast the boys on the two farms have built up their two herds. Boots has 40 females, all of which will be fresh by fall. His cows are mostly purebred and grade Holsteins, but he has three Brown Swiss-Holstein crosses which are worth a special report in themselves. I'll write about them at some later date. Jack, at Sunnygables, has between 30 and 40 head, over 20 of which will be milking this fall. His are mostly purebred Brown Swiss, but he has a couple of Swiss-Guernsey crosses which look pretty good. I'll report on them when I write about the Swiss-Holstein crosses in Boots' herd. Meanwhile, I'll make the generalization that the five crossbred heifers would have to be included in the top 25 per cent of the two herds.

Irrigated Garden

For years we have followed the good American custom of putting in a garden in the spring with great enthusiasm and high hopes, and then gradually letting the weeds and the



The modern tractor is more than a puller. Properly rigged, it is a pusher and a lifter as well. The pictures above and below show how Jack puts feed up to the second story of his hen house. Note the two-inch concrete floor (see arrows) which show at the right of interior picture. This floor was laid nearly 20 years ago on reinforced paper stretched over wood rafters and has been very satisfactory. —Photos by C. Hadley Smith



dry weather take over.

This year at Sunnygables we are continuing the tradition, but with a difference. We have laid our garden out along one edge of the irrigated pasture. We intend to sprinkle it as often as we think it needs water. Perhaps this will keep the ground soft enough so we can also control the weeds. On the other hand, I rather suspect that we probably will run into some problems, particularly in the way of diseases that will set us back on our heels. Well, if we do, it will be easy to plow the garden up and sow it to rye for fall pasture.

Applying Lime

This spring the boys have spread a lot of lime. Most of it has been put on with an attachment which goes on their manure spreaders. They find it most satisfactory. I believe that they figured they could make very good daily wages spreading their own lime

and, with the light manure spreader, they could get on land which would not carry heavy truck loads. The idea of a lime sower going on a manure spreader makes good sense. Also, the time is rapidly coming when, on farms like our boys are running, paid-out cash has got to be kept to a minimum.

Red Heads

To the Brown Swiss and the Rhode Island Red population of Sunnygables I can report an addition who matches the general color scheme. He is a red-headed boy, born May 6, 1950, to Jack and Jean Conner. I haven't heard for sure, but I have no doubt that he already has joined the 4-H, and has a Swiss calf getting ready to show at the fairs. As a matter of fact, a Swiss cow named Jean dropped a nice heifer calf just a few hours before the young fellow joined the Sunnygables staff.

With
**AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**
Advertisers



Warren Moore, Jr. of Clay, New York, was the first New York State farmer to purchase a Grange livestock and farm machinery equipment floater policy. He bought the policy from Arnold Bradshaw of Clay, an agent of the GRANGE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A 16-page booklet "New Help to Fight Flies" is available to A.A. readers from the Grasselli Chemicals Department, E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC., Wilmington 98, Delaware. The booklet gives invaluable information about flies and up-to-date methods of controlling them.

The B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY of Akron, Ohio, has a special weed spray hose resistant to weed control material, which is often especially destructive to rubber.

"Dairy Insect Control" is the title of a 16 mm. color and sound motion picture available from the CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Richmond, California. The picture shows the proper methods of controlling flies, lice, ticks, and mange. Requests for the movie will be filled in order received. Doubtless there will be a heavy demand for it.

The PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., or 20 Providence Street, Boston 16, Mass., has a wealth of available information. The easiest way to get a booklet called "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings" is to use the coupon you will find on page 26 of the March 18 issue. You will find the book full of exact, definite instructions.

The NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Box 528A, Ithaca, New York, has had a phenomenal growth. If you live in New York State or western Vermont and wish more information, a postcard to the Cooperative at the address given above will bring you complete details.

Raymond H. Robinson of North Bennington, Vermont, was a winner in the national hay drier contest sponsored by the LOUDEN MACHINERY COMPANY. His entry won credit towards the purchase of a hay drier, according to Clark Green of H. W. Myers & Son, equipment dealers at Bennington, Vt.



The nitrogen-fixing ability of hundreds of strains of legume bacteria is being tested in the greenhouse laboratory of the NITRAGIN COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

MISREPRESENTATION STOPPED

PARTICULARLY during war years, we had a flood of complaints from subscribers who ordered cooking utensils from agents representing Steelco Stainless Steel, Inc., and did not receive the merchandise. At the time, we objected strenuously to the company's practice of continuing to take orders when no delivery date could be guaranteed, especially when the customer was not advised that it might be months before the goods were delivered. Eventually all claims were settled.

Now, however, the Federal Trade Commission has made public its findings in connection with the activities of Steelco Stainless Steel, Inc., and has issued an order to "cease and desist" from certain practices. Space will not permit publishing the entire order, but in general here are some of the practices that are mentioned and which agents are forbidden to follow:

Claims by representatives of Steelco that ordinary cooking methods result in destruction of vitamins, minerals or other food elements.

Claims that cooking in Steelco utensils will preserve minerals and vitamins, and will be conducive to good health.

Claims that these utensils have been endorsed or recommended by outstanding authorities in medicine or dietetics.

Claims that stainless steel is a new metal.

Claims that the utensils can be delivered immediately or within a certain specified time (if this is contrary to the facts).

Claims that eating food cooked or kept in aluminum utensils will cause cancer, stomach trouble, decayed teeth, or other illnesses.

This order was dated March 15, 1950, and the company was directed within sixty days to file a report with the Federal Trade Commission setting forth in detail the manner in which it has complied with the order.

No one at any time has claimed that stainless steel cooking utensils are harmful. The order of the Federal Trade Commission concerns only the alleged misrepresentations on the part of representatives of the company.

— A. A. —

WHOSE PROFIT?

I answered an ad which ran in a local paper and which offered details and working data on making money typing or doing longhand writing at home. I sent \$2 to the Williams Mail Service, Tampa, Florida, and received the material. They guaranteed satisfaction or money back. I wrote for more information and received a reply from a different concern, the Geis Mail Service of Tampa. I was still doubtful about the whole thing, so I returned the material to the Williams Mail Service. It came back marked "out of business." I then sent it to the Geis Mail Service with the same results. I'm now out \$2 plus a lot of postage. Is there anything you can do to help me get my money back?

We have never recommended homework plans of this kind. Experiences of readers have indicated that such outfits are mainly interested in the fee they charge. When subscribers actually get material, it is difficult to prove intent to defraud. A guarantee is no good after a company goes out of business.

— A. A. —

"Some time ago you collected some money for me, and I would like to tell you how much I appreciate this service, as well as all the nice things in the whole magazine. We have been subscribers for years."—Mrs. M. W., New Hampshire.

Student Killed As Car Hits Tree

Massachusetts Man's Car Swerves off Highway



MENDON, Tuesday—Seth Schofield Kelly, Jr., 21, of Elm street, East Blackstone, a junior at Cornell University, was killed early yesterday when his car failed to make a curve on Providence road, opposite the home of Walter Yanski, left the highway and crashed against a tree.

Officials believed Kelly fell asleep at the wheel.

Dr. John R. Cicchetti of Milford, medical examiner, who was called to the scene at 3:30 a. m., attributed death to a fractured skull and internal injuries.

Was on Way Home

The accident came on the 23rd wedding anniversary of the victim's parents.

Young Kelly was en route to his home from Westboro where he had been visiting Christmas night.

Mr. Kelly told officials that he went out to seek his son at the request of his wife, who is ill, because it was unusual for his son to be out at such a late hour.



Kelly, police said, had evidently been dead for some time before his body was found by Elgar Bartlett of Hartford avenue west, this town, who was driving toward the center of the town. The Kelly automobile was off the road about 12 feet in a sparsely settled section and not readily seen from the traveled way. Kelly was partially thrown out of the automobile by the impact.

Claim No. R-148753	Mass. A	Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company		
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street Chicago		
Pay to the order of S. Schofield Kelly, father and beneficiary of S. Schofield Kelly, deceased.		January 27 1950
One Thousand and 00/100 - - - - - Dollars		
PAYABLE THROUGH LA SALLE NATIONAL BANK 2-02 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 2-02 FORM 478-MP		
S. E. Porter Claim Examiner		

Gentlemen:

I am writing to thank you for the very prompt and kind, courteous manner in which your company through your Agent Mr. Harold B. Fohlin handled the matter of insurance payment on the accidental death of my son, Seth Schofield Kelly, Jr., on the morning of December 26, 1949.

Sincerely yours,

Seth Schofield Kelly.

Keep Your Policy Renewed
North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Developed by three years of research . . . and now refined
by tens of millions of dollars' worth of new equipment!

Gulf's *GREAT NEW* No-Nox

DESIGNED FOR TODAY'S POWERFUL NEW ENGINES!

Today's new cars have the most powerful engines ever made. AND—

They require a super anti-knock gasoline.

Such a gasoline is the new No-Nox. It was especially designed by Gulf scientists—working hand-in-hand with leading automotive engineers—to give you maximum performance in your new car.

With a gasoline like this great new No-Nox, you can be sure your new car will perform at its brilliant best.

And the new No-Nox not only gives new cars peak performance. It also gives new life, new pep, and stops knocks in older cars too—even many with heavily carboned engines.

So no matter what model you drive, get a tankful of the new No-Nox today.

See for yourself what a difference it makes!

Whisper-Quiet, Knock-Free Power!

Easy, Fast-Firing Starts!

Quick, Safe Passing!

Unexcelled Mileage!

Good Gulf
(our "regular" gasoline)

is better than ever, too!

Good Gulf has also been improved to bring you better all-around performance.

For years Good Gulf has been a favorite gasoline with farmers from Maine to Texas—and now it's even better than ever, whether you use it in cars, trucks or tractors.

Get a thrifty tankful today—for sure, easy starts and smooth performance!



GET GULF'S GREATEST GASOLINE-THE

NEW No-Nox

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



MILLIONS for FRILLS— Pennies for Milk

THE liquor business of the United States spent over \$29 million for advertising last year. The tobacco industry spent almost \$40 million. \$76 million was spent for advertising toiletries and toilet goods. Over \$12½ million went for advertising candy and soft drinks.

I can find no figures showing the total spent on milk advertising, but the estimates I got from people who ought to know place the amount spent for advertising milk at around \$10 million. \$29 million to get people to drink more booze; \$40 million to urge them to smoke, and only \$10 million to get them to use the finest food in the world! No wonder the dairy business is almost always in the dumps!

Most of the money spent for advertising industrial products is spent by manufacturers. Dairymen are really the manufacturers of milk, but it is the retailers, *not the dairymen*, who spend most of what is spent for advertising milk.

No other product has the possibilities for appealing advertising that milk has. If anywhere near the money used to advertise other

By
E. R. EASTMAN

products was spent on clever milk ads, we could double the number of cows in America, and we wouldn't have half enough milk to go around. And the increased consumption of milk could do more for the people's health than all the drugs in the drug stores!

Just the other day a subscriber wrote to me criticizing some milk advertising that he had heard over the radio. He said it was dull and unappealing, and he was right. We not only need to raise and spend more money for advertising milk but we need to dramatize milk. There is little use in telling a boy that he should drink milk because it will improve his health. That's dull. But show that boy dramatically, by the same skillful appeals as are used for other products, that lots of milk will make him a better football or baseball player and he will need no urging to reach for more milk. Can you imagine what would have happened to milk consumption if Pop-Eye the Sailor had drunk milk instead of eating spinach?

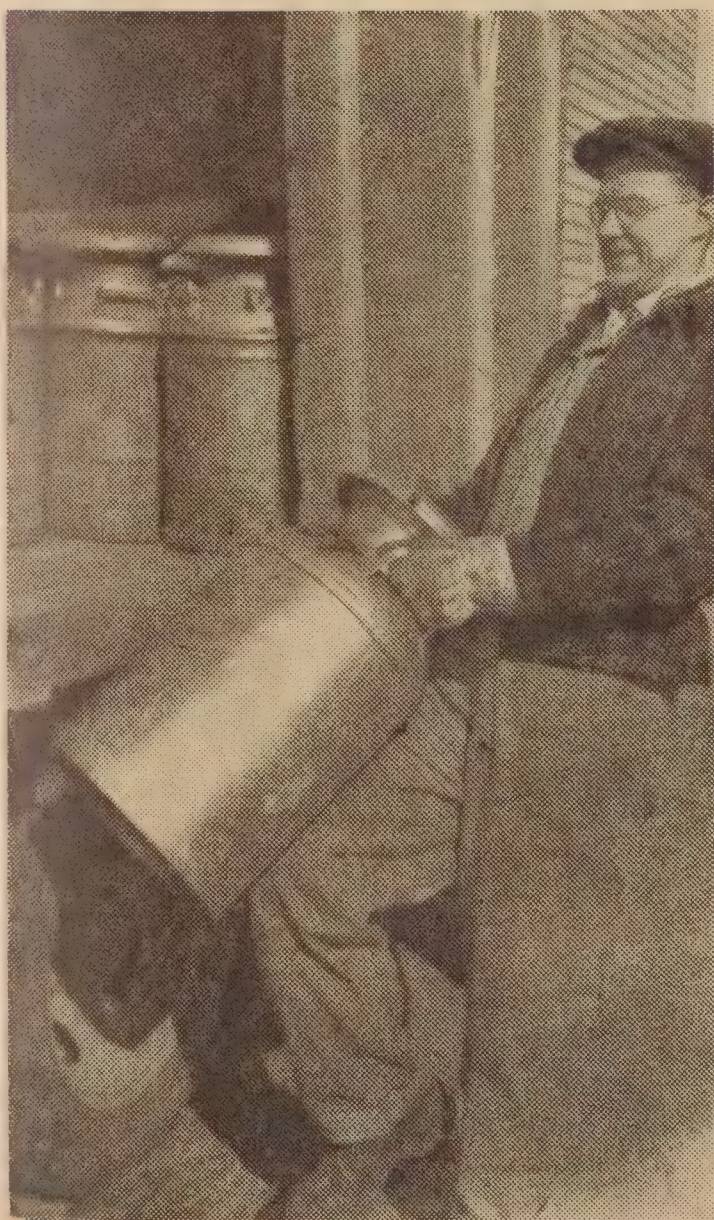
Almost every person over fifty begins to generate various kinds of aches and pains. Dieticians and other scientists are agreed that liberal supplies of milk, even up to two quarts a day, are the best insurance for maintaining health after middle-age. But milk advertising must have dramatic appeal even for adults if it is going to be effective. It is the responsibility of you dairymen, the real manufacturers of milk, even more than that of dealers or retailers, to raise the money and to see that a competent job of advertising in all its different forms is done.

I am going to conclude with a very emphatic statement which may make some of

♦ Are you one of those dairymen who send the last possible pint of milk to market, while complaining about the amount your wife wants to keep at home? If milk is a cheap food for city consumers, it is doubly cheap for farm families.



If you want your boy to drink milk, tell him that it will make him strong and healthy so he can play basketball, football, and baseball better. Boys do not drink milk just because they are told it is good for them.



you mad. I am sorry if it does, but I must say it. Since I was a small boy, I have always been interested in the welfare of dairymen. From personal experience I know what the problems are. *But you cannot help people who won't help themselves!* In fact, there is no real permanent help except self-help. Therefore, a dairyman who does not think enough of his own business and his own products, to say nothing of the health of his family, to make sure that his family uses milk, butter and cheese to the limit, has no complaint coming about milk prices! There would be no surplus problem if the farmers who are now buying oleo used butter instead, and if every dairyman saw to it that every member of his family used at least a quart of milk a day.

In addition to the benefits to the family in the way of health, there is no food that is cheaper than milk at the wholesale price. Why sell it and then buy food for your family at retail?

And last and most important of all, unless dairymen are willing to do their part to contribute a few pennies to advertise the fine product which they produce, I see little hope for the future of the dairy farmer.

Money-Saver



A growing pullet on good green pasture is saving money with every blade of grass she eats, every ray of sunshine she soaks up.

She'll save even more if you feed her G.L.F. Green Pasture Growing Mash.

Green grass is cheap. Sunshine is free. Sunshine and grass provide a lot of the things growing pullets need—including many of the vitamins that cost real money when mixed into the mash.

That's the idea behind Green Pasture Grow-

ing Mash. It was developed especially for pullets on pasture, so the things the birds get from grass and sunshine are left out.

Saving—more than \$3.00 a ton.

Summing up—pullets on pasture eat less purchased feed, especially less mash. And they grow fully as well on a lower cost mash. These savings altogether add up to \$10.00 to \$15.00 per 100 pullets.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.
Ithaca, New York.

For Pullets on Good Pasture Use . . .

G.L.F. Green Pasture Growing Mash

.. and keep the change





John Thatcher, right, standing in the midst of silo staves which doubtless are now a silo. At the left is Donald McKeeby, vo-ag teacher at Washington, N. J.

Rambling Around New Jersey

By H. L. COSLINE

DOWN in New Jersey the other day I stopped at Hidden Acres, the farm of John Thatcher, located near Washington. With me was Don McKeeby, teacher of vocational agriculture in the local high school. John has been grass farming



Tunis Sweetman milking one of his Saanen goats.

for 10 years and says that he hasn't used a plow in all that time.

As we visited, I noticed a pile of concrete staves at one end of the barn and upon inquiry I found that Mr. Thatcher hasn't had a silo and hasn't put up grass silage, but that he is going to this spring. Heretofore his grass program has been restricted to hay and pasture. Most of his land has been in orchard grass and ladino which, as he said, "gets better every year." Up to now his management has consisted of pasturing early and making hay later.

Now with 53 milkers on 115 acres he will pasture 20 acres early and will put the first cutting of the balance of the crop into the silo. "The grass silage will be put in with a field chopper," said Mr. Thatcher. "I'm going to use 60 to 80 pounds of molasses per

ton and next winter I am planning, if present prices continue, to feed my cows on 18 cents a day for concentrates bought. I am going to feed a 16% ration at the rate of 1 pound to 4 pounds of milk."

At the farm of George Boersma, Tunis Sweetman, who has worked there for some years, has the privilege of keeping goats in the basement of the old barn. Tunis had the opportunity to buy out a herd with equipment and now owns 27 goats, part Toggenbergs and part Saanens. "It is a little difficult to get started in the milk goat business," said Tunis. "First it is necessary to have a license. The goats must be T.B. and blood tested, and you have got to have a market for the milk. I have the market just as soon as one or two details can be ironed out, and the price I will get is 30 cents a quart. The consumer pays about double that."

Contrary to the common idea, goats are not "smelly." They are clean and affectionate. Each goat will give from 3 to 4 quarts of milk a day.

If any reader is interested in raising goats we would just like to point out that there is no established market for goats' milk, and the first necessity is to find or develop a market for the milk.

I rode with Dick Lippincott, County Agricultural Agent in Mercer County, New Jersey, while he took soil samples from a couple of potato farms. Similar samples are being taken every week on several farms in 3 counties in the central part of the State. Samples are

(Continued on Page 14)

Dick Lippincott taking a soil sample from a potato row on the farm of Charles Holman, Dutch Neck, N. J.



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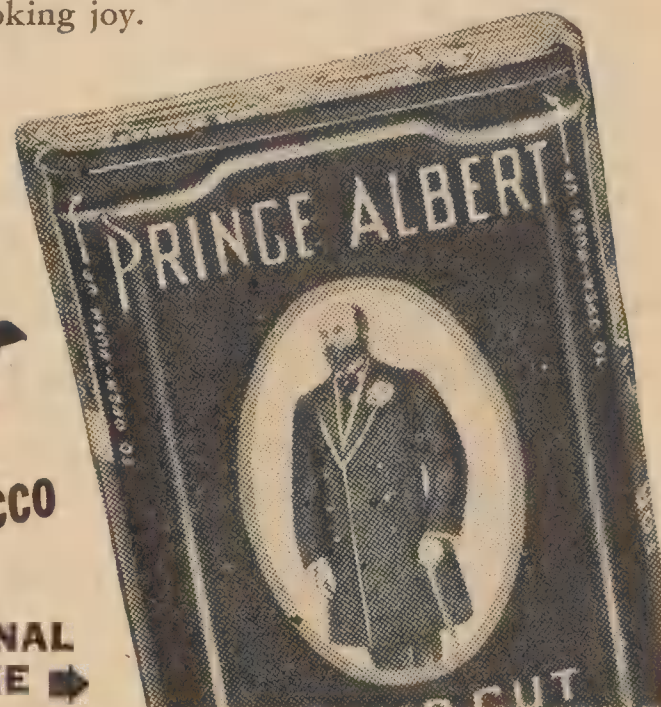
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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

By E. R. Eastman

A SERIOUS MENACE

OWING to the very serious and dangerous situation that has developed in New York State from rabies in foxes, the last session of the Legislature appropriated — and the Governor approved — \$60,000 to be shared on a 50-50 basis among the counties where rabies is prevalent, for the purpose of hiring trappers to get rid of this costly menace.

During 1948 the Veterinary College at Cornell examined and found rabid 258 foxes; also, 243 for the first eleven months of 1949. During the past five years, 1,235 rabid cows have been destroyed or have died. Many other animals, including dogs, cats, raccoons, skunks, rabbits, deer, sheep and horses have died from the disease, practically all of it contracted from rabid foxes. Animals contracting the disease die in a few days, but before they die they travel many miles and continue to spread the disease. The above figures, of course, do not cover half the story, for most wild animals die from the disease before they are discovered, and many rabid foxes are killed and not reported.

There are 20 or more counties in central New York where the danger from rabid foxes is very real, but so far Tompkins County is the only one to take advantage of the liberal State help. The health authorities and the Board of Supervisors in Tompkins County and the State authorities are to be highly commended for taking definite action to clean up the rabid foxes, but no one county can do it alone. A definite responsibility to take action rests on the leaders of all counties where this disease is rampant. If you live in one of these counties, talk to your supervisors about it. Your animals or you or your children may be the next victims.

YOU SHOULD HAVE IT

THE best book on credit service to farmers that has ever been published is just off the press and is called "Financing the Farm Business." It is written by I. W. Duggan, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and Ralph U. Battles, Assistant Chief of the Economic and Credit Research Division of the Farm Credit Administration. Although written by officials of the Farm Credit Administration, "Financing the Farm Business" is a very fair treatment of all the services, public and private, which loan money to farmers.

The book is written primarily for use in vocational classes in agriculture in the high schools of the United States, but because of the importance, particularly now, of farm finances, every farmer in the United States ought to read it. Certainly every person working with Farm Credit or in private banks doing business with farm people should have the well-written, easy to understand information that this book contains.

"Financing the Farm Business" is published by John Wiley & Sons, New York City, and can be had either from your book store or direct from the publisher.

SMELL OF IT!

ONE DAY years ago when we were first married and trying to get a start in life, I took the milk from the forty-cow dairy on our rented farm to the milk station. The manager yanked off the covers of the milk cans, smelled the contents, clamped the covers back on, told me the milk stunk and to take it out of there.

The loss of that milk was a bad blow and I have never forgotten it. Dealers and milk plant managers are more understanding and tactful now, but frequently we get letters from dairymen complaining that the milk plant has returned their milk because of "off" flavor.

The milk plant manager is usually right, for milk and butter quickly take up unsavory odors. They can be caused even by what the cow breathes and, of course, by what she eats or by some trouble in the udder. Certain weeds like leeks in the pasture will do the trick, as will silage and even some good

pasture legumes such as fresh clover and alfalfa.

A little prevention may save dollars. You cannot follow a cow around the pasture lot, but you can bring the cows in out of the clover or alfalfa for a couple of hours before milking. Silage should not be fed within four hours of milking; if it is frozen, it should not be left to thaw near the cows. Utensils should be clean, of course. Cows that are nearly dry very often give "off" milk. Smell it. If you don't like it, you can't expect the consumer to.

ARE YOU GROWING WITH OR AGAINST THE YEARS?

A FEW DAYS AGO a friend and I agreed that life would be easier and more pleasant if everyone could live out their allotted life span without any aches and pains, and be as strong and able to work at ninety (if one lived that long) as at twenty. Unfortunately, the process of aging begins even before birth and continues much faster after forty.

Doctors and scientists have conquered or controlled many diseases, so that the average life is years longer than it used to be. There are now in America more than 10 million persons over 65 years of age, and the Pennsylvania Medical Society estimates that thirty years from now over half of our people will be over 45. That means a tremendous problem of social and economic adjustment.

Most of these adjustments must be made by the older people themselves. My Mother knew how to do it. She had a frail, ailing body, broken down at fifty, chiefly by overwork; yet she lived to be 83 years of age and was about the happiest person I have ever known. She did it by developing many new interests. Her house was a regular museum. Her will to remain alive kept her alive. Her philosophy was well expressed when one day riding with me past the family cemetery she shook her fist at it and said: "You aren't going to get me yet!"

The time comes for all of us when we cannot do the physical work that we did when we were young. But discontent and unhappiness need never come to any of us if we substitute new and easier activities for the old ones that we can no longer carry on, if we continue to look on life as a great and interesting adventure, and if we have an abiding faith that this life is just a prelude to something bigger and finer to follow.

EDITOR EMERITUS

AFTER more than sixty years of editorial work, E. S. Bayard, Editor of the Pennsylvania Farmer, has retired from active duty and has been granted the title of Editor Emeritus, the first time such a title has been conferred on a farm paper editor.

The honor is well deserved. Few if any farm paper editors have contributed more to the progress of their own state than has Editor Bayard. We wish for him long years of continued activity and fun, and the happiness and contentment that come from such activity and good health.

Succeeding Mr. Bayard as editor of the Pennsylvania Farmer is M. C. Gilpin, a long time member of the editorial staff. Mr. Gilpin will continue the policies that have made the Pennsylvania Farmer a most excellent farm publication. We extend to him congratulations and best wishes.

WHY NOT?

THERE WAS A TIME no doubt when Northeast farmers were justified in leaving to the West the production of pork, even the pork they needed for their own tables. But now consider these facts:

1. Meat prices are about the highest in history.
2. A large number of farmers now have freezers, or at least access to a public locker plant. If you don't want to butcher your hogs yourself, the locker

management will pick them up, do the butchering, process them and return the meat all ready to put in your own freezer.

3. It is possible now to raise hogs on good pasture without too much expense and get better quality meat than you can buy. By using hybrid corn varieties, almost any eastern farmer can raise enough corn to fatten two or three hogs after they have been on a good pasture all summer.

Why not give some thought to raising your own pork?

CAN YOU BACK A HAY LOAD WITH A TRACTOR?

YOU of the older generation will remember the pride you and your neighbors took in the hand skills of the horse and buggy days—the ability to swing an ax and fell a tree within a few inches of where you planned; the skill to swing a cradle all day, leaving the grain in a perfectly laid swath, and a hundred other skills needed to accomplish the many and varied farm jobs of that day.

Now that the old skills have passed, don't forget it takes even more skill than ever to do a farm job in this mechanical age. In Pennsylvania recently, some Future Farmer boys took part in a contest in backing up, belting and stopping a tractor, and in spotting the drawbar. I was born too late ever to learn to back a tractor on a load of hay up a grade on to a barn floor at the first trial, or to spot a manure spreader exactly where it is wanted without taking longer than one should to do the job.

Milking a dairy with a machine on a fast milking schedule is a skillful job. So is good tractor plowing. If you don't believe it, ride some distance at plowing time and note the sloppy job that has been done in too many instances.

Yes, the old skills are gone, but farming today requires more real skill than ever.

WATCH OUT!

SOME OF both the old and new spray materials are highly dangerous and one cannot be too careful in handling them. Here summarized are some cautions that might save you from tragedy:

1. Read carefully the manufacturers' directions.
2. Never spill or leave poisonous material where any animal can eat it or lick it.
3. Watch that drifting or wind-blown spray material does not settle where animals can eat it.
4. Wear protective clothing.
5. Keep hands away from mouth.
6. Wear rubber gloves.
7. When through, change clothes and wash hands and face thoroughly.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

IN THE LAST ISSUE I stole a couple of good stories from Carl Carmer's book, "Dark Trees to the Wind." Incidentally, this book is full of stories about the kind of folks you and I have known and loved all of our lives. Get a copy and read it.

Well, after the last issue of *American Agriculturist* was out, a friend wrote to say that Carl's stories were rightly named chestnuts, so here's another which I'll bet you haven't heard:

"The Averys were giving a large party one afternoon in their sumptuous, begabed cottage on the high bluff above the waters of a Finger Lake.

"'Here comes Cap'n Tom's sight-seeing boat,' said Ed Avery to all of his high-toned guests, 'with Cap'n Tom himself at the megaphone. Very salty and pungent fellow, Tom! Never says the same thing twice. Now keep still and listen to him and you'll hear something worthwhile.'

"So the party quieted down and sure enough in a few moments up over the bluff came a cracked, nasal bellow:

"'Estate of old Ed Avery,' shouted Cap'n Tom. 'Married rich an' ain't done a lick of work since.'"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

CROP PROSPECTS: WHEAT: The latest winter WHEAT estimate of 690 million bushels is 24% below last year and smallest since '43. In New York, winter grains made little growth in April. Indicated production of 10,500,000 bushels of winter wheat in New York is 10% below last year.

HAY AND PASTURES: In New York, HAY and PASTURES started slowly. Poor outlook for new seedings and hay carry-over 40% below last year are causing some worry. Stocks of hay are low all through Northeast. On May 1 the condition of the hay crop is reported between 78% in New York and New Jersey and a high of 91% in Massachusetts, with all states poorer than last year.

GRAIN: OATS and BARLEY were in late. In the Northeast, CORN will be planted late and, unless season improves, acreage may be cut.

FRUIT: Indicated U. S. PEACH crop is 6,822,000 bushels as compared to last year's crop of 12,940,000 bushels. In New York, Hudson Valley peaches suffered heavy damage in February and there was spotty damage in western New York. Peach bloom was light, probably due to dry weather last summer.

Up to May 1 growers reported little winter or frost damage to APPLES, BERRIES or sour CHERRIES. Bloom is very late. This is the off year for many Baldwin orchards. National prospects for 1950 apple crop continue fairly favorable.

In early eastern STRAWBERRY states the crop was hurt by frost in April. In New York, May 1 conditions indicated a crop 20% above last year, which was very poor. In New Jersey, yields are indicated at 17% below last year.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: For 10 maple-producing states, 1950 syrup production was 20% above a year ago. In New York, syrup production was 632,000 gallons; last year, 538,000. Sugar, 49,000 pounds; last year, 28,000. Vermont, syrup, 762,000 gallons; last year, 554,000. Sugar, 158,000 pounds; last year, 195,000.

DEFICITS: In a recent speech, Senator Taft made graphic reference to government spending when he said, "Every time the sun sets, our government is 15 million dollars deeper in debt. How long can it last?"

Deficit spending is one of biggest factors tending toward inflation. Inflation causes labor unrest and demands for higher and higher wages. "White collar" salaries lag behind rising prices. Aged citizens who have saved for retirement are robbed of part of those savings. Individuals are encouraged to borrow too much money. History shows that eventually bust follows boom. Echoing Senator Taft we say, "How long can it last?"

FEED COSTS: In April, 100 pounds of milk would buy less grain than in any April since 1938. Purchased feed makes up about one-third of cost of producing milk and about three-fifths of cost of producing eggs. The late spring should make every dairyman and poultryman consider production of adequate home-grown feed.

FARM PROGRAMS: New "farm programs" are already being talked. Most carry some provision for fees paid by farmers to lessen government cost. One basic fault, as always, is that any plan will be administered by men who want to keep their government jobs.

ODDS AND ENDS: Congress may extend social security to hired labor on farms. Will not carry unemployment benefits, and will not apply to self-employed farmers.

Cash farm receipts for 1950 are forecast at 25 billion dollars; last year \$27.5 billion.

U. S. wool growers are supplying only 40% of domestic requirements.

Big 1950 bug crop is expected. Reason—the mild winter. Damage may total \$2 billion.

Congressional committee is looking into cost of "G. I." insurance. Claim is made that in spite of recent dividends paid to service men, National Service Life Insurance has cost taxpayers \$5 billion since it was set up.

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Yours truly
Robert C. Rees



Robert Rees is Herdsman at the Springrove Farm, Holly, Michigan



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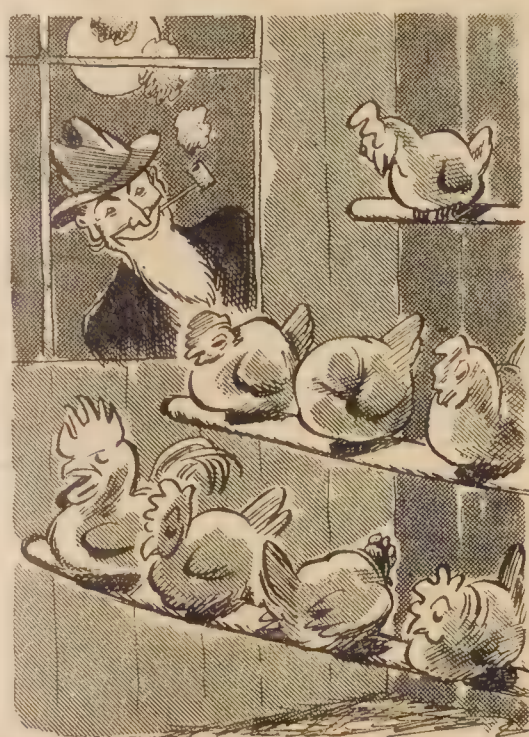
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The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THERE was a time when I was young I would have more than gladly wrung the neck of ev'ry dog-goned hen out in Mirandy's chicken pen. Each bunch of birds she got, you see, meant lots of extra work for me; 'twas I who paid the bill for chicks and struggled with the brooder's tricks; 'twas I who left my bed at night to see that heat was still all right; 'twas I who furnished all the feed to satisfy each pullet's greed; 'twas I who weekly had to scoop a ton of litter from the coop; and if, by chance, some eggs were laid, Mirandy got what cash they made.

But nowadays the system's changed, the whole routine's been rearranged. Electric brooders purr along, it's seldom anything goes wrong; the house gets cleaned just once a year, there's nothing 'bout the chores to fear, 'cuz feeders hold a week's supply, the pipe-fed fountains can't run dry. Each high-producing pullet lays so well Mirandy gladly pays for her own chicks and for

the feed, and there's no longer any need for me to sit up with the sows or struggle with a bunch of cows; now I can rest my back and legs, and live off of Mirandy's eggs.

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Using Starter Fertilizer for Hay and Pasture Seedings

By George Serviss

A LUSH seeding of a hay or pasture mixture high in legumes means extra dollars in the dairyman's pocket. Such seedings not only mean more milk, but lower production costs and higher yields of the following crops. Unfortunately, dairymen do not always obtain such stands whether they seed in the spring or summer, or with or without a nurse crop. We know many of the reasons for seeding failures, but we do not know all.

We know that in the Northeast insufficient use of lime is the most important reason for poor seedings. We know that inadequate fertilization with phosphorous and potash contributes to poor stands, lack of persistence and low yields. Other important factors that make for poor seedings are nurse crop competition, deep coverage of seed, seedling diseases, and lack of moisture. All of these things, except nurse crop competition, affect summer seedings as well as spring seedings.

The value of a small amount of starter fertilizer applied close to the seed or to transplants for many crops has been known for many years. This holds true even where the general level of soil fertility is high. A little, but not too much, readily available plant food that seedling plants can quickly reach is extremely valuable. The major part of the fertilizer, though, should be applied in some other way. Corn is one good example; a small amount of fertilizer applied in the row or in the hill gives excellent returns. Another good example is tomatoes; a small amount of soluble fertilizer in the transplanting water starts the plants quickly and increases the yield. Not much attention, though, has been given the use of starter fertilizer for pasture and hay seedings until recently. Some work was done but either was not followed through or not given the necessary publicity. Recently the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station conducted such work and has published the results. The results are really startling. Starter fertilizer does the same job with legume and grass seedlings as it does with other crops.

Best results were secured when the fertilizer was placed directly under the seed at a depth of 1½ inches. Locating the seed in this position is somewhat of a problem. In these experiments it was accomplished by putting garden hose extensions on the seed tubes and wiring them on the rear of the drill foot. About 200 pounds of fertilizer per acre was used. The grades that gave the best results were phosphate and potash mixtures. It should be remembered that that quantity of fertilizer is purely a starter and not sufficient except on soil in a high state of fertility to carry the crop for any length of time. For those who are having trouble getting good seedings, we suggest this as very worthy of a trial. Tests to date indicate that a fourth to a third less seed may be used.

August and early September seedings of alfalfa are usually successful in parts of the Northeast that are not too far north or the soil not too poorly drained for winter wheat to do well consistently. In the western New York wheat belt September is too late for best results, but in southern New Jersey it is not. One should be very cautious of making seedings at this time of year on fields where chickweed is a problem. Ladino clover and the grasses also usually do well when seeded in this period. Our own observa-

tions over a period of several years indicate that red Clover and alsike are not so likely to catch well. Some, though, feel differently.

—A.A.—

LADINO ROOTS OFTEN GO DEEP

We think of Ladino clover as a shallow rooted crop as compared to alfalfa and red clover. As found from field to field it is, but its roots will go much deeper than most people think if soil conditions are right. For instance on a good deep soil at the University of Illinois, Ladino roots penetrated clear to the water table which was at a depth of five feet. Nodules were found throughout the length of the roots. The character of soil on which a crop is sown often determines not only depth to which roots penetrate, but also character of the root system. Normally, where we have a deep soil we will find crops more "drought resistant" than where we have bedrock or hard pan within a couple of feet of the surface.

—George Serviss

—A.A.—

SIDEDRESSING OR TOPDRESSING

Sidedressing or topdressing crops such as corn or potatoes may or may not be profitable, depending upon soil or weather conditions, according to J. B. R. Dickey, former Pennsylvania Extension Agronomist. Nitrogen, he points out, is the most effective material, and to a lesser extent, potash. In wet seasons much of this soluble plant food is washed out or leached down out of reach of the plants, especially on very light soils. In dry seasons, however, late application may not wash down far enough.

On the heavier, more fertile soils, side- or topdressing may be disappointing, especially with the potato crop where too much nitrogen late in the season stimulates vine growth and often results in a light set of tubers. With corn the color of the stalks will indicate whether extra nitrogen is needed. If deficient in nitrogen, it will lack the desired dark green color. Sidedressing should be applied to corn not later than the second cultivation.



MAKE WAY FOR BEEF! Here is herdsman Don Hollingsworth and a 3-week-old heifer calf, one of the first products of Sperry Farms, Greenwich, N. Y., where Polled Shorthorns have taken over 100 acres of renovated land which was formerly a run-down apple orchard. From a start with three dozen cows and four bulls, owner Harry Sperry has been building up the herd which he hopes to make the largest of its breed east of the Mississippi.

—Eleanor Gilman

A Permanent Trench Silo

Designed To Fit Bay Stater's Labor Saving Program

By Jim Hall

JOHAN D. HOLOPAINEN and his son, Weikko, of Hubbardston, Worcester County, Massachusetts, wanted storage space for their grass silage designed so that one man could fill it without manual labor. From material they read and visits to other farms they reached the conclusion that it was a trench silo they

back and forth so that their working platform would be just where they wanted it.

From the two-foot thick footing the walls slant to an 8-inch width at the top. The concrete was poured in 30-inch layers and during the pouring, each layer was secured to the next by steel reinforcing that consisted of any junk steel they could find. Weikko says that were they to do it again, they'd pour the concrete-stone mixture the entire height of the 12-foot walls and have it no thicker than 12 inches at the bottom.

The sides, floor and one end of the silo are solid concrete with the walls slanting from 13 feet apart at the base to 16 feet at the top. At the open end, nearest the barn, concrete corners were formed to support the sectional frame partitions that are put in as the silo is filled. These partitions rest against 5 by 6-inch oak timbers that span the width of the opening.

(See illustration.) Because the walls slant outward from the bottom to the top, these timbers and the partitions can be raised just a few inches and

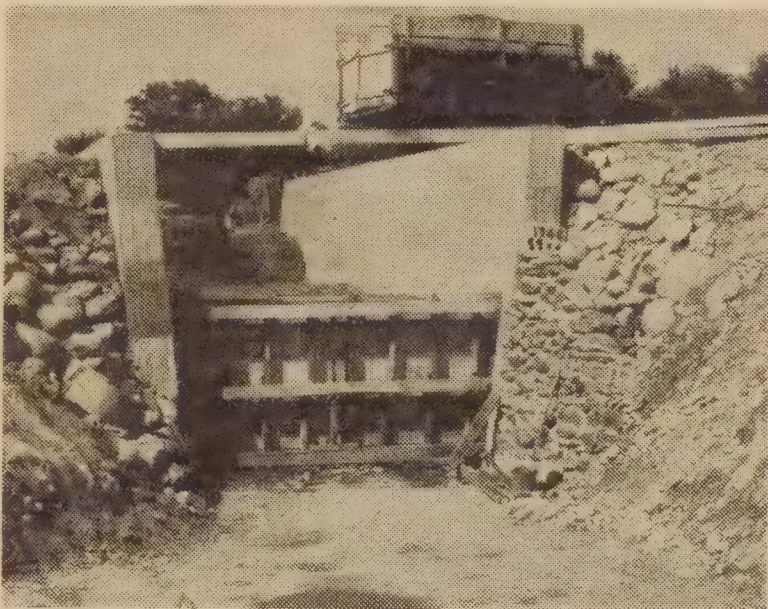


No scaffolds had to be erected to build this trench silo. The Holopainens used the floor of the truck and then a platform laid across the top of the stake body as a mobile working platform.

needed but that it had to be permanent. They didn't want to dig the silage out from under snow, and they didn't want to have to rebuild the sides and bottom after spring rains.

Choosing a site at the base of a sloping field about 70 yards from the barn, they went to work in the stony soil and scooped out their trench with a rented bulldozer. Because the land was so stony, they started using the stones to lay up walls two feet thick at the base. By the time they had the two 61-foot long walls built up to four feet, they knew that type of hand work would take too much time, so they changed their plans, built forms and finished the job with transit-mixed concrete to which they added equal parts of stone.

Instead of building a scaffold to work on forms, they worked from the truck platform for the lower levels and then from a platform laid across the top of the stake body. There was ample room in the trench to move the truck



Oak timber locked behind the concrete corners at the open end of the silo hold sectional partitions that are easily removed as silage is fed out. Using a dump truck, John Holopainen needs no assistance to back up to the side of the silo and empty the load in a few seconds.

tossed out as the silage is fed.

To get better traction when taking out silage by power loader, the floors were made rough, but Weikko has found it more efficient to chop down through the silage with an ax and throw the layers of silage on a dump-trailer with a hand fork. This is the only hand labor in their silage operation and takes less than 15 minutes morning and night. The silage is dumped from the trailer into bunks at the barn.

To protect the silage from weather, the Holopainens built a sectional roof of 2 by 3-inch rafters and 1 by 3-inch

The completed silo with sectional frame and aluminum roof easily removed for filling operations.



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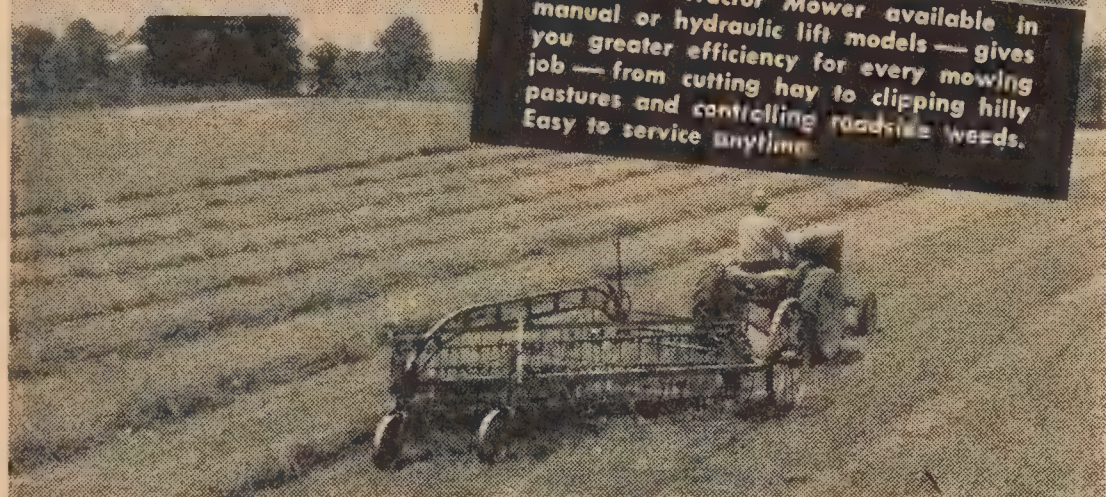
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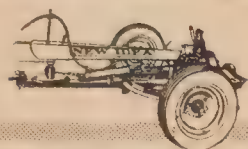
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A FORUM FOR Backyard Gardeners

UNFORTUNATELY the path of the beginner at gardening has a few pitfalls. Farm papers, bulletins and books can be helpful, but nothing is ever truly learned until the student has had experience.

For example, there is the young husband, brought up in a small city but thoroughly sold on the advantages of suburban living, who read that DDT was good for flea beetles on tomatoes and who, without reading the label, sprayed his plants with a DDT spray designed for insects. On his return home that evening he found that they (the plants not the insects) were thoroughly dead. Fortunately the season was still early and the cost of that lesson was the price of some new plants. Learning such a lesson the hard way and applying the new information successfully is as satisfying to a gardener as a "hole in one" is to a confirmed golfer.

Bugs and Blights

One of the most helpful disease and insect control materials for backyard gardens is a general purpose dust containing rotenone and a fixed copper compound. It is sold under many trade names, but if you will read the description and directions you will recognize it. For the backyard gardener, dusting is always easier than spraying. Rotenone will control most insects and the copper will control many diseases. It is not poisonous to humans, so you can use it liberally and often.

Mulch Raspberries

If you have room in your garden for a short row of raspberries, you will find one of the easier ways of maintaining them is to mulch between the rows with weeds, grass or sawdust. The new canes will push up through this mulch without any difficulty and it will help control weeds. Mulch can be added each year as it decays.

Every spring we get questions asking why the tips of some raspberry canes are dying. The damage is done by the raspberry cane borer. If you examine a dead tip carefully you will find that an insect has stung the cane and laid an egg in it. If you do nothing, the egg will hatch, the worm will burrow down the cane, and you will get few or no berries on that cane next year. The control method is to cut the cane below the worm and burn it. If the cane is hollow where you cut it, you haven't cut low enough.

Cross Pollination

If you have a few fruit trees and one or more of them refuse to bear, look into the matter of cross-pollination. Some varieties of fruits are self-fertile but many require cross-pollination from another variety, and others give better crops where there is cross-pollination. If you decide this has been your trouble, there are several remedies. One is to plant another variety near the tree which fails to bear. A quicker one is hang a bouquet of blossoms from another variety in a pail of water in the tree so that insects will effect cross-pollination.

Kill 'Em Young

Farmers know that the easiest time to kill weeds is before you see them, but many gardeners (particularly new enthusiasts) too often wait until weeds are well started before they sharpen up the hoe.

One of the easiest ways to kill weeds in the garden is to use a garden rake

between the rows. It is no harder and just as fast as a wheel hoe, and a rake costs considerably less money. To be effective, begin its use as soon as the plants appear, or even before if you left stakes at the ends of the rows and can stretch a string to locate them so you won't cultivate too close.

Late Plantings

To get full advantage of your garden you will need to make a second or even a third planting of many crops. Among these are snap beans, sweet corn, radishes, lettuce, carrots and beets. Later plantings can be made on ground that has been cleared of such crops as peas, radishes or any others that are off the ground by the middle of June or first of July.

Pruning Roses

It will soon be time to prune roses. There is a big difference in growth habits of roses which we refer to as climbers and those we speak of as ramblers. In the case of ramblers, new shoots come from the roots each spring, and after blooming season the old ones should be taken out right down to the ground. The sooner you do this after they bloom, the less damage you will do to the new growth.

The growth habit of the climbers is entirely different. The new growth starts as branches from the previous year's growth, and the pruning consists of cutting back the branches to a side branch. In a sense, pruning of the climbers is not as essential, but if you neglect them they will develop into a mass of growth that is neither pretty nor fruitful. Here again the logical time to prune is soon after the blooming season is over. Both ramblers and climbers blossom once a year in contrast to tea roses which have several blooming periods. The pruning of tea roses is another problem which we will go into some other day.

Lima Bean Trouble

A friend wants to know why he can't get a good stand of lima beans. Probably the trouble is caused by the seed corn maggot. A fly lays eggs in the seed beans in May. The worm that hatches eats the bean and prevents normal growth. Try delaying planting until the ground is warm and dry. Then if some beans do not come up, replant as soon as you can locate the vacant spots in the row. If your soil is heavy, try putting some peat moss along the row to help prevent a hard crust which might hinder emergence of the limas.

Your letters, whether relating your experiences or asking for information, are welcome. Just write to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.



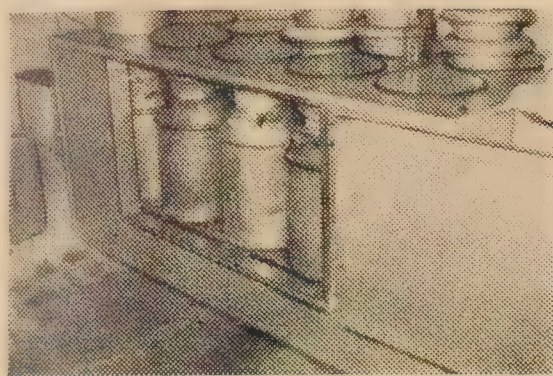
Visiting Dairy Farmers in Chemung Co., N. Y.

By ERNEST GRANT

NEW, EFFICIENT milk coolers which save lifting are finding their way to many dairy farms. There is one on the farm of Steven Mizio and Sons of Corning, New York.

This side-door cooler holds ten cans, five in each of two rows. The empty cans set on a platform in the cooler. Each one is filled through an opening directly above it. A movable collar fits into the opening and directs the milk into the can. The strainer sets in the opening which is large enough so that the cover may be put on the can through it. There is no need of spilling.

In the bottom of the cooler, beneath the can platform, is a water tank



which holds five gallons for each can. The milk is cooled by water sprayed over the cans from pipes running across the top of the cooler.

There are two motors, one to pump the water over the cans; the other runs the pump which refrigerates the water in the tank below.

Mr. Mizio and his sons prefer the new type of cooler to the other type where cans are lowered into the water. It saves much lifting. The cans are placed in the cooler while they are empty. They are removed through the door in the side and do not have to be lifted up over the side of the tank.

The thermostat can be set for the desired temperature and operates automatically. Its efficiency is shown by an example given by the Mizios. One day last summer the morning milk was cooled to 56 degrees before the barn chores were done and the men went into breakfast.

HEATS WATER FOR COWS

BENJAMIN HILL, Jr., of Chemung, Chemung County, New York, has a fifteen-cow herd of high-producing Holsteins. He remodeled his stable last fall but didn't get the drinking cups installed before cold weather set in. He had to water his cows at a watering trough in the barnyard.

To keep the water from freezing, he set a bucket stove in one corner of the trough. The stove is built with a fire pot large enough to hold several large sticks of wood. A tube down one side to the bottom admits air and provides the draft. The stove extends several inches above the top of the trough.

On mild winter mornings Mr. Hill builds a fire in the stove when he finishes milking. By the time the cows are turned out, any ice is gone and the water in the tank has been warmed to a temperature so that the cows can drink with comfort. That they like it is proved by the amount that they drink—almost twice as much as when the water is ice cold. On extremely cold nights he builds a fire, shuts off the draft, and keeps ice from forming on the trough.

Mr. Hill has found that the cows drink the warmed water faster too, and he can water them in less time.

When they have all they want, milk production stays up. When they don't get all the water they want, milk production goes down.

Although he likes the system better than letting ice form on the trough and giving the cows ice water, and it has paid dividends, he will install drinking cups in the stable as soon as warm weather comes.

SOCIAL ORDER IN THE DAIRY HERD

MR. ELMER WHEATON, Horseheads, Chemung County, has a large pen stable for his milking herd of some sixty cows. The cows are let into the milking parlor one at a time to be milked.

In the winter time when the cows are in the stable all of the time, Mr. Wheaton has noticed that the same cow is always first to be milked and that the others follow in just about (not one hundred per cent) the same order each time.

In spite of this, he has not noticed any bossiness among the cows in the pen.

HOW GOOD IS A BULL?

THE INFLUENCE of just one good bull on the future dairy herd was brought forcibly to the mind of Harry Stowe of Elmira, New York, when he proved his six-year-old bull. Fortunately, in this case the influence was good and the owner was pleased.

Wait Farm M. O. J. Major 873501, a purebred Holstein bull, was proven in 1949 at six years of age. The first eleven dam-daughter comparisons showed that his daughters averaged 13,070 pounds of milk and 490 pounds of butter fat. This was an increase of 2,065 pounds of milk and 79 pounds of fat over the average record of their dams. Both sets of records were made



Wait Farm M. O. J. Major 873501.

on two times a day milking.

Eleven of Major's daughters are now being milked in Mr. Stowe's herd and he has twelve others coming on.

In addition to siring good producing daughters, Major shows well. He has been Grand Champion Holstein Bull at the Chemung County Fair for five consecutive years.

— A. A. —

GREEN PASTURES NEED FERTILIZER and LIME

New England Green Pastures winners in 1948 used about 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per milking cow. In 1949, the 18 winners increased this average to 1,443 pounds per animal. One of the state winners used 3,400 pounds per cow.

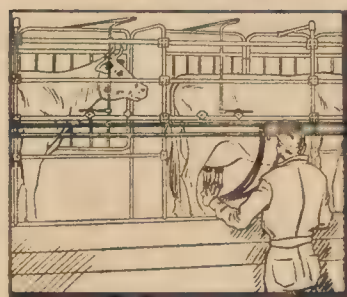
All but two of 1949 winners used super in the manure or directly on the sod. They also applied 0-14-14 and 0-20-20. Few used nitrogen fertilizers because legumes, once established, have a better chance to develop without nitrogen.



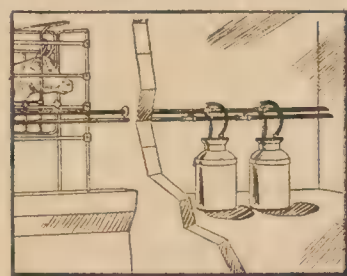
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NO STOOP—NO SQUAT—With the De Laval Model F Combine Milker you don't stoop or squat. You work comfortably erect with udders at chest height for easiest attaching and removal of teat cups—and for close udder inspection.

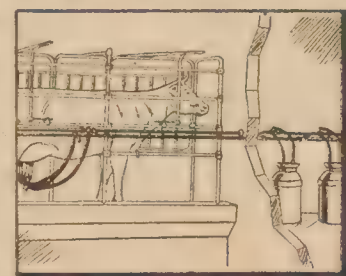


NO CARRYING—With the De Laval Model F Combine Milker you don't waste valuable time and walk unprofitable miles every year carrying milk from barn to milk house. This Milker does the entire job for you!

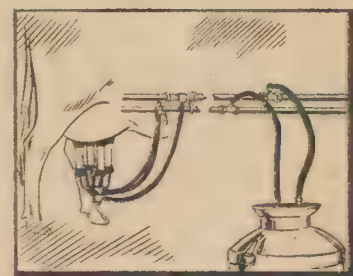
• We invite you to take a good look at the simplest, fastest and most sanitary milker you can own. Hundreds of these De Laval Model F Combines have been in use for years...but during the next few years you will see thousands more go into operation, because this is the milker that completely mechanizes your milking operation.

The cows bring the milk to the milker, which delivers it directly into the milk cans in the adjoining milk house. The automatic De Laval Combine can fillers fill one can at a time and cans may be changed without interfering with the milking. The operator does not stoop, squat, carry or pour milk. Result is one-man operation for lowest production costs.

Whether you have a stanchion type barn or loose housing, the De Laval Model F Combine Milker installed in a simple, low-cost milking room will enable you to milk more cows in less time with less help—but with increased profits.



NO BARN ODORS—With the De Laval Model F Combine Milker the milk—from cow to milk can—is sealed during the entire milking process in an air-tight system. Barn odors, dust and other matter are sealed out.



NO POURING—With the De Laval Model F Combine Milker you don't waste your time straining and pouring milk. This modern milker has a built-in filter and empties the milk into milk cans—one can at a time.

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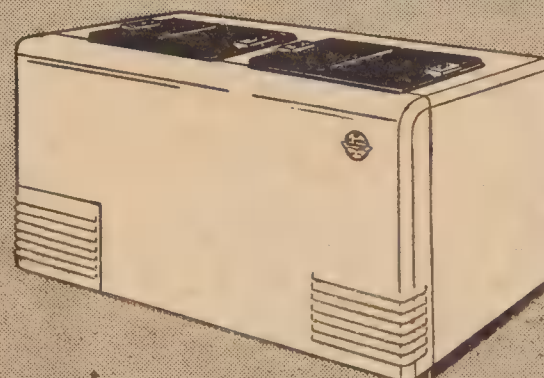
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Excess milk problem grows more acute as flush period reaches peak



THE steadily rising tide of milk which has been overwhelming the market for the last several months is now at its spring crest. Independent producers who have been depending for their market upon dealers' facilities, both country and city; and cooperatives with but a single dealer outlet both face increasing difficulty. More and more unorganized and unprotected milk is being peddled through brokers, in many cases at reduced handling charges.

IT'S THE DISORGANIZED SELLING THAT HURTS

AS LEAGUE spokesmen have pointed out before, it isn't the actual size of the surplus which destroys the price structure, so much as it is the distress selling through channels which have a greater interest in underselling the going market than they have in maintaining a fair price for farmers.

THAT'S why Dairymen's League members, and members of all marketing cooperatives, are deeply sympathetic with the plight of the unorganized producer and are vitally interested in helping him to dispose of all milk produced, in an orderly and reasonably satisfactory manner.

THE LEAGUE'S SURPLUS FACILITIES ARE IN GOOD SHAPE

WHILE many handlers of surplus in the New York metropolitan area went out of business during the great seller's market of the war years, fortunately, the Dairymen's League maintained its surplus facilities, kept them up to date and in some instances expanded them.

THIS guarantees a steady market for League members themselves, and greatly reduces the volume of milk that would otherwise be forced to compete for fluid outlets. It stabilizes the price structure.

UNORGANIZED dairymen throughout the milkshed should realize that it is the off-the-farm facilities of the Dairymen's League which are their greatest protection when milk supply exceeds demand. For the League not only tries to balance production reasonably with demand and to divert milk into the higher-price classifications at all times, but it also maintains facilities for handling a normal surplus in flush months in order that the market may have an adequate supply in times of low production. Protection like this can come only through cooperative effort. The man who tries to go it alone is only thumbing a free ride.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Cooperative

ASSOCIATION, INC.

Letters to the Editor



RECOGNIZING SOCIALISM

I HAVE just read a book called "The Road Ahead" by John Flynn. It is about socialism in England and in the United States. Few people realize just how far socialism has gone in this country; in fact, I did not myself. It is the same thing as communism but they call it "Planned Economy."

If you have not read this book, by all means read it and urge every person over ten years of age to read it. It is an eye-opener. Socialism has, of course, been a dismal failure in England. England is now bankrupt and a fourth-rate power.

There is food rationing in England because they are not self-supporting and lack the cash or credit to buy enough. This is some of it: 1½ eggs per week, 3 oz. butter, 6 oz. oleo; 1 oz. lard, 1 oz. cheese, 1 oz. bacon, 8 oz. sugar, 6 oz. meat, 2 oz. corned beef.

They evidently do not classify corned beef as meat. These figures are, of course, for one person.

A force of 30,000 government men have the power to search homes at any time and for any reason without a search warrant. Only 40 people in England have net incomes of \$24,000 or over.

The Brannan Plan is only one of many things now on the fire to bring us to our knees. You and I are old enough so that it cannot hurt us for long, but I pity the young people.

—Philip Plaistrige, Winchester, N. H.

OVER-FED

YOUR STORY about the minister in the April 15th issue reminds me of one I heard.

It seems a young minister was being sent to a small town to preach. He spent a lot of time preparing his talk for his first sermon and made it a point to be there exactly on time. When he arrived at the church there was only one man there.

"Well," the minister said to the one man. "I came here prepared to preach a sermon. What shall I do?"

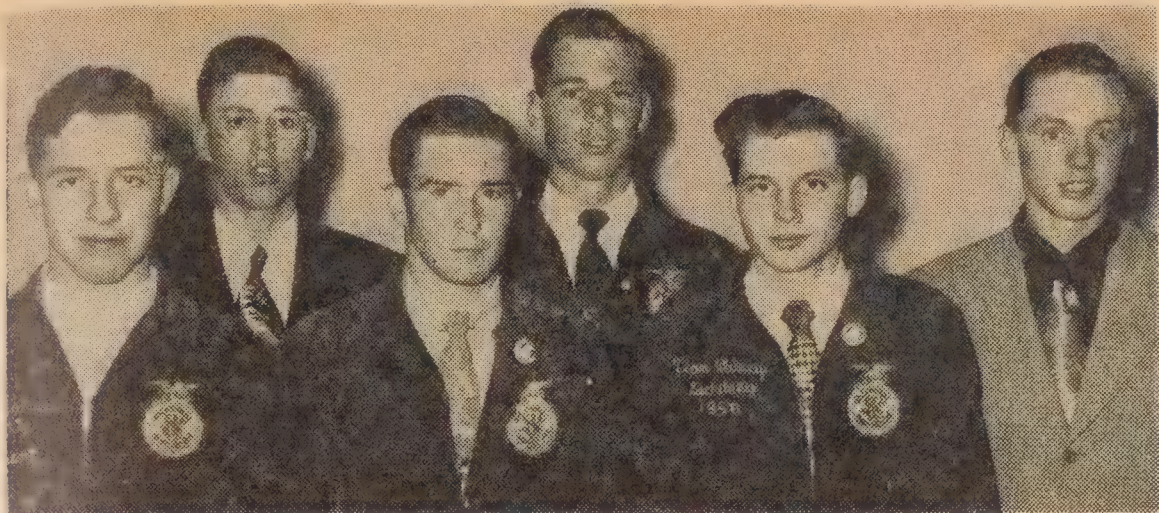
The man said, "I don't know, as I am only a cow-hand, but if I went down to the corral with a load of feed for the cows, and only one showed up, I sure would feed her."

"If you want to listen to me," replied the minister, "I'll preach you the sermon."

So he went up in the pulpit and started preaching about Hell's fire and brimstone, and what would happen to the man if he didn't walk the straight and narrow path. He preached a long time and gave him the works. After he got through he went down and shook hands with him and asked him what he thought of the sermon.

"Well," the man says, "I am only a cow-hand, but if I went down to the corral with a load of feed and only one cow showed up I sure wouldn't give her the whole load."—H. L. Munsey, Auburn, Maine.

In renewing my subscription to your splendid paper I want to tell you that I wouldn't miss the "Lazy Farmer", which is the best I have seen in any publication. I have known Jared Van Wagenen for many years and he has been my guest time and time again. I know of no man who sees farm and country conditions as sanely as Jared does, and I congratulate you on having him as a writer.—A. C. Hurd, White River Junction, Vt.



These six Future Farmers were among many who won honors at the 25th annual Convention of the New York Association of the Future Farmers of America at Waverly May 11 to 13. Each of them won a \$100-Award offered by the Future Farmer Foundation. From left to right are: Ed Callahan of Corning, Farm Electrification; George Chase of Phelps, Farm and Home Accident Prevention; James Keller of Marathon, Farm Mechanics; Ambrose DeMoise of South Cortright, Soil and Water Management; Arnold Cope of East Springfield, Dairy Farming; Robert Briggs of Davenport, the Star Award as the outstanding F.F.A. member receiving the Empire Farmer degree.

New York F. F. A. Celebrates Silver Anniversary

THE SILVER Anniversary Convention and Celebration of the New York State Association of Future Farmers of America was an inspiring event. Held in the high school at Waverly May 11 to 13, the business of the session was conducted in a noteworthy manner. Officers were elected. National President George Lewis of the State of Illinois was present and as a fitting part of the Silver Anniversary Celebration the founders of the organization were honored.

Honors presented at the annual banquet on Saturday evening, in addition to those won by the boys pictured on this page, were:

Six Empire Farmers who did not receive other awards won \$25 each from the Future Farmer Foundation. They were: David Taylor, Margaretville; Richard Byrnes, Gouverneur; Oscar King, Malone; Robert Long, Waterloo; Charles Dennison, Cato, and Gordon Donahue, West Winfield.

Herbert McFetridge of Geneva received \$100 as winner of the State F.F.A. Speaking Contest.

The New York Central Railroad makes \$50 available to each of two Empire Farmers toward their expenses in attending the National Future Farmers of America Convention at Kansas City. Winners of these are: Stewart Jones, Holland Patent and Eugene Blumer, Mexico. Alternates are William Behling, Weedsport and

Walter Cook, Westmoreland.

The New York Holstein-Friesian Association makes 5 awards of \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, and \$10 to Empire Farmers who purchased their first purebred Holstein calves after enrolling in vocational agriculture and who have made the greatest progress since that time. These awards in order went to: John Siegel, Holland Patent; Frank Pendell, Whitney Point; Neil Storie, Hammond; Edward Frank, Westmoreland; Dale Stoker, Homer.

The New York State Bankers Association provides tuition and expenses to 2 boys to attend the Bankers' Farm Management School at Cornell in August. Winners were: David Taylor, Margaretville, and George Chase, Phelps, with Robert Briggs, Davenport, and David Grady, King Ferry as alternates.

On Friday evening an outdoor program was enjoyed at the high school athletic field. One of the high points of this program was the recognition of Stephen Salmon, principal of the high school at Vestal, and W. J. Weaver of the State Education Department, whose vision resulted in the formation of the first chapters of the Future Farmers of America just twenty-five years ago.

Also recognized at the meeting were past State officers, past Empire Farmers and past honorary Empire Farmers. Another feature of the evening's program was an amateur contest in which boys from various schools sang or gave solos on various musical instruments. The evening was concluded with a colorful fireworks display provided by Tioga Mills.

The new officers of the Association are: President, Oscar King, Malone; First Vice-President, Charles Dennison, Cato-Meridian; Second Vice-President, Lyle Embt, Alexander; Secretary-Treasurer, Stanley Saxton, Avoca; Reporter, Richard Byrnes, Gouverneur; Sentinel, John Odell, Westmoreland.

Approximately 100 Empire Farmer degrees were awarded, the largest number in any one year. The F.F.A. emblem which accompanies the award is a mark of real achievement, as owners of it have demonstrated their knowledge and in general have built up bank accounts and inventories averaging several thousand dollars. The future of farming in this country is in good hands.

In addition to the students and officers already mentioned, the following received Empire Farmer Degrees at the Convention:

GROUP A

Robert Keller, Marathon; John La-

(Continued on Page 14)



These two New York Future Farmers of America members were presented American Agriculturist Achievement Awards at the F.F.A. Convention at Waverly. From left to right: Arnold Cope of East Springfield and John Fero of Schoharie. This Award is a gold medal presented each year to a number of young people for all-round excellence in community and school activities with emphasis on leadership ability.

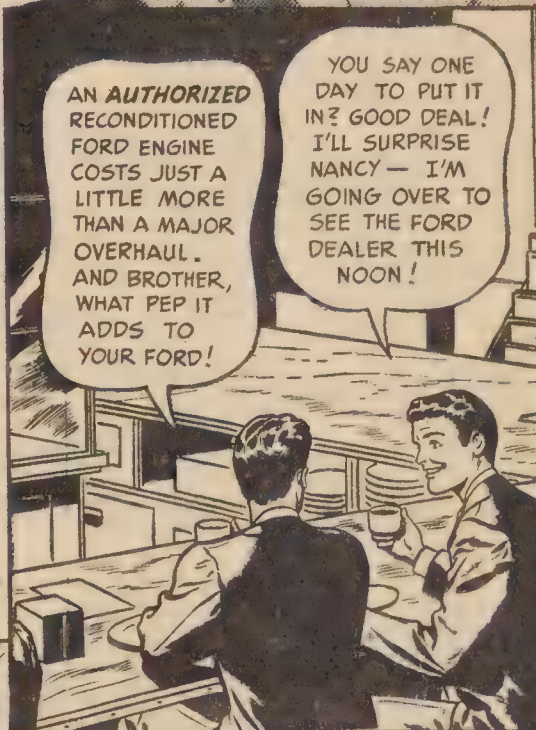
Dave Saves the Day

Puts "NEW LIFE" in his trusty Ford!



ON SUNDAY THE GANG IS GOING UP TO SWAN LAKE. WHY DON'T WE GO ANY PLACE ANY MORE?

CAN'T HELP IT, DEAR. WHEN A FORD HAS AS MANY MILES AND YEARS ON IT AS OURS HAS, IT NEEDS REPOWERING



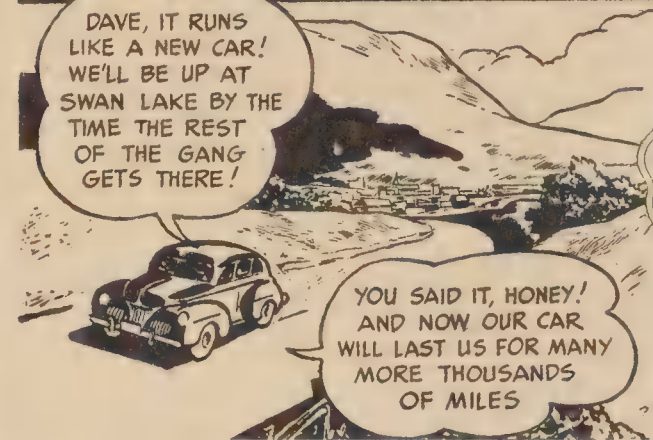
AN AUTHORIZED RECONDITIONED FORD ENGINE COSTS JUST A LITTLE MORE THAN A MAJOR OVERHAUL. AND BROTHER, WHAT PEP IT ADDS TO YOUR FORD!

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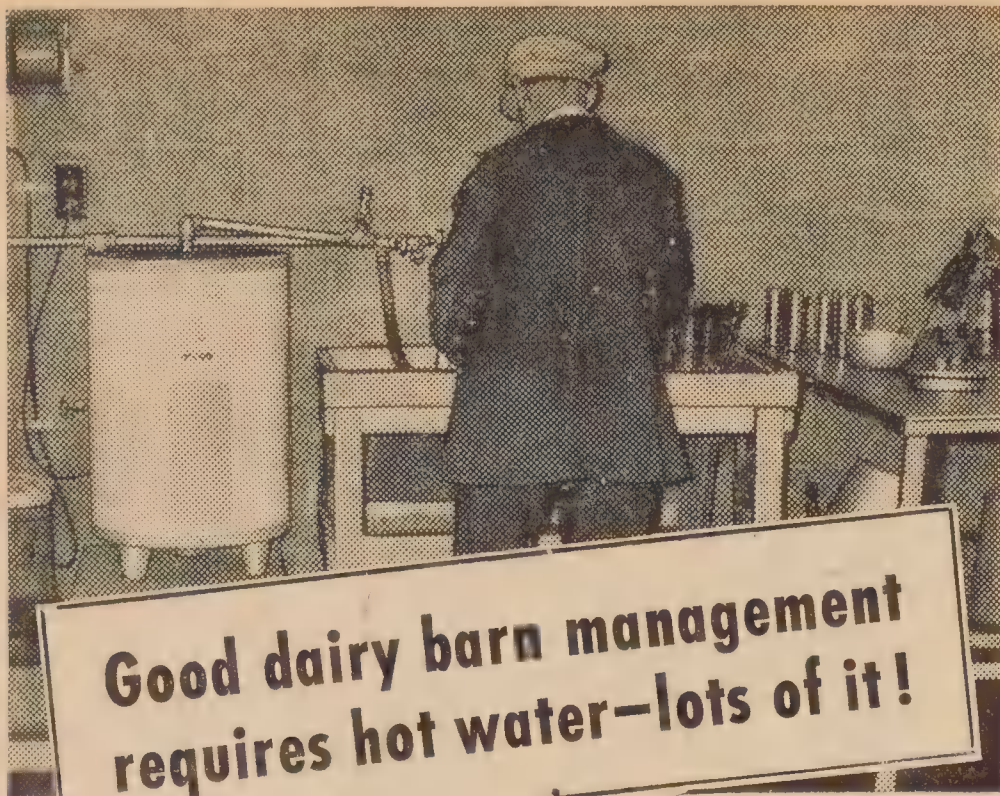
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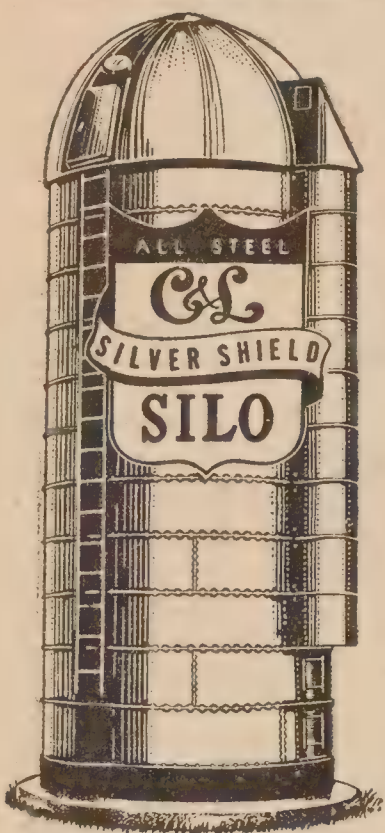
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The Question Box

Can you get a catch of birdsfoot in a pasture by scattering seed on top of the sod?

Generally this is a waste of good money and the practice is one reason for the idea that it is very difficult to get a seeding of birdsfoot. Seedings are not always successful, but a high proportion of them are when directions are followed closely. Briefly, the directions are (1) sow on well-fitted land without a nurse crop or with a very light nurse crop; (2) provide some quick fertility to get plants started, and (3) sow shallow on a firm seed bed and clip weeds if they compete seriously with the birdsfoot.

If 'high analysis' fertilizers are so much in demand, why do manufacturers put any 'low-analysis' fertilizers together?

There are at least two reasons. To some extent the public demands 'low analysis'. In other words, they have not yet been persuaded that 'high analysis' fertilizers are better. Second, the materials used in the fertilizer determine to some extent the analysis. In other words, if you are using low-grade material, you can't get high-grade analysis fertilizer. The possibility of making 'high analysis' mixtures, however, has been greatly increased by development of such materials as ammonium nitrate and triple strength superphosphate.

Is there any practical method of breeding long life into a dairy herd?

Disease, particularly mastitis, takes about as many cows out of a herd as any one cause. There are some new remedies for this disease which will help, but in the long run many believe that it is a question of breeding stamina into the cow so that she can resist infection.

At any rate it is a long-time process, but the necessary steps are to pick animals from families that are long-lived, grow them big, and follow a program of sanitation to control disease.

Can you plant sweet corn of different varieties side by side without affecting this year's crop?

It is not essential that you plant different varieties of sweet corn at a distance. Of course, there will be cross-pollination, but it will not affect this year's corn. However, if you save and plant seed from corn which is cross-pollinated by another variety, you will get a big variation in next year's crop.

What would you suggest as a program in case a man wanted to plow under the highest possible amount of green manure crops in one year?

The problem here is to grow quick maturing crops, get several of them in, and, so far as possible, grow crops where the seed cost is low and perhaps where at least one crop could be sold.

Certainly, if you are starting in the fall, you would want to sow rye and plow under early in the spring. Then you could grow a crop of peas and, if they were picked for market, the vines could be plowed under. You would still have time to put in a crop of buckwheat to plow under the following fall.

I am buying cows to build up a purebred herd and naturally am anxious to avoid buying poor ones. Are there any safe rules I can follow?

If a definite answer were given to your last question, it would have to be "No." Buying cattle is a matter of experience gained through the years. We know of one dairyman who sells surplus stock at the Earlville sale.

Frequently he buys an animal that is selling for less than it is worth, takes it home and brings it back in a month or a few months and sells it at a good profit.

Attendance at good sales will help you. Learn to judge size (other things being equal, a big cow gives more milk); get experience in judging type and study records, not only of the animal you are buying and its dam but also records of close relatives; in fact, of entire families.

If you can get the advice of an experienced breeder, you will find it very helpful.

Is it necessary to fertilize the lawn more than once a year?

Most homemakers who want a nice lawn fertilize both in the spring and fall, and some put on a second spring application in late June. This aids greatly in tiding the lawn over the dry summer months, particularly if you get a rain soon after the fertilizer is applied. The amount recommended is a pound of 5-10-5 or similar fertilizer to every 100 square feet of lawn. A well fed lawn is one of the best methods of controlling weeds.

Somewhere I read figures on the relative cost of feed, pasture, hay, silage, and grain. Do you have these available?

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that for each 100 pounds of total digestible nutrients, pasture costs 29 cents; alfalfa hay, 49 cents; corn silage, 91 cents, and barley (grain), \$1.40. This comparison is, of course, rough and is based on yields somewhat above average. Nevertheless, the figures give a reasonable comparison.

I have heard about the use of 'controlled atmosphere' storage for apples. Usually, this seems to refer to McIntosh. Can it be used for other varieties?

While some of the other varieties, for example, Northwestern Greening, Twenty-Ounce Delicious, Rome Beauty and Northern Spy, respond to this treatment it is not as effective as in the case of McIntosh and, in fact, the results make it doubtful whether or not the practice will be profitable on varieties other than McIntosh.

Is there any way to solve one of the big difficulties of ladino clover, namely, the fact that it is very hard to mow?

Many farmers tell us that ladino is easier to mow early in the season, and it can be mowed early where it is used for grass silage. Some farmers pasture it early and then take off the cows and harvest it for hay later. This not only helps the problem of difficult mowing but extends the hay-making season so that the job of haying doesn't all come at one time.



"Did you see any fish when you fell in, dear?"

Hay Hoist Pinch-Hits as Gutter Cleaner

JAMES P. WELCH, who's now doing most of the work on the dairy farm that he and his dad, James T. Welch, own on Route 2 near Troy, Rensselaer County, N. Y., had an idea. To it he added a lot of ingenuity and about \$50 worth of an electrician's labor to produce a power gutter cleaner that is almost as simple as one can be.

In a barn with two rows of cows heading in, young Jay, as his dad calls

rection out through the end of the barn and down to another pulley which can be attached to anchors firmly planted opposite the end of each gutter. The electrician was called in to install remote control switches near each gutter to turn the motor on and off. James built simple clutch controls of cable and pulleys which he strung over each gutter so that he could start, stop, and reverse the winch drum from almost anywhere.

A metal lined chute was built to fit from the end of the gutter to the manure spreader and that completed the installation. Now when James is ready to clean, he hooks the loose end of the cable to a point just above the tines on an ensilage fork and pulls the clutch rope. He holds the fork at the proper angle in the gutter while the motor pulls the fork and all the manure in front of it down the gutter, up the chute and into the spreader. When he has straw for bedding, the rig pulls a real big load, but with the shavings he was using the day the picture on this page was taken, he takes only about a quarter of the 15-cow gutter at a time to avoid having it spill over the edges of the chute. When one gutter is clean, James moves the pulley to the anchor opposite the second gutter, moves the spreader in line and repeats the operation.

Such time-savers as the gutter cleaner and the silage cart he built help give him the time and strength to look after the 40 head of Holsteins, grow the corn and grass silage, grain and hay he needs, and still be able to improve pasture, try a couple of acres of birdsfoot trefoil, and grow some corn for grain. Another labor saver that enables him to get along with only one part-time summer helper is his forage harvester bought last year. He also uses it to work on his uncle's farm in exchange for the use of his uncle's baler.

The Welchs own 80 acres and rent 50 adjoining acres. They did rent as much as 120 but the land is so close to Troy that much of it has been sold off as building lots—going for as high as \$1,400 each. Homes are built up along two boundaries of the farm. The senior Welch said that years ago it was a distinct advantage to be so close to the city to save long hauls with teams, but today's highspeed truck transportation and open highways give him little advantage.—*Jim Hall.*



James P. Welch of Troy, N. Y., rigged a cable to his hay hoist for power to clean gutters. He is shown here just keeping the fork at the right angle as the cable pulls fork and manure. It runs up a chute at the end of the gutter and right into the spreader.

him, found that it was taking too much valuable time to clean two gutters by shoveling manure into a carrier. He already had a three horsepower hay hoist built in the upper part of the barn, so he decided to use the same motor and winch to clean his gutters. It worked out easier than he had hoped.

First he removed the hay rope that ran from the winch through an overhead pulley and into the mow, and substituted a 5/16 inch cable. This cable runs through the same overhead pulley, but is taken in the opposite di-

A PERMANENT TRENCH SILO

(Continued from Page 7)

strippers covered with corrugated aluminum roofing. The sections, light enough for two men to lift off, are bolted together. The materials for the roof cost \$150 and the two men built it in a week. The total cost of the silo, excluding their own labor, was \$974.

Weikko figures that the silo holds between 250 and 300 tons of the high moisture silage they put in, but that isn't enough for his herd of 50 so he plans to raise the walls three feet. The addition will be perpendicular in order to use the same roof, and will add about 50 tons to the capacity.

Finished in time for grass in 1948, the Holopainens filled the silo in 10 days. Weikko would start mowing, with a two-way windrower attached, in the morning while his dad finished up the chores and then, when his dad came to the field with their dump truck, Weikko would switch over to their field chopper long enough to get the truck loaded. While John was tak-

ing a load to the silo, backing up to one side and dumping it into the pit, Weikko would leave the chopper and mow some more.

A light tractor with loader attached was left in the silo from the time they started filling, and each evening Weikko would run back and forth in the trench to level the dumped in piles and at the same time pack the grass. When the filling was completed, he drove the tractor out over the side and they put the roof on. The Holopainens were one of the top 18 winners in the 1949 New England Green Pastures Contest.

—A.A.—

An effective way to cure a horse of the habit of cribbing is to fasten securely a three-inch iron pipe lengthwise on top of the manger, where the cribbing usually is done. After gripping the iron pipe a few times with his teeth, the horse will give up the habit as not worth the wear and tear on his teeth.—*I. W. D.*

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Potato blight hasn't a chance with DITHANE. Regular DITHANE spraying or dusting protects your crop from disease *throughout the season*—and gives you bonus bushels of finer potatoes.

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AG-3—How to Boost Potato Yields.

AG-4—Disease Control on Vegetables, Fruit, and Ornamentals.

AG-2—Insect Control on Fruit and Vegetables.

AG-5—2,4-D Chemicals for Weed Control.

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... That's what
you named him!

That's right — *Nurok* is the name chosen for our New Baby, the brand new vitrified tile stave silo that's the latest addition to the Craine family. And boy, is he in demand! Dairy-men and stock feeders everywhere are calling him "... the tile silo I've always wanted, at the price I want to pay."

FIVE WINNERS!

Among hundreds who entered our contest, these five suggested the winning name. *Each* will receive \$500 in cash credits, toward the Craine silo of his choice.

Thomas H. Cranston, Willow Rd., Wilson, N. Y.

Robert Reeves, Genoa, N. Y.

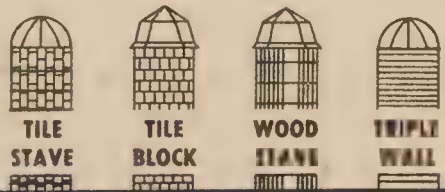
S. L. Pimm, R. D. 1, Woodstown, N. J.

Robert C. Perkins, R. D. 1, Stonington, Conn.

Lester S. Gehr, R. D. 1, Cogan Station, Pa.

Seventeen other prizes were awarded. Complete lists of prize winners have been sent to every entrant. If you'd like a list — or details on the *Nurok* — just drop us a card.

CRANE, INC., 610 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.



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says Gustave Troutman, of Milton, N. Y.

"I've been a farmer for 40 years and all that time I've used Absorbine for my horses. I've found it quickly relieves strain and soreness from windgall."

Yes, farmers know there's nothing like Absorbine for helping to relieve lameness due to windgall, sore shoulder, fresh bog spavin and similar congestive troubles. Not a "cure-all," Absorbine is a time-proved help... used by many leading veterinarians, too, for helping to relieve puffs, strains and bruises.

A stand-by for 50 years, Absorbine will not blister or remove hair. Only \$2.50 for a long-lasting bottle at all druggists.

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Time taken to read the advertisements in *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST* is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad" be sure to mention

**AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**

Potato Growers Differ On Proposed Marketing Order

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

POTATO growers of upstate New York will have a chance to vote on a proposed marketing order. In the absence of any official announcement, pending study of the record, this is indicated. By far the majority of growers who turned up for a public hearing in Rochester favored such an order.

A number of growers were outspokenly against it. Some of these thought certain things should be done for better marketing of potatoes, but they doubted that a federal marketing order was necessary. A few expressed disbelief that such an order could be enforced properly; a few more thought it involved too much control and regimentation of the farmer's private affairs.

Throughout the three-day hearing conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, I got two distinct impressions:

1. Most of the growers agreed there was something wrong with the potato business. Differences of opinion arose as to what might be done about it; how to control the fellow who will not go along with self-regulation. Only a few thought a marketing agreement without some force of law would be effective.

2. Most of the growers expressed belief in enforcement of grades. There was frequent complaint that the state had not properly or fully enforced grading laws. Most of this group favored compulsory inspection, but there was a split here. Some thought inspection of their own packs unnecessary, too expensive, or that general inspection of all lots would be physically impossible.

TO COST MORE

The final day of the hearing was devoted largely to discussing how inspection might work. The tentative draft of the marketing order was prepared by a committee headed by Harold J. Evans of Georgetown, president of the Empire State Club. The Farm Bureau Federation, Extension Service and other groups participated. The draft provides that where shipping-point inspection is not available, the state administrative office of the marketing order might issue waivers.

C. R. Icenoggle, supervising inspector, USDA, said this could be done promptly by the inspecting office giving telephone permission to move the lot where an inspector would not be on hand. All such lots would be subject to inspection at receiving point or wherever exposed for sale.

Harry H. Duncan, assistant director of the State Bureau of Markets, said considerable thought had been given to expansion of the state-federal inspection service to cover operation of such an order. He said it could be done "if the money is available." He said inspection fees probably would have to be raised as the result of cost studies now under way.

Elmer McCann, Chateaugay grower said he believed in inspection 100 per cent. Edward Gagnier, Cherubusco, said it would assure wider compliance with grades. Jack Bishop, Wayland, was sure it would improve market quality. Wilbur VanMaaren, Honeoye Falls, was equally sure that poor market quality lowers prices.

OPPOSITION VOICED

Phillip Luke, Fulton, said cost of inspection would be prohibitive; that many families cannot afford to buy U.

S. No. 1 Grade. He said "the price support feature alone" was enough to insure his opposition. Although the proposed order does not mention price supports, the Secretary of Agriculture has announced that unless there is a marketing order for the area, there will be no supports available.

Isaac DeHollander, Oswego, president of the State Vegetable Growers Association, said, "Once we have government controls, it will be hard to get rid of them." He doubted that growers would be benefitted, as acreage taken out of potatoes would be put into some competing vegetable crop.

After the hearing it was announced that the record will be studied and possible changes made in the draft of the order to be submitted to the committee for study. Then, if the Secretary so determines, the order will be submitted to a referendum, probably about mid-July.

Season Continues Late

Various estimates are that the spring season, as far as farm work is concerned, is 10 days to three weeks late. Cold nights have held pastures back, and in many cases cows will be weeks later in getting out to grass. A few warm days in early May were interspersed with frosts. Where oats went in late on well-drained land, they came up quickly, although at this writing there were some areas where growers still were hoping to plant.

Whereas in some years corn planting on many farms has been finished by the end of May, there were many where they were just getting started this year. Fruit bloom along Lake Ontario generally is late and there have been no reports of frost damage.

Garman Heads Growers

Cameron Garman of Burt has been elected president of the Western New York Apple Growers Association and Marcus E. Buckman of Sodus, vice-president. Lloyd Putnam, former Niagara County agent, has been hired as executive secretary. About six million bushels have been "signed," and an office is to be opened in Rochester.

— A. A. —

NEW YORK F. F. A. CELEBRATES SILVER ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from Page 11)

Manche, Marcellus; John Sisson, Penn Yan.

GROUP B

Aaron Eckel, Camden; Marvin Priddle, Canajoharie; Ronald Sibbitts, Canton; Stephen Balmas, Castile; Duane Neil, Chautauqua; Leslie Rathbun, Cherry Valley; Joseph Maxwell, Clinton; Charles VanWie, Jr., Delmar; Robert Feasley, Eden; Arthur Daley, Fillmore; Lyle MacQueen, Hammond; Robert Prata, Hillsdale; Richard Snow, Little Valley; Roger Woodworth, Lyndonville; Harold Morgan, Machias.

Donald W. Moore, Malone; Paul Marshfield, Marcellus; William Schneider, Marcellus; David Shepherd, North Syracuse; Richard Patrick, Perry; Kenneth Pederson, Phelps; Glen Kauffman, South Kortright; Vernon Power, Victor; John Fisher, Weedsport; Allen DeMay, Williamson.

GROUP C

William H. Hickox, Adams Center; Robert Housel, Addison; Kenneth Axtell, Albion; Gerald Hughes, Arcade; William Jordan, Canton; Lester Bliss, Castile; William Easton, Cato; William Janicki, Chenango Forks; Glenn Klotzback, Corfu; Kenneth Preston, Corfu; Ramon Oldrick, Fort Plain; Ordell Stock, Fort Plain; Donald Poole, Greenville; Harold Hall,

Groton; Todd Hueston, Groton; Donald Vaber, Homer; James Tennes, Little Valley; John Burns, Marcellus.

Philip Aber, Moravia; John Root, North Syracuse; James Bailey, Nunda; Lloyd Gibson, Nunda; John Gilbride, Nunda; Marlin K. Thompson, Nunda; James Post, Perry; Charles Roberts, Port Byron; Wayne McGregor, Remsen; Eugene Worden, Remsen; Dale Smith, Rushford; Rea Sheldon, Salem; Carlton D. Peterson, Sidney; Robert Lowrey, Sodus.

Bruce Rogers, Sodus; Daniel Maxfield, Truxton; John Palmer, Virgil; Donald Tubbs, Waterville; Glen Burdick, West Winfield; Paul Currier, West Winfield; Richard Blick, Williamson; James Dodge, York.

— A. A. —

LAST CALL FOR MINIWANCA SCHOLARSHIP

In the April 1 issue, announcement was made of our annual *American Agriculturist* Scholarship to the Leadership Training School at Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan. At that time applications were requested. The deadline for applications has been set at June 10.

All that is necessary is that you write to H. L. Cosline, Box 367, Ithaca, New York, saying that you would like to make application for the Camp Miniwanca Scholarship. In your letter give a summary of your activities in any organized youth groups to which you may belong, with particular emphasis on leadership you have been able to show. Also, give the names and addresses of three adults who know you well. Dates of the Camp are August 14 to 27.

— A. A. —

RAMBLING AROUND NEW JERSEY

(Continued from Page 3)

being sent to the College at New Brunswick, where various tests are being made. Later in the season, tests will be made of potato foliage. This is an experiment designed to determine whether information can be collected so potato growers can be advised whether or not it will pay them to make a side dressing of fertilizer and, if so, when the application should be made.

I visited a number of farms in addition to those mentioned, and on every farm I found that *American Agriculturist* was a welcome visitor and that it was being read with pleasure and profit.

— A. A. —

The United States uses enough coffee each year for every man, woman and child to drink 800 cups.



Mr. and Mrs. John McEnroe of Amenia, N. Y., members of Amenia Grange. Mrs. McEnroe, winner of the Dutchess County Grange Bread Contest, will compete in the bread contest finals this fall with 52 other county winners for the title of state bread-baking champion and a slew of valuable cash and merchandise prizes. This picture of the McEnroes was taken on their 25th wedding anniversary.

How to Splice a Hayrope

THERE is no great trick to splicing a rope—that is, if you know how. Better take a little time to practice up on splicing now.

There are two kinds of splices—the short splice and the long splice. The short splice is less neat, and bigger

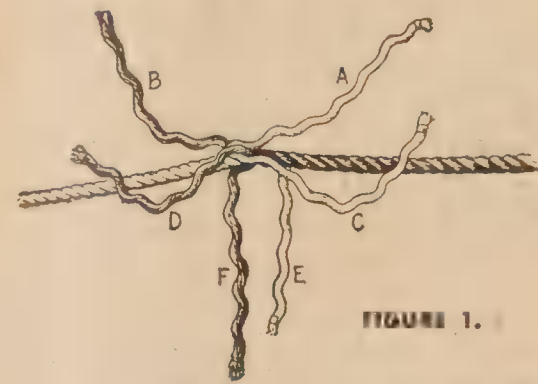


FIGURE 1.

pulleys are necessary so the spliced part can pass through. However, the short splice takes less rope and that is important if your hay rope is short.

The Short Splice

Take a look at figure 1, which will show you how to start a short splice. The two broken ends are untwisted for six or eight turns. Then butt the two broken ends together, as shown in Figure 1, and tie a simple overhand knot in the corresponding strands from each rope. (See Fig. 2). As you hold the rope in front of you, each strand as it comes from the left is tied to the strand coming from the right which lies directly back of it. Fig. 2 shows you just how this is done.

Then the loose ends are woven back into the rope over one strand and under the next. To do this, you will need a pointed stick. You can make one easily from a broken fork handle or from any round piece of wood about that size. Make a long point on it, and use it to pry the strands apart so you

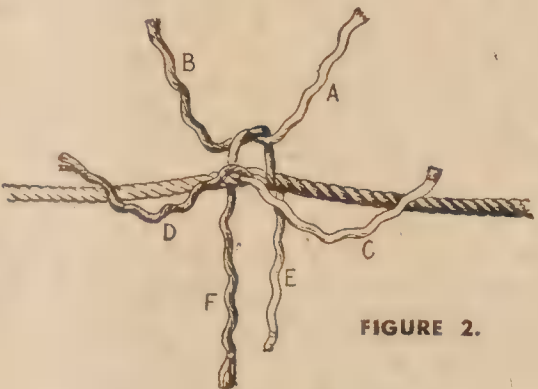


FIGURE 2.

can tuck the loose end through. Tuck the strands through in turn. Referring again to Fig. 2, first tuck A; then E; then C; and continue in rotation. Do not complete the weaving of one strand before you start another. Follow same procedure on the other side of the splice.

A short splice is just as strong as a long one, but it is more bulky. Fig. 3 shows how the short splice looks when it is completed.

The Long Splice

Here is how you make a long splice. It takes more rope, so the first operation is to unlay each end of the broken rope for ten or twelve turns. Put the two ropes together just as you did when you made the short splice (See Fig. 4). Then carefully unlay strand A, and carefully lay strand B in its



FIGURE 3.

place. As you do this, keep strand B twisted tightly. This is particularly important with an old rope which may be rather worn. Continue this until you have from 6" to 9" of strand B which is still unlayed. Then tie strands A and B with a simple overhand knot as you did when you made the short splice.

Now take a look at Fig. 5. Follow the same procedure with strands C and D, unlaying strand D and putting strand C in its place. Use care here that you do not unlay strand F instead of strand D. When strand D has been unlayed and C put in its place, these strands should be tied with an overhand knot as you did with A and B.

Do not unlay strands E or F, but tie them with a simple overhand knot just as they are. The splice is completed by weaving each of the loose ends over one strand and under the other. Before

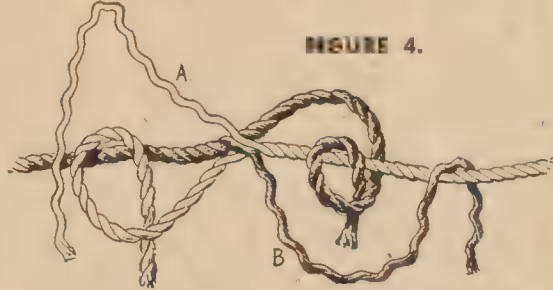


FIGURE 4.

you do this, cut each long strand off to a length from 6" to 9", depending on the size of the rope. The bigger the rope, the longer the ends should be.

Whereas with a short splice the rope at the middle is six strands big, rope with the long splice will be only four strands big at any one point. You will

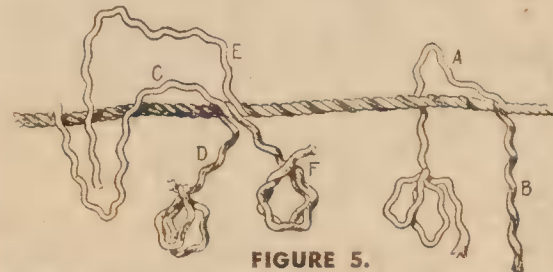


FIGURE 5.

need a little practice to make a splice but it is surprisingly easy if you follow directions closely.

Replacing a Broken Strand

Here is a good tip. Sometimes one strand of a rope will break. In this case, it is unnecessary to cut the other two strands and make an entire splice. Unlay the broken strand four or five turns in each direction. Take a strand of the same size and lay it into the place where the broken strand was unlayed. At each end, tie the strand you have unlayed to the one you have laid in with a simple overhand knot, and weave the four ends over and under just as you would in making your splice. (See Fig. 6.)

When rope is coiled up, uncoil it beginning with the end in the center of

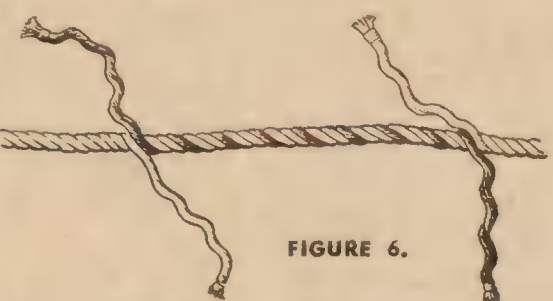


FIGURE 6.

the coil, and have the coil on the floor so that the rope uncoils in the left-hand direction, opposite to the direction of the motion of the hands of a clock. If it uncoils in the wrong direction, turn the coil over and pull the end up through the center. A rope uncoiled in this way will not kink.

When you coil a piece of rope on the floor, coil it from left to right in the same direction as the hands of a clock. Do not coil a rope when damp, and when it is stored, keep it in a dry place.

Large pulleys cause less wear on ropes than small ones. The general rule is that the pulley diameter should be not less than eight times the diameter of the rope. In other words a 1" hay rope should be used with pulleys at least 8" in diameter.

Rural Radio Network

FM PROGRAM SCHEDULE FOR JUNE, 1950

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music 8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember 11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market 12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer 1:00 Country Home 1:15 Headlines in Chemistry 1:30 The Stars Sing 1:45 Treasure Chest 2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 2:45 Today in Music 3:00 News 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:00 News 4:05 The Record Album 5:00 Treasury Guest Star 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler 6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home 7:00 Light and Shadow 7:15 Music to Enjoy 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music 8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Byron Emerson 10:30 Music to Remember 11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market 12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer 1:00 Country Home 1:15 Let's Read a Book 1:30 The Stars Sing 1:45 Treasure Chest 2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 2:45 Music Specialties 3:00 News 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:00 News 4:05 The Record Album 5:00 Let's Listen 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler 6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home 7:00 Land of the Free 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music 8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember 11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market 12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer 1:00 Country Home 1:15 Know Your Birds 1:30 The Stars Sing 1:45 Treasure Chest 2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 2:45 Today in Music 3:00 News 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:00 News 4:05 The Record Album 5:00 Naval Reserve 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler 6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home 7:00 Story of Empire County 7:15 Music to Enjoy 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn
THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music 8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Byron Emerson 10:30 Music to Remember 11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market 12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer 1:00 Country Home 1:15 This Week in Nature 1:30 The Stars Sing 1:45 Treasure Chest 2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 2:45 Music Specialties 3:00 News 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:00 News 4:05 The Record Album 4:30 Mail Box Tunes 5:00 Let's Listen 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler 6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home 7:00 Concert Master 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music 8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Ag School of Air 10:30 Music to Remember 11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market 12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer 1:00 Country Home 1:15 Special Programs 1:30 The Stars Sing 1:45 Treasure Chest 2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 2:45 Today in Music 3:00 News 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:00 News 4:05 The Record Album 4:30 Mail Box Tunes 5:00 Here's to Veterans 5:15 The Storyteller 5:30 Candlelight & Silver 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler 6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home 7:00 Adventures in Research 7:15 Religion Makes News 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 News, Markets 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Home Gardener 8:00 News 8:30 UN Story 8:45 Tabernacle Choir 9:00 News 9:15 Showers of Blessings 9:30 Ave Maria Hour 10:00 News 10:05 Band Stand 10:15 N. Y. Times Youth Forum 11:00 News 11:15 GLF Calling 11:20 Tune Time 11:30 Proudly We Hail 12:00 News 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Trends 12:30 Youth RFD 12:45 Forestry Journal 1:00 News 1:05 Midday Symphony 2:00 News 2:05 Record Review 2:30 Movie Music 3:00 Concert Hall 4:00 News 4:05 Operatic Favorites 5:00 News 5:05 Masterworks Of Music 6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:30 Your Business Reporter 6:45 Wonderland of Vision 7:00 Dance Time 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Evening Hymn

Rural Radio Network programs are on the following FM stations:

WFNF Wethersfield 107.7 mc	WFLY Troy 92.3 mc
WVBT Bristol Center 95.1	WWNY-FM Watertown 100.5 mc
WVCN DeRuyter 105.1 mc	WRUN-FM Rome-Utica 105.7 mc
WVCV Cherry Valley 101.9 mc	WHLN-FM Niagara Falls 98.5 mc
WSLB-FM Ogdensburg 106.1 mc	WWHG-FM Hornell 105.3 mc
WHCU-FM Ithaca 97.3 mc (local programs 9-11 a.m.)	WHVA Poughkeepsie 104.7 mc

Intercollegiate Crew Regatta from Marietta, Ohio, June 17—3:00 p.m.

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FARMERS who try it find that it pays to treat turkeys like pigs—to turn them into a cornfield to let them "hog it down." The birds have sense enough to balance their own rations, so don't over-eat even when the corn's green.

The way it's done by Helmer and Alf Thygessen, brothers who each raise 5,000 turkeys a year near Cossayuna, N. Y., the self-harvesting of grain begins in August. That's when birds on grass range are allowed to wander into 15 acres of corn grown especially for them. At first, they eat only along the field edges, going after ears and lower leaves. This also allows them to get out of summer heat into shade. A month later, when they've stripped all the ears they can reach, a tractor helps them by knocking down two rows at a time.

The birds continue harvesting after frost, wandering back to the pasture's late growth for green stuff, and their hoppers supplied with pellets all through the season. By Thanksgiving time, they have left only a few tattered stalks in cornfields which look as if locusts had gone through them.

Under these free-choice feed conditions, the brothers figure their birds get 80% of their growth from purchased feed, the rest from foraging.

They first tried the method three years ago after learning how successful it had been at the 10,000-turkey farm of Arthur M. Goodnow, Brandon, Vt.

He plants 20 acres of corn for his flocks, and plans increasing to 40 acres—250 birds per acre. He figures costs at \$50 an acre for fitting, seeding and fertilizing the corn, which yields about 70 bushels of ear corn and

from 10 to 12 tons of forage—with the turkeys doing all the harvesting. One cultivation, two at most, is all that's necessary—weeds provide just that much more food.

Goodnow says 80 bags of feed daily for his birds drops to 75 when they go into corn. Even more important is the way they put on weight. It used to take nearly 80 pounds of bagged feed to get an 18-pound bird. "Now," says Goodnow, "we feed almost as much, but get a 22-pound turkey."

Another result is decreased cannibalism. Apparently, when the birds have corn to pick on, they pick on each other less.—William Gilman.



These turkeys on Alf Thygessen's farm, Cossayuna, N. Y., have done a clean job harvesting lower ears and leaves. A tractor will knock down the rest for them, two rows at a time.

Timely Poultry Notes

SMALL egg size and inferior quality usually noticed in summer eggs is believed due in part to a drop in feed consumption. Mash eating for the remainder of the year will be particularly hard to hold. In May, mash consumption should have equalled or exceeded grain, and for the remainder of the summer grain can be gradually cut and replaced with pellets. Many poultrymen are successful in substituting a pound of pellets for each pound of grain dropped from the allowance. A flock eating 32 to 34 pounds of feed a day to 100 birds on 60-75 per cent production should do well on 12 pounds of grain a day, all the mash they will eat and 5 to 8 pounds of pellets.

Red mites are likely to be troublesome unless carbolineum is used around the roosting spots, in the nests and on the walls up three or four feet. Spraying or painting, using the material pure, is the best known remedy. Poultrymen using no roosts often push the litter to one side, spray with pure carbolineum and move it back to the sprayed area. It is not safe to go through a season without spraying until the house has been treated several years. If the house was treated in the fall, there is no need to repeat now.

Lice, while not particularly harmful to birds, should not go unnoticed. "Black Leaf 40" painted on the roost or one of the newer products such as Benzene Hexachloride used in the same way is the best treatment. In roostless houses, laths or sections of snow fence can be put on the floor temporarily, painted as roosts would be and the birds driven in the area for a short time.

Chemical capons are gaining favor as poultrymen continue to get premium prices for "caponettes". They are not upset by the injection of the sex hormone as is the bird by caponizing. The

operation so upsets birds that many disease outbreaks follow caponizing. Injection of birds with the sex hormone pellet is so simple that anyone can do it. Cost of the pellets has been recently reduced. The best age is probably around 8 weeks, though it may have to be repeated if the birds are to be held for heavy weights. Only birds in the very best condition should be caponized in the old way.

Cannibalism and feather pulling seem on the increase in laying flocks this year. Some seem inclined to blame the so-called high efficiency rations carrying more corn. I'll reserve my opinion on the amount of cannibalism and the cause, and will offer these hints which seem to be the best we know to do:

Feed salt for a day or two—1 tablespoon to a gallon of water.

Feed more oats.

Trim the upper beaks with an electric debaker or knife.

Use one of the anti-picking devices.

Crowding is more troublesome than usual, report many poultrymen. On this I have little to offer. It's a vicious habit almost impossible to break up. Do you have a sure fire remedy? Let's have it.—G. T. Klein.

—A.A.—

A POLE POULTRY HOUSE

Don Hudson, Seneca County, N. Y., has sent in the following story in regard to a pole hen house which Howard Smith has just built. The cost of materials for this house was \$1.20 per hen or 30 cents a square foot of floor space.

The building is 30 feet wide and 60 feet long and provides space for 450 heavy birds.

The main structure consists of 6 posts on each side, 5 posts for the middle with poles running across the top. Twenty-two poles were spread

over this framework at regular intervals as rafters. Soft maple poles were used for rafters; white ash in the rest of the house. Bales of straw were used along the side and ends. The rafters project over the sides and ends of house at least three feet to protect the bales of straw. Ample drainage is provided to keep water away from the dirt floor around the building.

The following is the detailed bill of materials used with their cost:

104 sheets of 12 foot aluminum roofing together with nails for installation	\$345.00
Hardware and nails, approximately	5.00
Windows for front, approximately	80.00
Plastic glass for ends and rear	20.00
Cost of cutting trees, trucking them to the mill and sawing them into 2x4 for roof supports	32.00
Cost of wire to cover roosts, poles and windows	22.00
Cost of baling straw used in side wall and end construction	36.00
Total	\$540.00

The total construction time was 90 hours and was provided by Mr. Smith and his wife.

About the middle of last December when two-fifths of the house was furnished, a temporary partition was installed so that birds could be housed in that portion of the house while the remainder was being completed.

The litter used consisted of a layer of bean pods covered with wheat straw.

Mr. Smith says this building provides good shelter for the birds, and the ventilation is better than for more expensive houses.

Mr. Smith says that if he builds another house of this kind, he will use locust posts, gravel for the floor, and wide planks underneath the bales of straw to make them last longer.

—L. M. Hurd, Cornell Poultry Department.

—A.A.—

CHICKEN OF TOMORROW

The Northeastern Regional Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest will be held at Durham, N. H., on June 27. Richard Warren, extension poultryman of the University of New Hampshire, will be chairman.

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City Rubes and Country Slickers

By W. B. LEWIS

TO the minds of some, there are two classes of people: city folks and country folks. Disregarding where they live, there is really but one class, for they all speak the same language, read the same papers, see the same pictures, hear the same radio programs.

The people in the cities are often alluded to as city slickers, while country people are referred to as rubes and hayseeds. I have spent thirty-five years among country people and thirty-five years in the cities, twenty of those years in New York. There are more rubes per thousand people in New York City than among the same number of country people, only the city rubes are dumber. In the rural sections, there are some pretty slick slickers, too. Maybe because the air in the country is purer, the country slicker seems to smell worse!

Chasing Rainbows

Statistics show that three-quarters of our population used to live on farms. The 1948 figure shows that nowadays only one out of seven persons live on farms, providing our nation with food and helping to feed other countries. That's a big drop in ratio—from seventy-five out of every hundred to fourteen of every hundred. The difference shows how many rural folks have been deluded into going to the city and paying high prices for food, meanwhile breaking their backs to make someone else rich while they die poor themselves, when they could have lived in the country, raised their own food, and died well off, if not too lazy. Any day, I'll take the affirmative side of a debate that the farmer has far the best of it.

This morning it started to rain about seven o'clock. The storm was beautiful in its coming. Every farmer in the area knew by a hundred signs that it was brewing, and watched the dazzling display of zigzag chain lightning in a great sector of the firmament as they went about their barn chores and ate breakfast—warm, dry and well fed. You have all seen so many of those morning storms—decisive while they last but clearing up around nine or ten o'clock.

My mind went back to city people going to work at those same hours. They had to get out in it from 30 to 60 minutes on their way to work. They looked for rubbers and raincoat, and then remembered they were down at the office since the last rain, and so they went forth and got wet feet in gutters of running water as they fought for buses or subways or paid a dollar for a taxi—if they could find the taxi. The farmer does not have to go through all that. When he wakes on such a morning, he steps into dry, felt-lined rubber boots and is on the job. He and his men have a number of rainy day jobs, or maybe build the kitchen cupboard mother has been asking for.

Two Breakfasts

Last Wednesday morning I was in a home to which I had been called before daylight, and I had breakfast there. At the farm table were two sons, younger than the two daughters who were 21 and 22½. The younger girl had finished her studies at the State University, and the elder was a Vassar graduate. Both wore heavy slacks and shoes. Their windbreakers, caps and gloves lay on a chair. The older girl was going to run a tractor and plow, and the younger one was telling her brothers she wanted

more weight on the roller which she was about to operate with her tractor on a 20-acre meadow. I watched those girls eat—wheat cakes, a slice of ham, a plate of home fried potatoes, a dish of peaches, and two cups of coffee each. Both will be married in June to two boys a mile up the road, agricultural college boys who at nineteen started a produce and poultry farm.

In direct contrast (and I think you will agree it is a fair comparison), three years ago in order to gather certain information on breakfasts—which they tell us should be our best meal—I had the job of checking a drug store on Lexington Avenue in New York City from 8:00 to 8:30 a.m. when office girls were getting their breakfasts.

I checked seventeen girls in the half hour. All worked in neighborhood places, all were very well dressed, except for their feet. I was seated where I could see just what the soda fountain boys gave them. Two had Seidlitz powders; one of them tasted her orange juice and had three swallows of coffee. Another took half of her orange juice and half her coffee and two bites of toast. Two others took an aspirin; neither of them drank her orange juice, outside of a sip or two, and each tasted her coffee.

The rest of the seventeen girls finished their toast, coffee and orange juice, and one had wheatcakes in addition. Eight lit cigarettes. Now for their feet. It was 33° outside, and half an inch of slush on the walks. Four of the girls wore substantial rubbers; six wore good shoes; seven had open-toed shoes and cold, wet feet which the manager of the store said they would partly dry on the radiator in the ladies' room where they worked, if they had time, and, he added, "sniffles or worse tomorrow."

Who Are The Rubes?

So, with that scene in mind, when I saw Loretta and Grace eat last Wednesday morning I asked myself: "Who are the rubes?" These two, husky farm girls, who didn't need aspirin or Seidlitz powders, could probably mop up the floor with the seventeen city girls in a fair fight. They ate three real meals a day, and didn't have to worry about weight—the tractors took that off and made them tough.

I haven't picked a special farm. There are thousands of such farm layouts in this country. I have not chosen a special drugstore breakfast—there are thousands of such drug-store breakfasts every morning. Loretta and Grace probably possessed more combined education than the seventeen city girls I have described. The two farm girls are not worrying about losing their jobs or about promotions. I noticed at the farm a family car, and in the shed were two lighter "runabout" cars, all good. I'll wager none of the seventeen girls ever owned a car, though they have probably paid enough in taxi and subway fares to own one.

Well, maybe there is a difference after all between city and country people—in favor of farm people by far, who dress to meet the weather, can take a day off to attend the fair or go fishing without getting their pay docked; who eat three low-cost, high-class meals every day and don't have to leave a tip.

—A.A.—

A serving of beet greens will contribute about one-third of the vitamin A a person needs for a day.

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A LAND BANK Mortgage gives extra safety and extra service. Long time to pay. Low interest. Other advantages all geared to meet farmers' credit needs. Without obligation write for further details to Federal Land Bank, 310 S. State St., Springfield 2, Mass. Serving New England, New York, New Jersey.

LADIES DRESSES \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women, children's. Wool Sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots, Men's work clothing, Shoes. Shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.69. Bedspreads \$1.99, towels 35c. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalogue. Consumers Sales Co. 419 63rd Street Dept. AA, West New York, New Jersey.

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DRESSES \$1.25, sunsuits 50c, sizes 1 to 7. A. Gibeault, Vergennes, Vt.

WOOL wanted, also sheepskins, etc. Ship to us for a good price. 45th year in business. Keystone Hide Company, Lancaster, Pa.

FULL-FASHIONED nylons, individually wrapped. Standard sizes, latest shades. Three pair imperfects \$1.00. Three pair slightly imperfects \$1.80. Economy Sales, 12, Rock Springs, Ga.

FOR SALE: Broken stone also cut flag stone. P. Bartle, Yulan, New York.

FOR SALE—popular northern red hearted cedar poles barn construction, reasonably priced. Delivery. F. G. Fletcher, Norwood, N. Y.

PERSONAL stationery—50 sheets, 25 envelopes, 50c; 200 sheets, 100 envelopes, \$1.75 postpaid. English text type on 20-lb. Bond. Ideal Print Shop, North Anson, Maine.

SEND for free samples and thrill with the 12 most beautiful plain colors of high grade, fast color-sanforized cottons, for your summer sewing needs. Guaranteed satisfaction. Russell's Mill-End Service, North Hollis Road, Nashua, N. H.

WANTED old, horse-drawn peddler's wagon, with shelves, and drawers in superstructure and drop-leaf sides. Must be in useable condition. State price. Colin B. Keillor, Wading River, Long Island, New York.

MEN'S assorted hose, slightly imperfect, 6 pairs \$1.00. Ball Point Pen free with order. Economy Hosiery Company, Ashboro, N. C.



By J. F. ("Doc") ROBERTS

THE PROBLEM of knowing what to raise and what to do on our Northeast farms seems to become more difficult every year. But it also seems that every time Washington passes a farm bill, or labor goes on another strike, it becomes more apparent that we must grow what we use and depend less upon transportation, labor, and undependable laws, rules, restrictions and promises.

Fortunately, our Northeast farms can do just that with our God-given grasses, more livestock, more fences, and more homegrown grains.

Here are a few examples of our changing livestock conditions:

Dairy cows are high, and every dairyman has a tremendous investment in them. Obviously, replacements are also high if we go out to buy them; yet we must do everything possible to protect the value of our herds and our milk production. Just the minute replacement cows or heifers are put on wheels, whether from Wisconsin, Canada, or the nearest market, then costs mount up so fast that they are all out of proportion to the miles covered or the value of the animal.

Grow Your Own

Right now the increased land set aside to raise and mature each farm's own replacements has proved to be the highest paying acres on the farm. This will continue to be true with the use of our own grasses, silages, small grains and corn, none of which can be transported any more at a cost that can compete with our home farms. Perhaps you heard about the man in Iowa who bought second cutting alfalfa at \$7 a ton and sold it to a man in New Jersey for \$40 a ton, and who thought he was getting rich until he found out that it was costing him \$51 a ton to deliver it in New Jersey.

Furthermore, as these handling charges go up and up, our competition from the mid-West becomes less and less. As this trend continues, food for the East must be produced in the East, which in turn places the responsibility for surpluses, markets, and prices squarely on eastern farmers and their organizations. National laws and government controls will bring more headaches, will be more harmful, and more unnecessary.

Profitable Sheep

For many years lambs have been brought into western New York from the western ranges, fed and fattened in the winter and sold in the spring. Gradually costs of transportation for the lambs themselves and grain to feed them have increased until lamb feeding has become highly speculative and profits have become smaller in relation to outlay and expense. This leaves the field wide open for the return of ewe flocks into the Northeast; for example, 100 ewes should produce 100 lambs averaging 80 pounds on grass. At prices of the last few years (better than 20 cents a pound, and there is no reason to believe they will bring less for a number of years), the income to the Northeast farmer would be far greater with less investment and with almost no purchased grain than in feeding a load of western lambs. The wool alone from such a flock should pay their keep every year. Watch ewe and lamb flocks come back into the Northeast! My recent ad in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST about yearling ewes brought more inquiries than there were ewes.

Beef cattle are facing exactly the

same situation. Any cattle operation that can use our grass, our silage, and our home-grown grain to mature and gain in weight is sound economy today in the Northeast, and has been for a number of years. But when we go out to compete with the mid-West on corn-fed and fattened cattle, we are just out of order.

Yes, our livestock and grasses are coming into their own. Population is increasing and improved diets of meat, eggs, milk and greens are rapidly replacing grains as food. Our geographical location and our natural grasses with our moisture all go together, and all are receiving the serious consideration they deserve.

We are beginning to utilize and improve acres which were going into surplus crops or which were being abandoned. The day of the abandoned farm of the Northeast should be over.

— A. A. —

HEREFORD SALE

At the New York Hereford Breeders Association Show and Sale at Cornell University, May 6, the average price paid by buyers was \$598. Thirty-eight females averaged \$614; seven bulls averaged \$509. Top price of \$1,250 was paid by J. D. McKinnon of Elmira for Lady Rupert, consigned by Harry Bridger of Oak Point Farm, North Rose, New York.

— A. A. —

EMPIRE TO OPEN NEW MARKET

The Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, with headquarters at Ithaca, New York, has leased the H. H. Thomas Sale and Exchange Stables at Malone, New York. They will open a market there which will be the 7th in the State. The first market opened at Argyle, New York, in 1947.

The market is being remodeled and scales are being installed for weighing livestock. As soon as remodeling is completed, Empire will take over the operation. At least for the present, Friday will be continued as sale day.

E. Frank Sweet, who has been manager of the stockyards at Greene, New York, has been named manager at Malone, and William Thompson, former assistant at Caledonia, will become manager at Greene.

— A. A. —

OVERWEIGHT TRUCKS

A new law in New York State provides that Officers may stop trucks which look overweight and insist upon immediate weighing at any scale within three miles. The New York State law calls for tractor-trailers to weigh not over 30,000 pounds plus 750 pounds per foot for every foot between the first and last axle.

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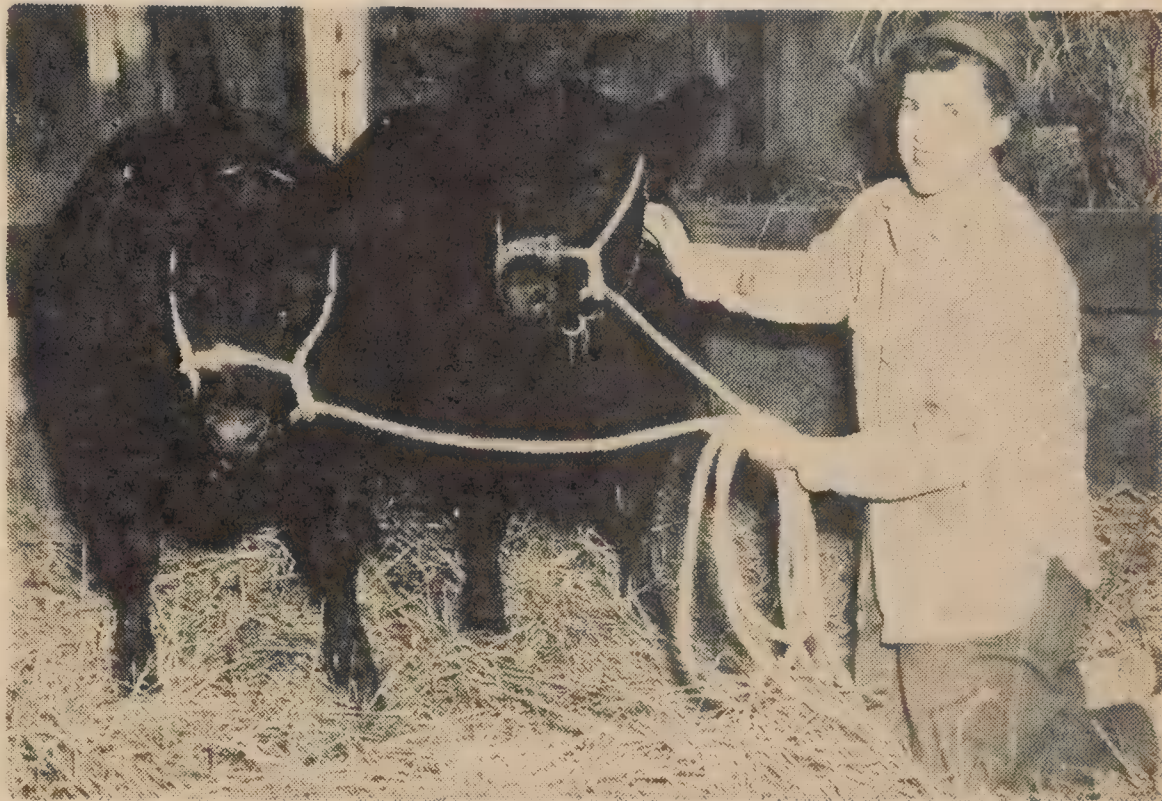
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- Research exhibit

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Box 576 A Ithaca, N. Y.



Miss Nettie Fredericksen, Seneca County Assistant 4-H Club agent, shown with two of her fine Angus steers. Miss Fredericksen and her father Jack Fredericksen have a large herd of these cattle.

A Quart a Day

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



D ID YOU ever stop to think what a different world this would be without the cow in it? If you have run out of milk just when you wanted to make a custard or a cake or give the family a creamed dish, or prepare the baby's formula, you know what a great loss

it would be never to have any milk—not to mention golden butter, tasty cheese, delicious ice cream, and pure cold milk to drink.

Besides the good eating we get from dairy products, there's the contributions they make to good health, virility and fine physique. They're our best source of calcium, necessary for strong bones and teeth. Phosphorus, another essential mineral needed by every cell in the body, is found in milk; also, vitamins A, B, C, D, and riboflavin. The protein in milk is easily digested and completely used in building and repairing muscles and body tissues.

We have always known that milk was good for children, but recently there has been added stress on the need for milk in the diets of adults, especially those past middle life. Research by Dr. Clive McCay at Cornell University has shown that milk is especially useful during the later years because it requires no cooking or chewing and provides the protein and calcium needed in old age.

If someone in your family doesn't like milk and won't drink it, then you will need to serve more milk dishes in order to provide the required quart a day for each child and the minimum requirement of a pint for each adult. A quart for each adult is better. Besides the usual ways to use milk in the diet—cream soups, custards, sauces, puddings, cheese dishes, creamed vegetables, ice cream—milk can be used instead of water to cook cereals and to make breads, pastries and gravies. The following recipes use milk liberally:

BAKED HAM AND RICE

1 slice ham, 1½-inches thick (about 2¼ pounds)
1½ cups rice
1 quart milk
Paprika or curry (if desired)

Trim off most of the ham fat; cut ham in 6 serving pieces and brown lightly in a hot frying pan. Place half the rice in a baking-dish, cover with the ham and sprinkle remaining rice over the top. Pour a little of the milk into the pan in which the ham was cooked, stir well and pour into the baking dish. Add remaining milk; bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about an hour or until meat is tender and rice is soft.

If curry flavor is desired, blend ¾ teaspoon curry powder into fat in frying pan before adding milk; if paprika is liked, dust top of dish lightly immediately upon removing from oven. Serves 6.

SHRIMP CURRY AU GRATIN

¼ cup butter
½ cup finely diced onion
½ cup diced celery
1½ tablespoons flour
1½ teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon curry powder
½ teaspoon ginger

1 teaspoon sugar
3 cups milk, scalded
1½ pounds shrimp, cooked and cleaned
3 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup grated cheese
4 cups boiled rice

Melt butter, add onions and celery and cook until tender, while stirring. Blend in flour, salt, curry powder, ginger and sugar. Gradually add hot milk, while stirring; cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add shrimp, lemon juice and half of the cheese; heat through. Turn into individual cas-

seroles containing rice and sprinkle with remaining grated cheese. Broil to melt cheese. Serves 6.

FISH BAKED IN MILK

2 pounds fish
1 egg, well beaten
½ cup dry bread crumbs
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons butter

Open up the fish lengthwise to permit its being placed flat in the baking dish (or fish fillets may be used), but do not cut through the skin. Spread the cut side with egg and sprinkle with crumbs and salt. Place the fish, cut side down, in a well-buttered casserole or baking pan. Pour the milk over the fish and dot with butter. Cover and bake in a moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.). Serves 4.

CARROT RING

2 cups grated raw carrot
1 tablespoon grated onion
2 tablespoons butter
6 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs, beaten separately

Melt two tablespoons butter in a saucepan. Add grated carrots and onion, cover and cook over low heat for 5 minutes. Melt 6 tablespoons butter, add flour and salt; blend well, add milk and cook until thick, stirring

small platter and carefully remove waxed paper. Cut into slices or squares to serve. Garnish with whipped cream. Serves 8.

COTTAGE CHEESE SALAD DRESSING

1 cup cottage cheese
1 egg yolk
½ cup salad oil
1 teaspoon mustard
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons vinegar or lemon juice
Paprika

Add beaten egg yolk to the cheese and mix well. Add oil and seasonings and beat thoroughly. Makes a dressing somewhat like a stiff mayonnaise. Makes 1½ cups.

STRAWBERRY CEREAL PUDDING

¼ cup farina
2 cups milk
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup sugar
2 eggs, separated
1 cup sliced strawberries, slightly crushed
2 tablespoons sugar

Blend farina with ½ cup cold milk. Scald remaining 1½ cups milk; gradually add blended farina while stirring. Add salt and ¼ cup sugar and cook over hot water until smooth and thickened, 5 to 7 minutes. Add a little hot mixture to beaten egg yolks and blend; return to remainder and cook 2 minutes longer. Remove from heat; cool covered. Beat egg whites until stiff.



Delicious Strawberry Cereal Pudding makes a colorful, refreshing, thrifty summer dessert.

— Photo Courtesy of General Institute, Inc.

constantly. Add beaten egg yolks, return to fire, bring to boil and stir well. Then add grated carrots and fold in beaten egg whites. Pour into a buttered ring mold, either individual or family size. Place in pan of water 1 inch deep and bake until firm in moderate oven (325 degrees F.) for 30-45 minutes, depending upon size of mold. Loosen edges and turn carefully onto hot platter. Fill center with hot cooked peas. Serves 6.

MOCHA REFRIGERATOR CAKE

2 squares unsweetened chocolate
1½ cups (15-oz. can) sweetened condensed milk
½ cup strong coffee
½ cup nutmeats, finely chopped
24 vanilla wafers

Melt chocolate in top of double boiler. Add condensed milk and stir over rapidly boiling water 5 minutes or until mixture thickens. Add coffee and nuts, blending thoroughly. Let cool. Line narrow, oblong pan with waxed paper. Cover with layer of chocolate mixture. Add layer of vanilla wafers; continue alternating this way until chocolate mixture is used; finish with vanilla wafers. Chill in refrigerator 12 hours or longer. To serve, turn out on

Add 2 tablespoons sugar to egg whites, beating between each addition. Fold pudding mixture into egg whites and chill. Fold strawberries, sweetened with sugar, into pudding just before serving. Garnish with whole berries. Serve with plain or whipped cream. Serves 6.

NUT BREAD

2 cups all-purpose flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup sugar
½ teaspoon soda
¾ cup finely chopped nuts
1 tablespoon butter
1 egg
1 cup buttermilk

Mix and sift flour, baking powder, salt, sugar and soda and stir in the nuts. Add melted butter to slightly beaten egg, add buttermilk and stir into dry ingredients. Mix just enough to moisten. Pour into buttered loaf pan (about 4x9 inches) and bake in moderate oven (325 degrees F.) for 40 to 50 minutes. Makes 1 loaf.

WHIP CREAM COOKIES

1 cup whipping cream
1 cup sugar
2 eggs, beaten
3 cups flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon nutmeg

Whip cream, add sugar gradually, then beaten eggs and sifted dry ingre-

dients. Mix well and chill. Toss on a floured board, pat and roll ¼ inch thick. Cut with small round cutter dipped in flour. Bake on greased cookie sheet in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 10 to 15 minutes. Makes 3 dozen cookies.

LEMON-ORANGE SHERBET

½ cup strained lemon juice
½ cup strained orange juice
¾ teaspoon grated lemon rind
½ teaspoon grated orange rind
1¼ cups sugar
3 cups sweet milk

Add grated rinds and sugar to mixed juices and milk; stir until sugar is dissolved. Pour mixture into 2-quart freezer and freeze at once; when mixture is frozen, pack in ice and salt and let stand for 2 to 3 hours. Approximate yield, 1 quart.

RASPBERRY MILK

2 cups red raspberries
½ to ½ cup sugar
Few grains salt
6 cups milk
½ to ¾ teaspoon lemon juice
Whipped cream

Crush chilled berries, stir in the sugar and salt and add to the milk. Add lemon juice and, if desired, press through a sieve. Pour into glasses and top with whipped cream. 6 servings.

PEPPERMINT FLIP

¼ cups milk
1 to 1½ cups FINELY crushed red and white hard peppermint candy
½ cup whipping cream
¼ cup COARSELY crushed peppermint candy

Scald milk in double boiler; add finely crushed candy and stir until dissolved. Chill and pour into glasses. Top with whipped cream and sprinkle with the coarsely crushed candy. 6 servings.

GINGER COOLER

1 cup milk, chilled
Pinch salt
½ cup gingerale
2 to 3 tablespoons vanilla ice cream

Pour in a tall, chilled glass. Add salt and stir in gingerale. Top with ice cream and serve immediately. Makes 1 tall glass.

STRAWBERRY CREAM PIE

1 cup sugar
¾ cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
3 cups milk, scalded
2 eggs
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon lemon extract

Mix the sugar, flour and salt in a bowl; stir in the scalded milk and return to the top of the double boiler. Stir over boiling water until the mixture has thickened. Cover and let cook while beating the eggs. Stir a little of the hot milk mixture into the eggs and beat well. Return to double boiler and cook one minute. Add butter and extract. Line a baked pie shell with strawberries or other fresh fruit and pour on filling. When cool, top with whipped cream and serve.

JUNE WATERCOLOR

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

Ankle-deep in buttercups
He runs, and on his knees
June's golden dust is clinging;
The chorus of the bees
Lies like a spell. O moment
Of freedom and delight,
Let me set you in my heart
Against a coming night
When frost will take the meadow
And years will take the boy.
I heard you in my treasure chest
Of beauty and of joy.



SAFEWAY answers
the question:

How much of the Food Dollar goes for SELLING?



When discussing the costs of food distribution, people sometimes assume that the whole of such costs, or a major part of them, are run up by retailing.

Charts which show the farmer's share of the food dollar spent by customers as 50¢—and label the other 50¢ as “distribution”—do not make it plain that retailing is just one of many costs paid out of the food dollar.

This 50¢ total cost called distribution also includes charges for storage and freight, for grading, cleaning, processing, packing and wholesaling.

Further, this 50¢ is an average for all farm crops. Actually the farmer's share varies widely between different crops, depending on the amount of processing and other services required. But on the basis of this “average” food dollar, let's look at Safeway costs...

Q What part of the food dollar is spent by Safeway to do the retailer job?

A Less than 14¢. Yes, to cover all our costs from the time we put farmers' products in our stores until we sell them to customers, it takes less than 14¢ out of every dollar spent in our stores. This 14¢ pays our day-to-day retail costs—such costs as wages, rents, taxes, displaying food attractively, and inviting the public with advertising to come and buy. This 14¢ also includes a profit for Safeway.

Q How much profit does Safeway earn?

A Safeway's profit in 1949 was 1⅓¢ per dollar of food sales at our stores. All our costs of doing a retail business, plus a profit, total less than 14¢.

Q Is this 14¢ out of each dollar of Safeway sales smaller than the average costs for these same functions?

A Yes, 14¢ is a considerably smaller than average retailing cost, because Safeway

handles and sells more food per store and per employee. Safeway's system is one of low cost distribution of food. The efficiency of this system allows Safeway to return to farmers both *more total dollars* and a *larger share of each food dollar*.



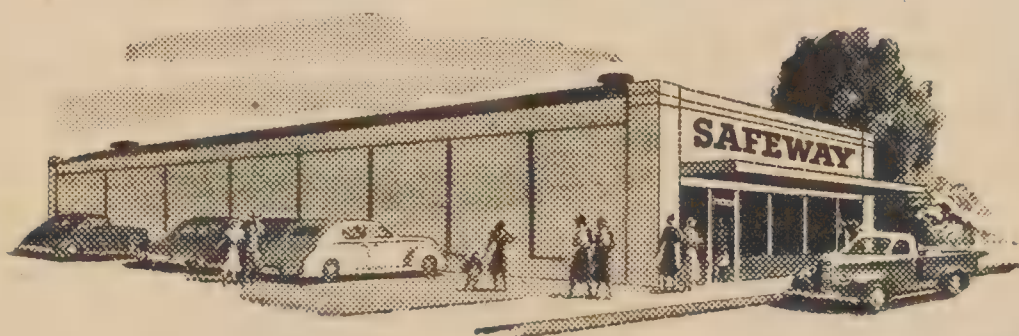
Q Is this 14¢ per dollar of sales more—or less—than Safeway has operated for in the past?

A Less. The part of the food dollar for which Safeway performs its services is lower now than it was 10 years ago. Of course, the dollar volume of our sales is larger now, due in part to increased food

prices. But our labor and other costs have climbed even more sharply, requiring us to seek constantly new ways to operate more efficiently. With total population and per capita food consumption both larger than in 1940... we can do our job today for a smaller share of more dollars from more customers.

• • •
The Safeway idea of selling more food per store and per employee isn't ours alone. We are in free competition with many stores working toward the same end.

It seems to us that is good for everybody—for farmer, customer and store man alike. We invite you to test our ideas of how a store should be run by doing your food shopping at Safeway, where almost one-fifth of all customers are farm families.



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STORES**

For IMPROVED HOME CANNING

ATLAS jars and caps have been proven by over 50 years of home canners' preference.

NEW!

ATLAS JUNIOR MASON, 3/4 pt.—for small families or small portions. Eliminates waste.



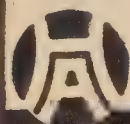
Both jars come with THE NEW ATLAS **ARC-LID**



White enameled lined. "See the seal." It's up when you buy it. It's down when sealed. Easy, sure way to safeguard your preserves.

Also ask for ATLAS CAPS

ATLAS ROUND MASON —a popular style and always dependable.



Hazel-Atlas Glass Company WHEELING, WEST VA.

ATLAS JARS



Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Plan to Water!

MY ORIGINAL fears for my chrysanthemums were justified, sad to relate. With only one or two exceptions have I ever known a more disastrous winter as far as perennials are concerned. Chrysanthemums especially suffered—not only mine, but those of friends all over the Northeast.

The fine hybrids fared worst. Common seedlings look fine! I have never made a point of buying chrysanthemums bred to resist cold. I may think twice now before I get any other kind. Those of the Chicago strain have been bred in the Middle West for winter hardiness, but I didn't happen to have one of them in my garden and therefore don't know whether even they would have come through safely.

Daffodils which I had grown for over ten years failed to show up this spring. The pink one, Mrs. Backhouse, disappeared completely. Some of the fall-planted daffodils either didn't bloom or bloomed on very short stems. Late planting and the very dry season account for this—not to mention the late spring!

From time to time readers have asked why their old-fashioned late double white daffodils blast and refuse to open. This usually results from too much heat or too little water. If the sheath covering the blossoms dries out from either cause, then the flower cannot expand. A newer double white, Daphne, is not so apt to blast as the older form. Just now one is showing off to perfection in my rock garden.

This summer will show up the effects of last year's prolonged drought. Many branches of shrubs will not leaf out and will be dead at the tips. If the summer proves to be another dry one, it will take watering and plenty of it to prevent even more serious damage. April rainfall was 2 inches short of normal and that has to be made up if plants are to thrive.



Best Cherries for Freezing

ALTHOUGH most people freeze cherries from the trees they happen to have, choice firm-fleshed sweet cherries make the best frozen product. Dr. Frank A. Lee of the New York State Experiment Station has made tests which show that soft sweet cherries are likely to be soggy after freezing, but those with firm flesh give attractive results.

Dr. Lee reports as best for freezing Schmidt, Lambert, and Bing cherries—all grown in New York State. Also he rates Victor and Napoleon (Royal Ann) as "quite satisfactory."

To prepare cherries for freezing they are stemmed and washed, drained, put into cartons, and covered with a sirup of sugar and water of the desired strength. This sirup is usually made of equal parts sugar and water unless you happen to prefer a less sweet product. I have eaten white oxheart cherries which were frozen just as they came from the tree with pit and stem still intact—all washed of course! These were put into cartons without sirup or sugar, and when partially defrosted

were used for topping for fruit cups. They could be eaten out of the hand like fresh fruit, but of course would not be good for dessert purposes.

Dr. Lee recommends adding ascorbic acid powder (Vitamin C) to the sirup. For this purpose it could be purchased at the drug stores and weighed accurately there, allowing for eight pints of packed cherries, 1.6 grams of the powder. He dissolves this amount in 1/8 measuring cup of water before mixing into the sirup. By this time we are all familiar with the fact that ascorbic acid powder helps to prevent darkening of certain fruits; besides this it aids nutritionally.

As with other products, freezing too many sweet cherries at once does not give best results. Twenty to twenty-five pints in a 20 cubic foot freezer at a time is about the limit, Dr. Lee says. For fast freezing these should be arranged with air spaces between boxes and one side of each box against the bottom or side wall of the cabinet. Allow ten to twelve hours for freezing. After the cherries are frozen, then the boxes can be packed tightly together for storage in the freezer.

—A.A.—

TIPS FOR BUYING SHIRTS

DO YOU hate to buy shirts for hubby? Is it one of those "must" jobs that fill you with dread? Don't be dismayed; a good many women are like that. So perhaps a few tips or pointers in buying shirts will help you the next time you have to go to market for the men folks of your family.

Of course, you know shirts are sized by the collar, measured from center of the button-hole in each side of the band, and the sleeve length. A shirt marked 15-3 means a size 15 neckband with a 33-inch sleeve.

My husband has short arms so I have to be very careful and get the correct sleeve length for him. On the other hand my brother has long arms and his shirts must be purchased with an eye to a long sleeve or else the cuff will hit him halfway between the wrist and elbow.

Sleeves should have well placed fullness at the cuff and a long enough placket to spread the cuff out flat when ironing it.

The style of the collar has a lot to do with comfort. A man with a short, stocky neck will not be comfortable in a high stiff collar, and a man with a long, thin neck will be sure to expose his Adam's apple in a low-type collar.

The yoke should fit at the shoulders and the fullness be taken in evenly. Collar and center pleat should be perfectly tailored.

You can judge a well made shirt by the buttons. They should be smooth and even on the wrong side as well as the right, and firmly sewed on. Good buttons are usually found on good quality shirts.

Last but not least note the fabric of which the shirt is made. It should be close weave, firm, with threads that do not easily separate. It is wisest to buy a shirt that carries the manufacturer's guarantee that it is fast color and pre-shrunk.

Of course, here is the best tip of all: Let your husband buy his own shirts!

—B. C.

—A.A.—

MAKE A RAINY DAY SCRAPBOOK

THE NEXT time the children are kept indoors on account of the weather, get them interested in making a "zoo" scrapbook. This will take only a small amount of your time and keep them busily occupied for hours.

Most all boys and girls love animals and, whenever possible, they should be taken to visit the zoo. Often, however, you live where this is an impossibility, but you can bring the zoo to the chil-

I LIKE LAWNS

By Inez George Gridley

I like embroidered dandelions on a pale green lawn Where robins strut and look for worms on a chilly dawn.

And October lawns all polka dots of red and yellow leaves In patterns that the gusty wind disturbs and interweaves.

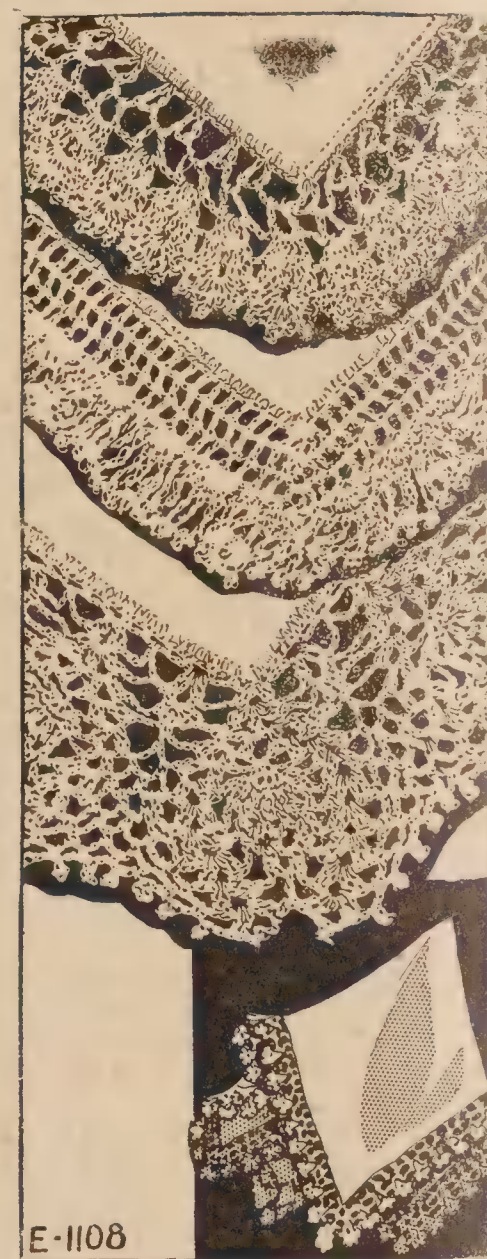
Or neglected lawns with plantain spires and shaggy Queen Anne's lace, Thrown cozily across the knees of some old and rambling place.

dren by helping them create animal scrapbooks.

Let the children cut all the different kinds of animals they can find from old discarded books and magazines. Of course, this should include pictures of fish and birds, too.

When each child has collected enough pictures, he can then commence to paste them in his scrapbook. After he has pasted an animal in the book, show him how to letter its name neatly underneath. Leave plenty of space between each kind so that stories about the animals may be added. This information can be gathered at home, if available; if not, let your child look it up at the school or public library. He will want to tell about their home, their habits or any other information that may be interesting. In this way he not only learns the different kinds of animals, fish, and birds, but he learns something about each kind.

A "Zoo scrapbook" keeps the children busy and happy on a rainy or stormy day and greatly enlarges their store of knowledge.—B. C.



E-1108

THREE WIDE EDGINGS: Get ahead with your gifts by crocheting these attractive edgings on hankies. They are the ruffled shell, flower petal and the pineapple design. Instructions for all come in Pattern No. E-1108. Price, 15 cents. For 15 cents more our attractive Needlework book may be had. Enclose coins and address Embroidery Dept., AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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OH DOCTOR!
CHRISTMAS ON THE FARM

TO ORDER PLAYS, write to American Agriculturist Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 35 cents for each play wanted. Send coins, money order or check. No stamps, please. Add 3 cents for complete list of plays.



—Photo by Curt Foerster.

After five High School girl cheerleaders generously sprinkled the block in front of Ithaca, N. Y.'s City Hall with "Cheer," Proctor and Gamble's new detergent, firemen hosed the pavement, the street foamed with suds, and prominent citizens grabbed brushes and started scrubbing to oblige the cameraman. Incidentally, a free box of "Cheer" has been sent by its maker to every farm family in New York State, where the product is being introduced this spring.

Spring Cleaning Comes to Ithaca, N. Y.

A STREET full of suds, with everyone including Mayor Stanley Shaw lending a hand in the scrubbing, recently climaxed a six weeks' clean-up campaign in Ithaca, N. Y., sparked by WHCU, the Cornell University radio station. During the campaign, citizens were stimulated by daily broadcasts and \$600 in cash prizes, provided by WHCU, to clean up and fix up their homes and their town.

First prize of \$100 in the home renovation class went to Mrs. Harold J. Connor for complete renovation of her kitchen and bathroom. In the group class, a \$75 first prize was won by 250 Boynton Junior High School students who really went to town and polished up everything in their school from their desks to the handle on the big front door. Another first prize of \$25 in a class for children went to 4th graders at the Belle Sherman school for cleaning up and planting a little park-playground in their neighborhood.

Thirty-five merchants and industries cooperated, advertising home aids all down the line. Officials from City Hall, professors from the "Hill," health officers, nurserymen—anyone who could give a word of advice or encouragement was brought to the mike by WHCU. The County Health Commissioner pointed out health hazards from neglected garbage, and the Fire Chief stressed fire hazards from rubbish piles, faulty electrical equipment and other invitations to disaster.

Citizens were asked by WHCU to send in their suggestions for city improvement, and also their complaints. When demands for soot control, for care of neglected vacant lots and houses, and for park tidiness rolled in, WHCU aired the gripes and stirred authorities to do something about them. Boy Scout Troop 18 cleaned up the Tompkins County War Memorial in DeWitt Park, and the city painted benches and flagpole—but the question of planting grass seed in the bare spots made by ball-playing youngsters was decided in favor of the kids.

Extra men and trucks were detailed by the city to cart away junk during the last week of the campaign, and it turned out to be the greatest collection since the war years. The Kiwanis Club asked for usable discarded articles, held a White Elephant Sale, and

collected \$177 for its Youth Service Fund.

It was a great spring cleaning, and Ithaca, N. Y., is feeling much cleaner and brighter, as are thousands of other communities throughout the country that have held a clean-up campaign this spring.—*Mabel Hebel.*

—A.A.—

STALLING AT BEDTIME

One wise mother I know has hit upon a plan that gets the children off to bed promptly—and peacefully.

It is natural for children to try to stall off going to bed, for they are always eager for just a few more minutes of play. This mother told me that she had no more trouble of this kind since she made a "promptness rule." Every child is warned ten minutes before time to go to bed, and for every minute he is late a penny is subtracted from his allowance.

The mother realizes that this is a strict rule, but through it her children are learning that there is a penalty for not being prompt.—*B. C.*

No. 2144. What could be more versatile than the cap sleeve dress featuring a trim fitted bolero for the costume look? Sizes 12-20; 36-46. Size 18, 6 yds. 35-in. for the dress and bolero.

No. 2114. Whether made strictly tailored or touched with eyelet, this slimming side-panel shirtwaist dress is smart all day long! Sizes 12-20; 36-46. Size 18, 4 7/8 yds. 35-in., and 2 1/2 yds. eyelet.

No. 2164. For daytime or date time... one of the new wide shoulder strap dresses with whirl of a circular skirt! Sizes 10-20. Size 16, 3 3/4 yds. 35-in. fabric, or 3 3/8 yds. 39-in. fabric.

No. 2807. A playsuit with pleated dress to match makes a practical team for daughter's sun-fun times. Sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4. Size 2, for dress, 1 5/8 yds. 35-in.; for the playsuit, 1 yd. 35-in.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern number and size clearly. Enclose twenty cents for each pattern wanted. Add 10 cents for our new Summer Fashion Book which has pattern designs for all ages, all sizes, all occasions. Send to **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.**



"I can always depend on Fleischmann's for prize-winning results," says prize cook Mrs. MacLaughlin.

West Warwick Cook is Grange Contest Winner

Her family rejoices with prize cook Mrs. Anna G. MacLaughlin (center) over the award she won at a recent Grange contest. Both Mrs. MacLaughlin and her husband are officers in the Kent County Pomona Grange #3, and Mrs. MacLaughlin has been entering and winning Grange Contests for many years. "It takes more than experience to be a prize-winning cook," says Mrs. MacLaughlin. "It takes the best

ingredients, too. When I bake at home, for instance, I make sure I use a good, lively yeast like Fleischmann's. It's so fast rising and I can always depend on it for prize-winning results!"

It's true! Fleischmann's Yeast is made extra active to rise extra fast—to give you perfect results every time. No wonder America's prize-winning cooks prefer Fleischmann's Yeast to all others.

Two-Way Wonders



THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

Uncle Jack's Idea

AUTHOR UNKNOWN

FOREWORD

In this amusing story taken from the YOUTH'S COMPANION of February 1888, "Barbara Fury," a cantankerous old maid, meets her match in Uncle Jack.

UNCLE Jack Dalrymple was the best natured soul in the parish. His home was a trim little house at the end of the village, the front of which in summer time, with its two windows above the door and narrow porch beneath, and the vines overhanging the roof, looked not unlike the face of an old woman in a green bonnet.

Here the flowers bloomed, bees hummed, and Dame Nature, as if pleased with her surroundings, seemed to do her best.

Uncle Jack's vegetables, pigs, and chickens thrived, and nothing came to mar his enjoyment until the sad day when his sister Debby, who for many years had been his housekeeper, was laid under the turf in the church-yard.

For two months Uncle Jack lived alone; but, one evening, after thoughtfully smoking his pipe, he jumped up with the sudden exclamation, "I've got an idee!" Having performed an extra ablution, he donned a clean shirt, combed the thin side locks over the bald place on top of his head, put on his Sunday coat and hat, locked the kitchen door, and started for the other side of the village.

Here had lived Dr. Bell, an old physician who had now retired from practice and moved to the city. With him had lived for several years, as housekeeper, Barbara Fluery, who, on account of a certain infirmity of temper, had been nick-named "Barbara Fury," and the name had fitted her so well that many persons who knew her were not aware that it was not her real name. With the exception of this one fault, she was a model in looks, neatness, and industry, and was also a most excellent cook.

Barbara, who had come to look upon the doctor's house as her home, sat wondering with many misgivings on this particular evening what sort of life she would be likely to lead in the next town at her sister's house, where the rooms and accommodations were small and the children numerous. Hearing a rap, she opened the door and found Uncle Jack.

"Good evening, Miss Fury."

"My name is Fleury," she responded, in icy tones.

"Why, so it is," said Uncle Jack, rather shaken, but smiling blandly. "It's quite a nice evening, this evening, Miss Fleury."

"It will do," she said coldly, standing to hear his business, and not inviting him to sit down.

"I was feelin'," he said, with a little hesitation, "sort of lonely, and thinkin' you might be feelin' the same I thought maybe you'd think it no harm for me to offer you a little of my company."

The possibilities of the situation struck Miss Barbara at once, and its superiority to anything else that was likely to offer was equally clear, and in a moment she had decided in the affirmative.

"Take a chair and sit down," she

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1888

said, in a tone greatly mollified.

"I don't care if I do," replied Uncle Jack. "The truth is, Barbara," he said, bolting into the subject which he had previously thought might take him an hour or two to arrive at, "I was thinkin' if you was willin', we might as well join hearts and hands, and let one roof cover us. I've a comfortable home as you know, I've a pen full of as pretty pigs as you'd see in a day's ride, I've been lucky with my chickens—"

"And I reckon they scratch and make more dirt than pays for their keepin'," she said.

"Well, if you come and take charge, you can do as you like with them. Sister Debby always got the chicken money, and I reckon I'll not be less generous to my wife, ha! ha! ha!"

"I'm able to keep myself, and need be no man's wife to get a livin', even if I never do another stroke of work," she said tartly.

"Of course, of course," said Uncle Jack. "I meant no reflections, but if I take a wife I keep and pay for her, and if she has money of her own, she can bury it in a vault, give it to the heathen, or buy a silver mine; it's all one to me. I only thought as I couldn't get along alone, maybe I'd take a partner, and concluded to give you the first chance. Now what do you say?"

"I ain't used to makin' up my mind in a minute, and like to turn things round a little before I make a bargain. I won't say no, and I won't say yes, tonight, but if you are of the same mind tomorrow, and come around

about this time, you'll get your answer."

Uncle Jack took this as a dismissal for the present, and with a smiling "goodnight" departed, rather encouraged than depressed, for, thought he, "if she did not think well of it, she'd have said no and done with it at once."

Uncle Jack was as punctual as the clock the next night at the appointed place, and after having the subject shifted from one side to the other, his Dulcinea finally gave in by saying she supposed she might as well make up her mind to it; livin' with him wouldn't likely be much worse than with some others she knew of.

"I suppose, Barbara, you wouldn't be willin' to go to the parson's tonight?"

"Not much!" she replied, with a perceptible sniff. "I'm not in such a hurry as that to make a fool of myself."

"How about tomorrow then?" he asked anxiously.

"This time next week, and no sooner. I don't see anyhow what started you on this track at your time of life."

Uncle Jack smoothed down his beard. "There were several things seemed to combine. First, there was the blossoms all comin' out at once, and somehow or other they always make me think of brides and grooms and weddin's. Then the robins are buildin' nests by the hundreds, you might say, but I don't know but I got the first idee from Shakespeare."

"Jake Spear! And what business is it of Jake Spear whether you get married or not? If there is anything in this world that I hate, it's a man that don't

know his own mind and is afraid even to sneeze without he gets leave."

"Shakespeare isn't a man," mildly replied Uncle Jack; "or I suppose he is too, either a man or a woman, I ain't quite sure which it is, but Shakespeare writ a book I've been readin' lately, and there was one piece struck me, called—called"—he was about to say "The Taming of the Shrew"—"called—well, it was a kind of a story of a man who wanted a wife, and was determined to have her, and he got her and she turned out first class. His name was Peter something, and hers was Katherine. Then there was another fellow, and when he got married they called him 'Benedick the married man,' and that's what I'll be next week, by your leave, my dear, ha! ha!"

"For a man to want to be called Benny or Dick, when his name is Jack, is silly, and I'll give you fair warning you needn't expect any such nonsense from me."

"Just as you please, just as you please," returned Uncle Jack serenely. "As Shakespeare says, 'A rose by any other name would smell as sweet.' But tell me what I shall do to the house; inside I mean."

"Nothing at all," said Barbara. "I will have no old women gossips prying around. It's not likely to be clean, but there'll not be dirt enough to choke me before I can get it put to rights."

"It's not so bad as you may think," said Uncle Jack. "Debby kept it spick-span clean, and I've tried not to let it get much behind. But you shall do what you like about it."

Uncle Jack took his leave. He met at his own gate his nearest neighbor, Joshua Wilson, who often came in to take a smoke with him.

"Walk right in, Joshua," he said blithely; "I'm glad of your company."

Uncle Jack lighted the lamp, and Joshua, struck with his holiday attire, asked if he'd been to a funeral. Uncle Jack roared.

"If you'd said a weddin', you'd been warmer. The truth is, Josh, if you wait till this day week you'll find me settled down with a wife."

"That's startlin'," said Joshua. "I was thinkin' if you was going to keep chickens you'd need to get married. It takes a woman to tend to 'em. But who's the lucky woman?"

"Barbara Fury."

"Bab Fury! For the land's sake! Why, man, are you crazy? That cantankerous old serpent?"

"Hold on," said Uncle Jack, "I don't allow to have my wife called names if I can help it."

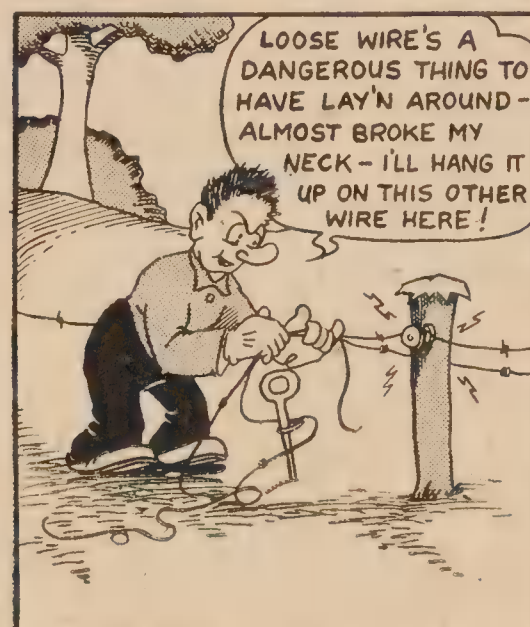
"Now Uncle Jack, you know you've no better friend in this world than me, and I wouldn't be doin' my duty if I didn't speak discouragin' of such a team as that. You might as well yoke together a lamb and a tiger, for you know as well as I what she is for temper."

"Yes, I know; but I've got an idee that we're goin' to suit, that is, after we get used to one another."

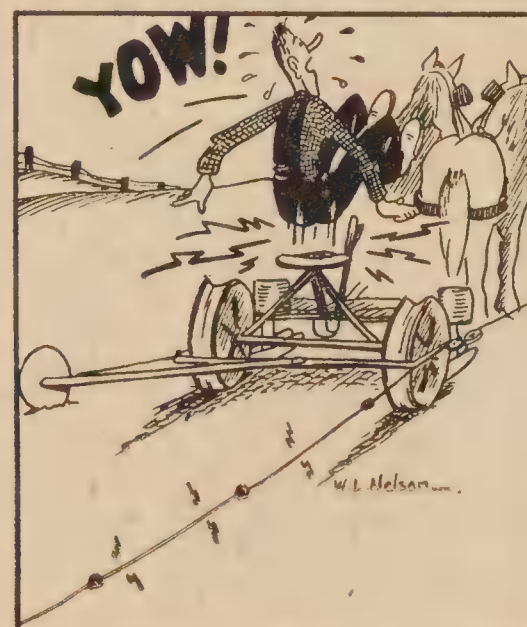
"I kind of enjoy," said Joshua, "a good smart shower in summer time. It freshens the arth and clears the air. I get that kind at home from my wife. It comes hot and heavy, but it's soon over; while a regular cold nor'easterly drizzle that gives you crawls up your back, that's too warm for a fire

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM AND SPUD



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Because everybody likes a laugh *American Agriculturist* has prepared a book that is made up of page after page of Editor Ed Eastman's Chestnuts. Well bound and attractively printed, it makes a wonderful little gift to cheer up a sick friend—but you won't send it to a friend until you've laughed through every line yourself. You can get one free by renewing your *American Agriculturist* subscription for four years for two dollars, or six years for three dollars. This offer is good only until June 15. Mail your order to Jim Hall, *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, N. Y.

and too cold without one, I hate, and if there's anything that will wear the life out of a man, it's an eternal scold. Think well, Uncle Jack, and be thankful for a little warnin'."

"I'm not easy scared, Joshua; come see me this day three months, and we'll compare notes."

Joshua Wilson was not the only one in the village thunderstruck at Uncle Jack's choice. He had calls and friendly warnings by the dozen, but to all he returned the same answer—that he expected to abide by his choice.

The wedding came off at the time appointed. Barbara was escorted into the house by the front door in Jack's best manner.

"Welcome home, my dear," he said, giving her a rousing kiss, to which she rejoined, "Don't be a fool, Jack, but tell me where to lay off my bonnet."

"Look at this first," said Jack, opening the door of the little parlor and pointing to an iced cake which stood upon the table. He had ordered it from the city, and the two doves billing on top had been his own suggestion.

"What do you think of it? It was baked in the city."

"Then you may know it is only fit for the pigs, made of stale eggs and strong butter," and she walked up stairs to take off her things.

Uncle Jack's eyes twinkled.

"Not fit to eat, only good for the pigs," he repeated, "Well, here goes!" and raising up the cake he marched with it out to the pig pen, and tossed it over to the pigs. Then he brought in the plate, placed it on the table, and sat down to read his newspaper.

Barbara evidently found matters upstairs more to her mind than she had expected. There were piles of soft blankets, comfortables, and bedding of the very best, while everything was as clean as a new pin.

Seeing the plate, she asked, "What did you do with the cake?"

"Gave it to the pigs, and they really seemed to like it," he said, in his usual tone.

"Can't you give a civil reply to a civil question?" she said tartly.

"Why, my dear, you said the cake was only fit for the pigs, and as I don't propose to feed you on any but the best of food, I took it right out to them."

"Jack Dalrymple! you're enough to provoke a saint!" and she flounced into the kitchen, where she found the kettle singing away and the table spread for supper.

"It's one of two things," she admitted to herself; "either Jack is a fool, or I have got my match."

So the days wore on, Jack always assenting to Barbara's propositions, however absurd, which often caused considerable damage and derangement; but Uncle Jack never lost his temper, though he was often the greatest sufferer through her whims.

One afternoon she had been chasing

the chickens from her flower beds, and, as Uncle Jack headed them off, he remarked, "Them's fine chickens, Barbara."

"Fine chickens, indeed! I wish every one of them had their necks twirled," and in a rage she dashed into the house.

"Hum!" said Uncle Jack. Into the coop he went, and ere long nearly a dozen hens lay in a row outside.

"Would you like me to help you pick them?" he asked, innocently, putting his head in at the kitchen door.

"Talk sense and I'll answer," she replied snappishly.

"I thought," he said mildly, "the chickens had better be got ready to-night, if they are to go to market in the morning."

"What chickens? Jack Dalrymple, what do you mean? You never have gone and killed all my chickens?"

Opening the door, and seeing the row of headless fowls lying in full sight, she sat down and cried.

"Why, Barby," said Jack, a little more scared than he cared to show. "Did you ever ask me to do anything that I did not humor you in if I could? I hated awfully to kill them Shanghais, but you said you wished their necks were twirled, and as they were yours, I did as you wished."

"The finest chickens I ever saw," mourned Barbara, "and laying eggs so steady, too. I'd rather they'd scratched up every green thing in the garden than to lose them."

But without saying more, she went out with Jack to pick the chickens. Barbara's face was still very grave as she stood looking at the chickens, ready dressed for market, lying on the kitchen table.

"Do you know, Barby," asked Jack, his eyes twinkling, "what is the reason these chickens will have no hereafter?"

"No," said she shortly.

"Because they have had their necks twirled (next world) in this, ha! ha! ha!" But no smiles appeared on Barby's face.

Uncle Jack harnessed up the light wagon next morning and went off to market and returned by noon. He brought with him, tied in pairs, a dozen chickens of the choicest breed he could find, and placing them in the coop he threw them some corn and went into the house.

The subdued look was still on Barbara's face, making Jack mentally exclaim, "She hasn't got over it yet."

He handed her a roll of bills.

"There's your market money, Barby," and went to hang up his coat.

"Come with me," he said, taking her by the hand, and leading her out to the coop. "Now I want you to take all the pleasure you can in these. I'll build you a chicken yard and fence it off so you will have no trouble."

She glanced at them and then at him. Her lip quivered.

"You are better to me, Jack, than I

am to you."

"Not a bit of it," he replied, putting his arm around her and kissing her. "I am well satisfied with my part of the bargain. I had an idee, and I carried it out, and, as I said before, I am satisfied."

As they sat together after tea, Barbara said, "You are always talking, Jack, about your idee; what do you mean by it?"

He gave her a curious look.

"I'm afraid you wouldn't like to hear it."

"I'll take the risk, for I know it is something I am mixed up in, isn't it?"

"Well, you are warm, as they say in the game. And as you promise not to mind, I'll let it out. You see I wanted a wife, and as I looked around, I thought of you. Now I'd heard that you wasn't easy to get along with," stammered Uncle Jack, feeling as if he was putting a lighted match to a bomb-shell.

"Go on, Jack," she said composedly. "I know worse things about myself than you can tell me."

"I had an idee," he continued, "that maybe the reason you wasn't always-always—easy-like in your mind, and maybe a little—rough," striving for as soft a word as possible, "might be because other folks have been cross-grained to you; so thinks I, if Barbara is treated right she will come round; the good is all in her just waitin' to be drawn out, and so I've found it."

"I have always heard that Jack Dalrymple was a friend to everybody, and that everybody was friendly to him; but I never knew how good you were until I had a trial of you; and I want to say once for all, that I'm goin to be as good a wife to you as I know how, and if the old Adam crops out now and then, as of course it will, just shut your eyes, as you've done all along, and shame me out of it. And if there's anything you would like me to do that will give you pleasure, just let me know."

"There is one thing I would like, if you would agree to it," said Uncle Jack. "We have been married now about three months, and I'd like to give a tea party—just a few of the nearest neighbors to supper; and I would like if you'd be just as pleasant to Joshua Wilson as you can."

"He never liked me, I know," she said.

"That was because he never knew you."

Barbara laid herself out for that party, and out-did Uncle Jack's fondest expectations. Such waffles, stewed chicken, peaches and cream, and other delicacies had never been seen in that house before.

Joshua Wilson was placed at the right hand of the hostess and received special attention, which so astonished him that he could scarcely eat for wondering; and he gazed at Uncle Jack in such a dazed sort of way that the host could hardly keep his mirth from exploding. As he bade him good-night, he said, "What was that you called her, Josh? 'Cantankerous old serpent,' wasn't it?"

"Hold on, Uncle Jack, I'll surrender! For the first time I can wish you joy of your wife, with all my heart. Such a change really makes me feel as if the millennium might have begun to dawn."

The End.

— A. A. —

If any school or public institution would be interested in having old copies of the *National Geographic* magazine, we suggest that they write to Perley M. Eastman, New York State Department of Agriculture & Markets, Albany, New York. Mr. Eastman feels that these magazines are too valuable to dispose of as wastepaper and he would be very happy to give them to a school or institution that would pay transportation charges.



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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

By H. E. HANCOCK

SINCE I came north in mid-April, I have had more visitors and more mail than I ever remember receiving in a similar period of time. Most of my mail has been about so-called farm programs. Many of my visitors have wanted to talk about their ideas for farm programs.

I must confess the whole experience has left me cold.

Super-Planning

Those farm programs which have been presented to me differ from other farm programs only in degree. Sometimes the difference depends entirely on one group's stepping in to manage American agriculture in place of the group which is already in power.

Now I don't know whether or not American farmers, in order to have a decent standard of living and feed the nation, are going to have to have a farm program. But if they do, we all had better stop kidding ourselves about the implications of any programs which require any degree of government participation beyond the fields of research, education and law enforcement. *They mean just one thing—more or less regimentation.* And like pregnancy, regimentation is a progressive thing.

Public Welfare

At the moment, agriculture has the worst press and the worst public relations of any substantial group in the country. Even John L. Lewis is not in as bad repute as the nation's potato farmers.

Now I'm not blaming potato men. Hundreds of thousands of them didn't want the price supports which put them in the dog house. But I am attempting to make a definite point.

Any farm programs which are not in the public interest — whether farmers are completely regimented or only partially so — inevitably will end in disaster for farmers. The only safe and sensible program for agriculture is a *food and farm* program, and I am suspicious even of it if it is based on government management. Fortunately, a plan for making a market for milk, meat, eggs, butter, cheese and fresh fruits and vegetables can be put over without government participation.

The nation's population is increasing. The proportion of its food-producing livestock (Unimals) is decreasing. Nutrition education — a legitimate function of government — is being undertaken on an increasing scale. *Better Meals for More People* is the only solution of farm surpluses which looks possible without more or less government management of agriculture.

FARM NOTES

For the past two weeks I have been watching a herd of 21 Brown Swiss cows select their grazing. I

have come to the conclusion that what a cow likes and, particularly, when she wants it are entirely unpredictable. But one thing is certain — *cows like variety.*

The herd I have been watching has its free choice of rye pasture, winter barley pasture, native pasture, and a stand of brome grass and alfalfa which is very luxurious and in which the alfalfa plants now stand above the cow's knees.

In the two weeks I have observed these cows, they seem to want to do a little grazing every day on the old established pasture. As I have already reported, when they are on the stand of brome and alfalfa, they eat mostly brome grass. When they go to the rye and winter barley, they definitely prefer the rye to the barley.

The grazing selection I have been noticing, and the desire for variety which apparently exists are borne out by what the boys tell me about how these same cows ate last winter. Then they always had grass silage of good quality, and good quality mixed brome and alfalfa hay before them.

Jack says that under these conditions the cows would go several days without eating any hay to speak of. Then, suddenly, they would go for the brome grass, and later, quite inexplicably, show a preference for the alfalfa.

I guess there isn't much of scientific value to be drawn from these observations beyond the fact that variety in roughage seems important at least to the cow which eats the stuff. Can it be that she responds to some inner impulses which haven't yet been charted by the scientists?

Shy Cows

On the farms in which I am interested, the dairy cows are in pen stables and milked in elevated milking stalls. During routine milking, the cows have become so used to entering their stalls and standing there until they are milked that with many of them the boys don't even have to close the doors which keep them in their stalls. In fact, I once suggested to Jack that I thought we had gone to unnecessary expense building the doors and sidewalls to the stalls; that we probably could have gotten along as well had we just drawn chalk marks.

However, there are occasions when everything the boys have in the way of confining partitions and doors is needed to keep the cows in the stalls. These times are when a white-coated veterinarian shows up, or a gal comes in wearing a white dress. Basically, I think that cows associate anything white with a vet whom they expect to stick needles in them, and therefore they take no chances.

It is also noticeable that a cow which runs free all the time is harder to tie and hold than a cow

which has had her spirit broken by standing hour after hour in a stallion whether she enjoys it or not.

As they have become experienced with elevated stalls, the boys have learned to break their first calf heifers to these stalls by letting them follow milkers through them for a month or so before they freshen, and by giving the heifers a little grain in the stalls so that they come to look on them as nice places.

Paved Barnyard

For the past three years as we could afford it, we have been paving the barnyard at Sunnysables. We now have the unique set-up of a cow stable with no floor in it — this is our so-called "bedroom" for loose cattle — and a barnyard which is completely paved. At least on one count the arrangements make sense. There's a roof over the barn.

To scrape our barnyard and paved areas where the cows eat and drink and congregate, and our pen stable, Jack has a blade which quickly fits onto the manure fork on the tractor. Until we completed our paving job, he had to push the scrapings into a pile and then fork them into the manure spreader. When we put in the last block of paving, we dug a pit for the manure spreader so that it could be set right at the edge of the paving. Now, when Jack cleans the paved area, all he has to do is push the scrapings over the edge of the pavement and right into the spreader. I believe I've mentioned before that these scrapings make excellent top-dressing for pastures, since there is little or no straw in them.

I hope soon to have a picture of this set-up for this page.

Trench Silo

After studying our trench silo at Sunnysables with four separate groups of engineers, and discussing how we might stabilize the walls permanently, we decided to take the cheap and easy course and merely clean it out with a bulldozer, thus restoring the walls to about their original slope. We also put through-out the length of it two strips of concrete two feet wide on which to operate our trailer and tractor when the silage is removed.

These strips provide a pavement which will be of some use in the future if we decide to abandon the trench silo idea entirely and use it for a road.

Meanwhile, we have some good people figuring on how to stabilize the walls permanently at not too great expense, and we have kept our total investment down to about \$250.

By the time this is published, we expect to have started filling the trench with unchopped spring growth of brome grass and alfalfa.

Spring Growth

Ever since farmers called the attention of experiment stations and agricultural colleges to the possibilities of grass silage, the specialists have been fumbling around for a fool-proof definition for grass silage.

For my money, Dr. Charles Rogers of the Ohio Experiment Station has come up with the best definition yet. He says that grass silage is the product which is made from the *spring growth* of pastures and

meadows. Thereby, in one phrase, he describes the source of grass silage and indicates the very important time when good grass silage can be made.

First Crop

Before we left Florida this spring, we bought a place in Ft. Lauderdale. On this place is one of the nicest mango trees I have seen in that area. This season the mangos started blossoming, as I remember it, in December, and bloomed a second time in February. At any rate, when we left our place in early April, our tree had on it a heavy crop of mangos about the size of my fist. By May 15 these were ripe enough to pick, and our friends have been shipping them to us so that they have been arriving nearly every day for the past week.

If there is any better fruit to eat out of hand than a mango, I've yet to taste it. There is only one drawback. A really ripe mango is so full of juice that the only sensible way to eat it is to take off one's clothes and sit in the bathtub.

Now that our mangos are being harvested and we've had a taste of them, we are looking forward to the next crop we expect to get — avocados. When we left in mid-April, we had two avocado trees on which there was a very heavy set of fruit, about pea-size.

Ladino Grazing

Two weeks ago I reported on the condition of an improved pasture on Boots' place in which the brome grass, particularly on areas which had been top-dressed with manure, was apparently on its way to choking out the ladino.

Since I made this observation, the cows have been really at work on the brome grass and, as a result, more ladino is showing up. Boots and I have talked the matter over and we are going to try to save this stand of ladino by top-dressing the field sometime in June with perhaps 300 pounds of 0-19-19, and then letting the field rest for a few weeks.

Rye for Silage

A few mornings ago a reader of this page called me up to ask about making some silage out of rye. It seems that he had a field which had gotten away from him and was showing such rank growth that it was beginning to lodge and he was worried about his seeding.

We had the same thing happen last year and did make silage out of a stand of winter grain which was mostly rye. The experience was not altogether a happy one. As might be expected, the rye fermented all right and kept well, but (even though it had been cut up in fine pieces) basically it was still stemmy rye when we came to feed it out, and as such wasn't very good roughage.

This spring, except for one small piece on which there have been no grass seedings and from which the boys expect to get their seed grain, we are keeping all our rye fields in check by *both* grazing and clipping because, like the farmer who telephoned me, we are more interested in the seedings than we are in the rye, particularly after it has served its purpose of supplying late fall and early spring pasture.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



If you are interested in combines, a postcard to INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, P. O. Box 7333, Dept. AA, Chicago 80, Ill., or the coupon which appears on page 7 of the May 6 issue will bring you booklets describing the three McCormick combines.

Northeastern farmers are thinking more and more about the advantages of irrigation. Why not send a postcard for a free folder to W. R. AMES COMPANY, 3905 E. Broadway, Tampa, Fla.?

While you have your pen handy, also drop a postcard to the ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, 2186-D, Gulf Building, Pittsburg 19, Pa., and ask for a copy of "Portable Sprinkler Pipe Lines to Profit."

To get best results from sprays for insects or disease, a farmer needs full information. From ROHM & HAAS COMPANY, Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa., you can get four excellent bulletins for the asking. They are: "How to Boost Potato Yields," "Insect Control on Fruit and Vegetables," "Disease Control on Vegetables, Fruit and Ornamentals," and "2,4-D Chemicals for Weed Control."

There is nothing like a picture window to improve the attractiveness of a house. These days, most "picture" windows are "Thermopanes" made up of two panes of glass with space between for insulation. You will find the "Thermopane Book" very interesting. You can get it from LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD GLASS COMPANY, 2855 Nicholas Building, Toledo 3, Ohio.

A relatively new remedy for mastitis is aureomycin. Information about its use is available in the form of a folder available without cost from the Animal Industry Section, LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION, AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

While you are writing, why not ask for a copy of the new edition of "Control of Poultry Diseases"?

Fly time is here again. You can get a free illustrated folder on fly control from the CALIFORNIA SPRAY CHEMICAL CORPORATION. Send your request to 147 Railroad Avenue, Lyndonville, N. Y., or to 150 Bayway, Elizabeth, N. J.



Miss Ann Carlton Hadley of Washington, D. C., and the new Diesel Orchard Tractor manufactured by the R. H. Sheppard Company, Hanover, Pa. Miss Hadley was chosen Queen Shenandoah 23rd, at the recent Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival, and the R. H. Sheppard Company's new Diesel Orchard Tractor was there presented to the public for the first time.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

IT'S YOUR SERVICE BUREAU

IF YOU have a problem, write us. We are always willing to advise readers on any subject on which we feel competent. If we can't help you, we will tell you so.

The Service Bureau warns against unreliable concerns and money-grabbing schemes. We arbitrate and adjust differences of opinion between subscribers and commercial concerns, and attempt to secure payment for farm produce sold to produce dealers and commercial firms. We investigate the reliability of commercial concerns. We offer a reward for information leading to the imprisonment of swindlers, cattle thieves and chicken thieves. In addition the Service Bureau is glad at all times to help any reader in any way possible.

There is nothing we dislike more than to tell a reader that we cannot help him, yet that is sometimes necessary. The Service Bureau is not a legally licensed collection agency, and there are certain types of claims we cannot handle.

The Service Bureau cannot attempt to settle differences of opinion between relatives or neighbors, nor can we try to secure money due on notes, for labor done, or for rent and board. Complaints should be made promptly. We have found it practically useless to try to settle claims over a year old, and the sooner they are sent to us, the better chance we have of getting results.

We do not have a lawyer on our staff to handle legal questions, and many letters that come in deal strictly with legal problems. In these cases, we can only advise the subscribers to consult attorneys. Occasionally, we get a request for aid from a reader who has already put the matter in the hands of a lawyer. Whereas it might be a type of claim we ordinarily could handle, once it has been turned over to a lawyer, we cannot enter into it.

There is absolutely no charge to any subscriber for any service we are able to render. We do get results in a surprisingly large number of cases. Write American Agriculturist Service Bureau, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

GOOD WORK!

The other day a letter came into the office from Arthur Henry of Waddington, N. Y. It told of his persistence in tracking down and bringing to justice three thieves who stole sheep from his property. There was almost nothing to go on, but he managed to ferret out enough clues here and there to land the culprits in jail. Our most sincere congratulations go to Mr. Arthur Henry and to Justice of the Peace J. Albert Wright for the sentences he gave. Here is the subscriber's own story of the incident:

"Last year I signed up for American Agriculturist, and I have on my barn the Protective Service Bureau sign. Believe it or not, I had two sheep stolen within 30 feet of it. It happened on February 17, 1950, although I didn't miss the two sheep until March 3. I immediately alerted the St. Lawrence County Sheriff's Office. As there were no clues, there wasn't much they could do.

"I did want to find the guilty party, so I continued looking around and questioning friends and others. One day, quite by chance, a man told me of hearing a couple of men talking about a sheep one of them had bought from a cattle dealer and four days later sold back to him. Mention was made of two men in a hen house with hens.

"That was my clue. I checked cattle

dealers and found two possibilities. I contacted Sheriff Frank Northrup, and he talked with one of these dealers. The man admitted buying two sheep and selling them in good faith. The Sheriff then went to the home of Judson Palmer who under questioning admitted taking my sheep. Also involved were Clarence Middlemiss, 17, and Marvin Middlemiss, 18. Palmer, 23, was given 90 days in the county jail; Clarence was placed on probation for 90 days and ordered to make restitution of \$10; and Marvin was sentenced to 45 days in jail."

— A.A. —

RAD SELLING

Last fall a man made a phone call from Portland (Maine) and asked for authorization to use my name in sending cards to disabled veterans at Christmas time. I am hard of hearing so my daughter answered the phone and relayed the message to me. After assurance that there would be no expense to me, I gave them permission. Soon we received a bill for \$10 for an ad in a magazine. I don't intend to pay it, but I get a bill every month.

Certainly our subscriber is right in refusing to pay this bill. Here in the Service Bureau we feel that the telephone is being misused when an attempt is made actually to sell goods or services over it. Of course, the magazine can claim that the situation was not misrepresented, but certainly our subscriber's word is as good as theirs. Anyway, in our opinion no responsible magazine would try to sell advertising by any such method.

— A.A. —

FINANCING A CAR

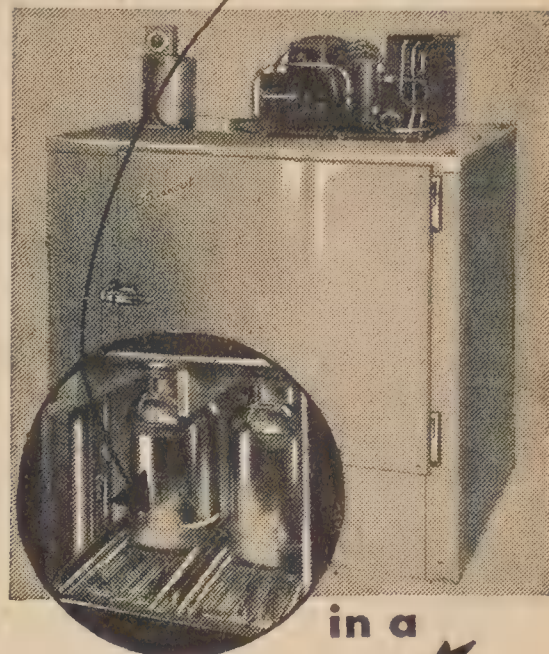
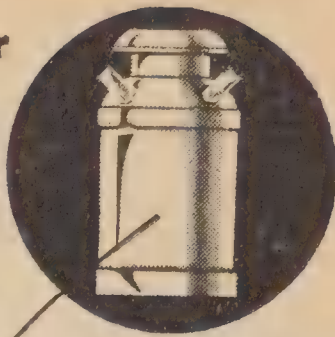
The National Better Business Bureau emphasizes the importance of a careful study of any agreement you make to buy a car, either new or used, on the partial payment plan. The Bureau states that the vast majority of car dealers and finance companies are reliable but that a few are not. They suggest that before you sign a contract you obtain in writing the following information, not in one lump sum but in separate items.

1. Cash delivered price including specified extras.
2. The exact amount allowed in trade, if any.
3. Finance charge, and for how long.
4. Cost of insurance and coverage provided.

Claims Recently Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Hubert Wheeler, Boonville	\$ 61.50
(Adjustment on cow)	
Mrs. Marion Dimick, Olmstedville	4.00
(Refund on dress)	
William Lasher, Clyde	100.00
(Partial settlement of claim)	
Carl Steighler, Sodus	92.50
(Refund on tuition)	
Chauncey Wagner, Hinsdale	15.00
(Adjustment on damaged tree)	
Charles Kwasna, E. Moriches	5.83
(Settlement of claim)	
Roger Wilson, Williamson	25.00
(Settlement of claim)	
Mrs. Elwin Drew, Pike	2.00
(Refund on merchandise)	
Mrs. C. G. Yager, Liberty	21.90
(Refund on shoes)	
Mrs. Edith Yowmans, S. Westerlo	3.00
(Partial settlement of claim)	
Mrs. Abram Johnson, Marion	7.98
(Refund on order)	
PENNSYLVANIA	
Willis Howell, Thompson	5.00
(Partial settlement of claim)	
Benjamin Barton, Tunkhannock	10.50
(Claim settled)	
RHODE ISLAND	
H. B. Tarbox, Slocum	1731.30
(Pay for potatoes)	
Mrs. J. H. DeMoranville, Jr., E. Bridgewater	5.00
(Refund on order)	
VERMONT	
Maurice Johnson, Middlebury	12.50
(Partial settlement of claim)	
MAINE	
Mrs. Harold Lammers, Mt. Vernon	10.00
(Partial settlement of claim)	
CONNECTICUT	
B. Gasparino, Mystic	1.95
(Settlement of claim)	
NEW JERSEY	
Mrs. Willard Pickell	60.00
(Adjustment on damaged furniture)	

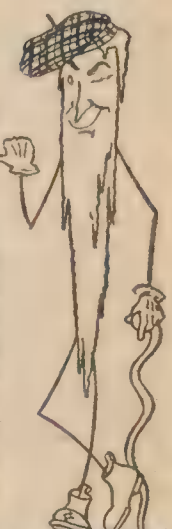
Get your
milk
COOLER
QUICKER



in a
Steinhorst

SPRAY-TYPE SIDE-OPENING
MILK COOLER

Water constantly flowing through fast melting ice bank assures more rapid cooling. Axial flow water circulating pump with no hoses, pipes or fittings, sprays water under low pressure onto the necks of the cans so that water cannot enter. High lifting or bending is eliminated.



EMIL STEINHORST & SONS, INC.
UTICA, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1908

Makers of the famed Steinhorst freezer and immersion type milk cooler.

Consult your nearest dealer for further information on the new Spray-type Side-opening Milk Cooler or mail this coupon. AA/6/50

Name.....
Street or R. F. D.....
P. O.....

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
RENEWED

HARDER
Aquastatic
Inner Seal



A revolutionary interior coating for HARDER CONCRETE STAVE SILOS. It's the greatest single improvement in Silo construction!

More durable

Less absorbent

Free from cracks and chipping

Write for details today

HARDER SILO CO., INC.
Box A, Cobleskill, New York

VEEDOL

does more work for your money



60-70 HOURS . . . THAT'S ALL THE SAFE USE
YOU GET FROM ORDINARY TRACTOR OILS



100 HOURS . . . THAT'S WHEN HEAT AND WEAR MAY START TO BREAK
DOWN EVEN SO-CALLED "PREMIUM" TRACTOR OILS



150 HOURS...DEPENDABLE PROTECTION EVERY
MINUTE AT NO EXTRA COST, THAT'S WHAT
YOU GET WHEN YOU SAFEGUARD YOUR
GASOLINE TRACTOR WITH **VEEDOL**

CUTS PLANTING COSTS . . .

SAVES YOU MONEY THESE 5 WAYS

SAVES OIL — gives long service between changes in gasoline-fueled tractors

SAVES FUEL — reduces power blow-by

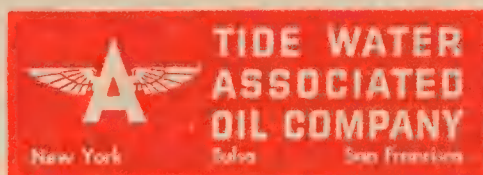
SAVES TIME — avoids breakdown delays

SAVES REPAIR BILLS — resists heat and wear

SAVES YOUR TRACTOR — protects engine parts

Veedol is available in 5-gallon pails, 15-, 30-, and
55-gallon drums.

Veedol Tractor Oil Dealers sell... **FEDERAL TIRES**
for Passenger Cars... Trucks... Tractors.



150-Hour VEEDOL

A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK
Made from 100% Bradford, Pennsylvania, crude oil

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Just for a Day the Past Lives Again

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.



Bill Stempfle who for more than twenty-eight years has been Farm Bureau Agent of Steuben County, New York.

SOME few weeks ago I received an unexpected and very delightful letter. It was from William ("Bill") Stempfle, Farm Bureau Manager for Steuben County, New York, and what it said in effect came to this:

"We are planning as a tribute to the past an old-fashioned Farmers' Institute, to be so far as possible a reproduction of the type of agricultural meetings held in the state between 1886 and 1918, back in the days when what is now the Extension Service was a part of the New York State Department of Agriculture at Albany instead of being administered by the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca."

The letter also included a very gracious invitation to me which I accepted with more pleasure than I can remember as related to any happening of recent years.

Bill Stempfle has been Manager of the Steuben County Farm Bureau for more than twenty-eight years. There is an old country saying that you must both "summer and winter with a man before you really know

him." Now Bill has been very intimately summering and wintering with Steuben farmers for almost a generation, and if they do not know him by this time, it would seem that they never will. Most of the farm people who were middle-aged when he began his work have gone on into the silence, and it is the schoolboys of those years who have now taken their places and are carrying on.

Naturally Bill has come to be something of a law unto himself, and many of his policies are made right under his own hat. They tell me that his plans do not always coincide with those of the Central Office, but in the end it is Bill who usually wins out. I do feel that to a very exceptional degree he has won the confidence and regard (or shall I use the warmer term "affection") of his farm constituency. I first came to know him in the early years of his reign, about the time that the Farmers' Institutes were changing over into College-sponsored community meetings, and I have always admired him for his boundless enthusiasm and energy. Today he tells me, "I've got a wonderful job." As a

matter of fact, he is so in love with his work that for several years past he has not taken a vacation. You see there are so many things he wants to do, and so little time. However, that sort of devotion brings its own reward. It is pretty satisfying to be recognized over a long period of years as heading up the agricultural activities of a fine farming county such as Steuben.

We counselled by correspondence as to just what were the distinctive features of the old-time Farmers' Institutes which set them apart from present day community meetings and Extension Schools. We agreed that if we were to have an authentic revival of the past, then these things must be a part of the program.

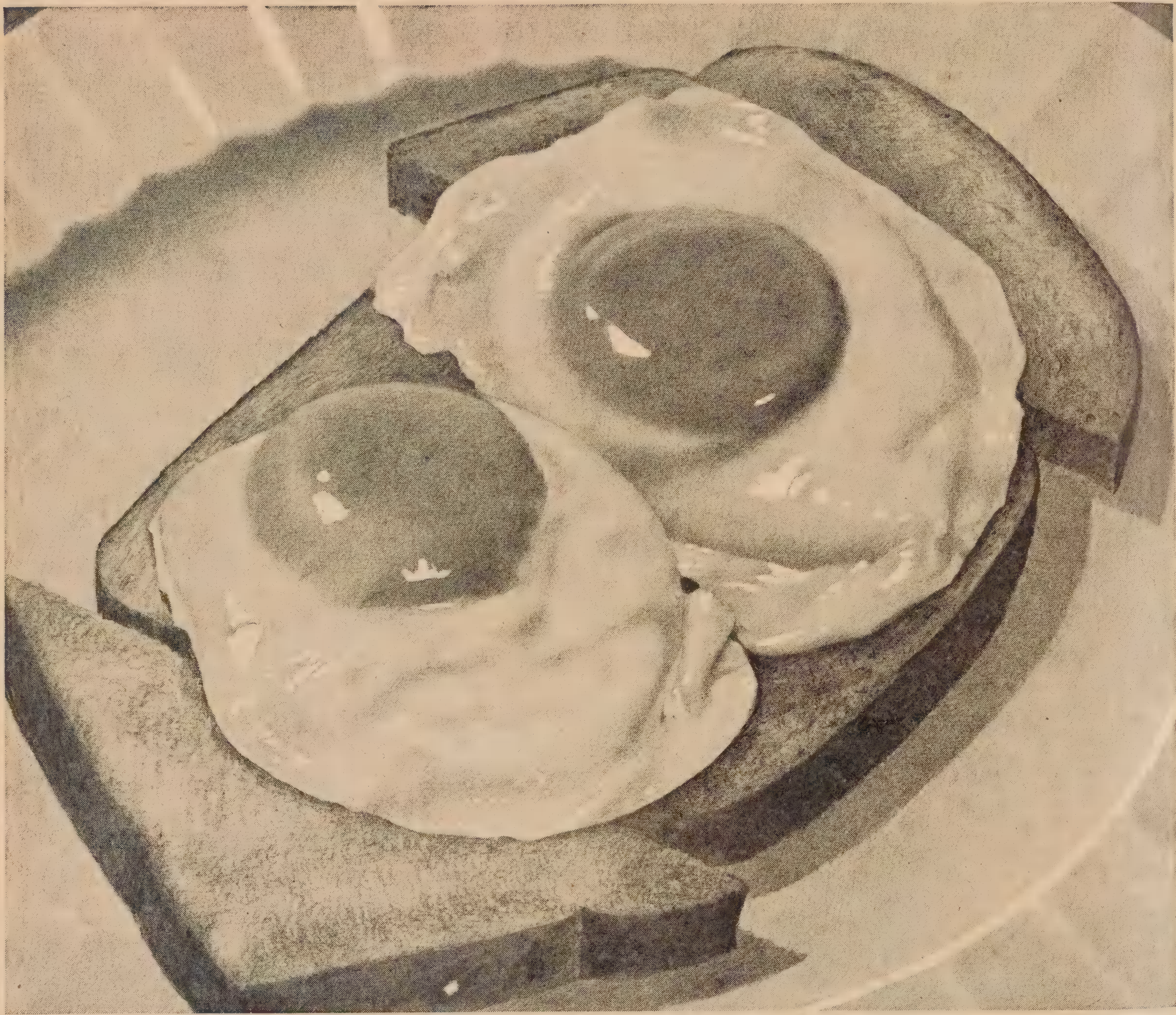
First, we agreed, there must be an opening prayer—an echo of the bygone years when more often than now it was the custom to invoke the Divine blessing upon any undertaking. By the way, there was an Institute tale to the effect that many years ago a very literal-minded preacher at Ellenburg prayed that "the speakers may understand their topics"—surely an entirely proper and reasonable request.

When in 1812 Elkanah Watson was promoting the first Agricultural Fair in America under the "great elm tree" on the Common of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, he felt the need of a preacher to implore a blessing upon the new enterprise, but the severe Puritan Divines of that era were suspicious that his Fair was in reality the work of the Devil rather than a new venture in agricultural education and a number of them declined the honor. Eventually, however, one more daring than the rest was willing to undertake the responsibility, and Elkanah records with much satisfaction that the preacher "delivered an eminently appropriate invocation." (Continued on Page 16)



♦ A group of Farmers' Institute Lecturers in 1905. Many of our older New York readers have heard one or more of these lecturers. How many of them can you identify? The picture which appeared in "The People's Colleges" by Dr. Ruby Green Smith is produced here by permission of the author and of the publishers, the Cornell University Press.

Fresh Eggs



EVER eat an egg that tasted flat or strong, or had a slight "off" flavor? Some people have never tasted any other kind. Such people don't eat many eggs.

Good prices depend more on high egg consumption than on anything else. Restaurant and grocery men will tell you that their customers will eat many more fine, fresh eggs than they will those of fair or low quality.

In marketing your eggs G.L.F. has these points driven home every day. On the wholesale egg markets, buyers know what kind of eggs housewives are looking for. When they find fine quality eggs they'll pay good prices

for them. When there are plenty of eggs on the market—and there are plenty now—quality can make the difference between profit and loss.

That's why your market men keep urging you to protect that nest-fresh quality. That's why everything is done to deliver the egg to the buyer as nearly as possible in the same fresh condition it was when picked up at your farm.

Let's work together on this. Ask the man on the G.L.F. pick-up truck for suggestions on keeping that nest-fresh quality on the farm. Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.

Quality is a Team Play

Your Part

Keep nest-fresh quality by gathering 3 or 4 times daily, cooling promptly in a moist room. Clean and pack daily, grading carefully for size. Store in cool, moist place until shipped.

G.L.F.'s Part

An insulated, ventilated truck picks up the eggs weekly at your farm, takes them to a G.L.F. Egg Station where they are cooled overnight. Next morning they are inspected and shipped in a special egg transport to the market, retaining that same farm-fresh quality.

G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service



This new, modern barn replaces one that Tilley lost in a fire in 1947. The silo suffered very little damage. The barnyard and fences indicate the neat appearance of this Rensselaer County dairy farm.

Home Grown Grain Cuts Costs for Ernest Tilley

FIFTY ACRES of level, rich, well-fertilized tillable land are in pasture on Ernest Tilley's dairy farm at Hoosick in Rensselaer County, New York. His recognition of the fact that good pastures produce the cheapest milk, plus the steps he has taken to offset the cost of government-supported Western grains, enables him to go on making a well-earned profit from his 60-cow dairy despite declines in milk prices.

Ernest went through fire and flood to build up his labor-efficient, well-managed 203-acre place, but took his setbacks in stride, realizing that they could have been worse. When his barn burned to the ground in 1947, he was thankful that his year-old silo was of tile and lost to the fire only the framing around the chute, the wooden doors and five tiles. He started a new barn that fall. When the spring flood of '49 took five acres of his very best land down the Hoosick River, it was a blow, but with bulldozers and other modern power equipment it didn't cost him too much to rebuild the course of the river and slope off the washed area



Ernest Tilley keeps costs down and profits up by growing and mixing half the grain for his milk cows. The corn on the cob he is shown here putting in his hammermill is mixed with oats and bran.

so that he had two acres back in production by this spring.

The new 36 by 100-foot aluminum-roofed barn has 40 stanchions, plus bull and calf stalls. The stable is all sealed and insulated with cement-coated asbestos flexoboard, with temperature and humidity controlled by a two-fan ventilating system. His herd, which is mostly Holsteins, some registered and some grades, is let out for exercise every day in the winter for a few minutes or several hours, depending on the weather. His two bulls are a grandson and a double grandson of

Newmont Farm's Newmont Aristocrat.

In addition to 12 acres of corn for silage, Ernest grows 12 acres of corn for grain and enough oats to give him a mixture that really cuts the amount of his grain bill. He harvested 1,600 bushels of ear corn on the 12 acres last year. He grinds together in his hammermill 4 shovels of corn on the cob, two shovels of oats and one of bran—the latter to add bulk—and ends up with a supplement that ranges between 12 and 14% protein. This homegrown, home-ground grain is all the heifers and dry stock get. The milk cows get the same mixture plus an equal amount of purchased 20% protein dairy ration to bring the average protein content of their grain to about 16%.

By actual trial and checking production figures, Ernest has determined that his cows produce just as well when half of their grain is homegrown and half purchased as when they are on 100% commercial 16% dairy ration. He also found that as soon as he cut the commercial ration to less than half of the total, his cows' production started slipping.

The very orderliness of the farm saves costs. No time is wasted rounding up cattle, because the fences are kept in high perfect condition. There are no wide hedgerows to shade and to waste land, and no rubbish heaps to puncture tractor tires. He isn't a crank on the subject but it's one of those farms where everything is in its place and where all the work is done with one hired man plus a part-time boy in the summer. And, perhaps the most important feature of all, it makes money.—Jim Hall.

—A.A.—

RAISE YOUR GRASS SIGHTS

EVERYONE agrees that more and better grass is sound for this northeastern dairy country. The experiment station and college men have shown us that they know how to grow it, and many dairymen have demonstrated that such grass is a money maker.

With that set-up, why are there so many mediocre meadows and pastures in the Northeast? There are many reasons, but among them may be the tendency for many of us to think we are supplying the seed, plant food, and management for grass when we really are doing just half a job. Don't forget that the better the grass, the more lime and fertilizer it needs. Let's raise our sights and shoot at a real target.

Now is a good time to visit a few top dairymen to compare the grass they are growing with that on your own farm.

KOWTOWLS

A NEW AND EASIER WAY TO PREPARE YOUR HERD FOR MILKING



STRONG WHEN WET

"I've found Kowtowls good and strong and they don't go to pieces when wet—you can practically scrub with them." — CHARLES Lewis of Rock Tavern, New York.

"Kowtowls make it easy to get ready for milking. Just take two pails—one with fresh Kowtowls and with disinfectant solution right down the line with us. I like the idea of using one on a cow and then throwing it away."

SURPRISED... AND SOLD ON KOWTOWLS

"I was really surprised to find a disposable, single service paper towel that could be used to wash udders and teats before milking," says WISNER BUCKBEE of Warwick, N. Y. "I expect to use Kowtowls from now on."

Produce Cleaner, Better Milk

KOWTOWLS, the new sanitary, single service paper towels make washing and massaging of teats and udders before milking easier, more practical, more sanitary and less expensive.

Easy to Use

To prepare a cow for milking, simply dip a KOWTOWL in clean, warm disinfectant solution, wash udders and teats, then wring out KOWTOWL for massaging and drying. When you are finished, throw the KOWTOWL away.

Save Time and Trouble

That's all there is to it! Send for FREE sample and see for yourself. No more tiresome washing, boiling, sterilizing old-fashioned, hard-to-clean cloths and rags. No wasted disinfectant... your solution stays clean... good to the last.

Control the Spread of Mastitis

There's no chance of a KOWTOWL spreading mastitis from one cow to another during the washing operation. Each KOWTOWL is used on one cow and then thrown away.



HANDY FOR YOUR OWN USE, TOO—
Users say Kowtowls are a handy thing around the barn for their own use—to dry hands, wipe up tables, carts, etc., and they even find their way into the house. Send for FREE samples.

Endorsed by Veterinarians, Inspectors, Dairymen

Here at last is the practical way to give your herd the added protection of single service washing. KOWTOWLS have been tested and approved by Cornell University, University of New Hampshire and Utah State Agricultural College.

For better, cleaner milk... lower bacteria count... the grade of milk inspectors want and buy at top prices, use KOWTOWLS.

Your Milk Plant or Feed Store Has Them

You can get KOWTOWLS from your local milk plant or at most feed and dairy supply dealers. Ask the quality control man at your milk station, or have them leave KOWTOWLS when they pick up your milk. KOWTOWLS cost as little as \$1.70 per cow a year.

If You Can't Find Them

We'll gladly send you FREE samples to try out if you can't find them yet in your community. KOWTOWLS are new and we haven't been able to supply all milk stations and stores yet—but we want you to see what a good job they do. Just send this coupon or a penny postcard. KOWTOWLS are a product of Brown Company, producers of Nibroc Towels for industrial use.

GET YOUR FREE SAMPLES

Use coupon below or send penny postcard

Brown Company, Dept. K-66
500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, N.Y.
Please send me FREE Kowtowl samples.

Name.....
Address.....
Town..... State.....
I buy my supplies from..... Company.....
Town..... State.....

Nibroc® KOWTOWLS®

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

THE BIGGEST CHALLENGE OF ALL

IT IS A never failing source of inspiration to look into the faces of a graduating class and think of the great army of young men and women who are starting a new chapter in their lives with great hopes and ideals. Graduation is well named "Commencement," for of course it is only the beginning and not the end. It was Charles Kettering, famous scientist and industrial leader, who tore up his diploma when he was graduated from college because he didn't want to think that he had finished anything. On the other hand, it was Olds, the automobile manufacturer, who said, way back in 1912:

"The car I now bring out is regarded by me as close to finality. I do not believe that a car materially better will ever be built, so I have called it my farewell car."

That was in 1912, mind you!

A young man visiting with me in my office recently said:

"The frontiers are all gone. There's not much left for my generation to do."

Fifty years ago a young man looking ahead could have made the same foolish statement with even more reason, for marvelous as have been the material changes of the last fifty years, we have only just scratched the surface. Not the most imaginative member of the Liar's Club can prophesy what the next fifty years will bring forth! We only know that nothing is ever finished. What wouldn't any member of my generation give to stand in the shoes of this year's graduates and live to see what they will see during the course of their lifetime!

But most of the progress of the past fifty years is material. It is based on gadgets, and we know our civilization cannot continue unless spiritual progress is kept abreast of material progress. Someone has said that we are ahead of the ancient civilization of the Greeks in nothing but our plumbing! Unless we can find a way—and soon—to balance material with spiritual progress by growing spiritually as well as materially, we may commit world suicide by means of our own marvelous gadgets.

That is the greatest of all challenges facing today's young men and women as they start now to lead the world to better things.

A BAD PEST

I HAVE never seen so many woodchucks as there are this year. We planted one of our gardens quite a distance from the house this spring and bombed out the woodchucks in eight or ten nearby holes. Soon after the peas came up, the woodchucks began eating them as well as the new lettuce, and we found that another bunch had moved in and dug new holes. We have bombed them, and are keeping daily watch for the next batch.

When the bombs are used according to directions, they get the chucks. But there are so many of them that it seems to be an unending job. When I think of the horses' legs that have been broken or injured in woodchuck holes, of the broken machinery caused by them, and of the total amount of good forage hay that woodchucks have ruined, I wonder why there isn't a concerted effort made to exterminate these pests.

TOUGH ON GRANDFATHER

A DOCTOR friend of mine who specializes in bone diseases, particularly of children, told me about a little boy who was brought to him with tuberculosis of the joints. "In trying to find a cause," said the doctor, "I asked about the milk supply and found that the herd that supplied the family milk had never been tested for TB, and that the grandfather who owned the herd was opposed to such testing and to pasteurized milk."

"It was tough," continued the doctor, "to have to tell that grandfather, who idolized the little boy, that the TB in the child undoubtedly came from

his dairy herd." A later test of the herd showed several cows with T. B.

Then the doctor went on to tell me that undulant fever, caused by unpasteurized milk from herds that have Bang's Disease, is more prevalent than the public realizes, and that the only safeguard is pasteurization of milk.

Personally I can sympathize with the many people who prefer unpasteurized milk, because I do. And I drink lots of milk. It's the finest food in the world and just about the most necessary from a health standpoint. But I know enough about the conditions under which milk is produced, and about the danger of its transmitting disease so that I would never dream of using it until it is pasteurized.

EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT

THE appointment of Harold Creal of Homer, New York ("Cap" to his friends) as Director of the New York State Fair is good news. Mr. Creal is a successful farmer and a long-time member of the New York State Legislature, and has proved by his life and works that he has a deep interest in public affairs. His experience and high ability well fit him to lead in the organization and conduct of the New York State Fair, one of the State's most important enterprises.

AESOP BROUGHT UP TO DATE

ONCE UPON A TIME there was a Farmer who raised two chickens, took them to the city, sold them to the Factory Worker, and with the proceeds bought two shirts. So the Farmer had two shirts and the City Man had two chickens.

Observing the transaction, the Planner told the Farmer he could get more money for his chickens by making them scarcer. If he didn't raise so many he could get more income for those he did raise.

The Planner also told the Working Man in the city that he must work fewer hours and get more money for his labor. This would raise the prices on the articles he made so he would have more money with which to buy. So, the Farmer brought one chicken to the city market. He got as much money for it as he had previously gotten for two chickens. He felt fine. This was the life! But when he went to buy some shirts he found that the shirts had also doubled in price. So . . . he got one shirt!

Now the Farmer has one shirt and the City Man has one chicken, and this is called either "The Planned Economy" or "The More Abundant Life."

—N. C. Seedsmen's News

A GOOD WORD FOR THE MAILMAN

WE ARE so used to modern blessings and conveniences that we take them for granted. I often think of how I used to ride a horse bareback to the village post office, once a week to get the mail and compare it with the R.F.D. service which delivers mail to almost every farm door in the United States every day.

On most farms the coming of the mailman is the big event of the day, not only because of the mail he brings but especially because almost all of the R.F.D. carriers are cheerful, patient, long-suffering and dependable, no matter what the weather conditions are.

If you feel as I do, locate your mail box where the carrier can reach it handily and take time once in a while to tell him that he is doing a good job.

THEY BELIEVE IN THEIR PRODUCT

SOME milk producers are really waking up to the necessity of advertising their products just the same as every other manufacturer does. For example, ninety dairy farmers in Somerville, New Jersey, have voted to deduct 10 cents a hundred pounds for advertising. Raritan Farms, their dealer,

contributes an equal amount. A committee of three producers has been set up to decide how best to use the money to convince their customers that milk is the best food in the world and that they ought to use more of it.

"AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION—"

AS YOU READ THIS, count up the number of days a year that you use each piece of your farm equipment. You'll be surprised, for the average use per year for most implements is less than twenty days. On the average, a binder is used only 7 days, a combine 11, a two-row cultivator 14, hay-loader 9, mower 10, and a two-plow tractor 57 days.

In the old horse and buggy days the life span of a walking plow was nearly 34 years. Today the average life span of most equipment is less than 10 years. The reason is that modern machinery is much more complicated and cannot take too much neglect.

I seldom ride through the farm country without wondering why farmers aren't more careful about storing their expensive machinery. Much of it rusts out before it wears out. The lack of plenty of lubricating oil on all moving parts will soon ruin any machine. The length of life of a modern farm machine is more dependent upon oil than upon any other factor. In the rush to get work done, many farmers will neglect to make a repair that they know should be made. Then it takes twice as much time and money to make the repair finally.

The cost of equipping a farm is necessarily higher than ever today. That makes it vitally important to cut costs by taking care of equipment.

SUPER-SALESMAN

This is an old one, but it is always good for a laugh:

The world's greatest salesman, according to legend, was a milking machine agent. He sold a machine to a farmer who had one cow. Then he took the cow away as a down payment.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ONE TIME years ago I drove up in front of a farm and looked out to see a farmer with a pitchfork chasing a well dressed city man down across the yard, both of them yelling at the top of their voices. The stranger went over the top of the gate without even touching it, climbed into his car and, with a great snarling of gears, went away from there fast.

I hesitated for a moment, wondering if I might not be chased off also, but when I finally got to the farmer he was leaning on his fork, breathing hard, but kind of grinning, and he said:

"That's the most fun I've had in six months!"

It seemed that he had a long-standing argument with a New York City milk barn inspector, and the uppity ways of the inspector had finally become too much for him.

Inspectors are better now, but some of the old-time ones were pretty tough, though there was sometimes two sides to the argument. Most dairy farmers now are highly cooperative in keeping their barns sanitary, but there were some in the old days who weren't. There was, for example, the young college fellow who was making a survey. Stepping into a farmer's barn at milking time, it was plain to him that the barn hadn't been cleaned for a month, flies were plentiful, the cows' flanks were plastered with you-know-what. The farmer looked up from his milking to say:

"You ain't a barn inspector, are you?"

The boy was quick to assure him that he wasn't.

"Well," said the farmer, "it's a good thing or I'd have throwed you out. One of those fellers was here from the city trying to tell me what to do with my barn. Said I ought to have concrete floors. Dumb fool! That shows how little them so-called experts know. But I put this feller in his place all right. I grabbed me a spade and all I had to do was dig down six inches to show him he didn't know what he was talking about. I got concrete floors!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: Prediction that fall and winter milk prices will be higher than previously expected seems justified. This will be welcome news to northeastern dairymen, who have been squeezed between lower prices and continued high production costs. Feed grains went up from 5 to 10 cents a bushel recently. It is expected that the June crop report will show some improvement in wheat, which may bring downward turn in grain prices.

Following a hearing at Elmira last February, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has proposed an amendment to the order which would raise the price of Class 3 milk by about 3½ cents. The Metropolitan Producers' Bargaining Agency is filing some exceptions or objections to the amendment. The evidence the Agency introduced at the hearing indicated that costs of making butter and cheese had advanced and that the allowance for manufacture should be increased to encourage manufacturers to buy more Class 3 milk. By the time the proposed amendment could be put into effect, it would be too late to do any good this year.

Anyway, the difficulty has been to sell Class 3 milk at the present price, so it is difficult to see how it would be any easier to sell it for more money. An increase in the allowance which manufacturers get for manufacturing milk would create a market and help keep distress milk off the New York City market—milk which is now going there to be used for price cutting, which continues to be as bad or worse than when we last reported.

POULTRY: There is considerable basis for the belief that poultrymen who weather the present low price period will be making profits next fall. Poultrymen are buying about 12% fewer chicks than last year.

It is sound business to keep old hens as long as they are laying, but it is also advisable to house pullets before they reach 5% production on range. One way some poultrymen are managing is to use "hen shelters" on range. Hens are moved there early in the summer but are not confined except at night. This gives time to clean the laying houses and still move in the pullets on time.

CCC INVENTORY: Around June 1st, the Commodity Credit Corporation owned 3½ million bales of cotton, 255 million bushels of corn, 127 million bushels of wheat, 439 million pounds of linseed oil, 88 million pounds of dried eggs, 99 million pounds of butter, 316 million pounds of dried milk, and 386 million pounds of rosin.

Under loan to CCC (which they may own eventually) were 543 million bushels of corn, 305 million bushels of wheat, 2 million bales of cotton, and 332 million pounds of tobacco. For the 10 months ending May 1, the Commodity Credit Corporation had a net loss of 155 million, just a little over one-half million dollars a day.

CREDIT: The public is using credit more liberally. Administration policy seems to be to favor easy credit as a help in maintaining business and prices. Proposal of government guaranteed loans to small businesses is one angle; easy credit on housing another. Recently *Wall Street Journal* commented it was easier to buy a home on credit than an automobile. Most farmers figure they should borrow less rather than more at this time. However, the mortgage debt on many farms recently bought has averaged 50 to 55% of the purchase price, which is equal to or greater than the price of these farms 10 years ago.

The present tendency of economists to analyze the business outlook every day reminds us of a man who takes his pulse and his temperature every hour. Business might be less jittery if left alone for longer periods.

CHANGES: Among changes predicted by Dr. Sherman Johnson of U. S. Department of Agriculture which should be studied by farmers are: continued increase in farm mechanization; more supplemental irrigation; a shift of small unproductive farms to part-time operation; some increase in size and some decrease in number of family farms; a rapid adoption of conservation practices; increased farm efficiency through greater use of lime and fertilizer; better feeding of livestock; better crop varieties, and more effective control of insects and diseases.—H. L. Cosline.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE GALS are smart when they pick June to start upon their honeymoon; no other month in all the year is quite so fair and filled with cheer. The earth is green, the skies are blue, and ev'rything looks fresh and new; the temperature's exactly right, it's good for sleeping day and night, the gentle sun upon your back rules out the danger of attack by rheumatiz, yet ain't too hot like August will be, like as not. Especially if you're on a farm, it's hard to see how any harm can come to you as long as June is playing out its cheerful tune.

Both stock and crops upon the land are growing up to beat the band; the heavy springtime work is through, what jobs there are this month to do Mirandy and the hired man will handle better than I can. Which means I can relax a bit while neighbor has another fit because I won't help him today put up the year's first crop of hay; but it won't hurt if I don't go, he knew beforehand I'd say no. With hungry fish

down in the crick, to toil would surely make me sick; besides, my reputation soon would be lost if I worked in June.

it pays



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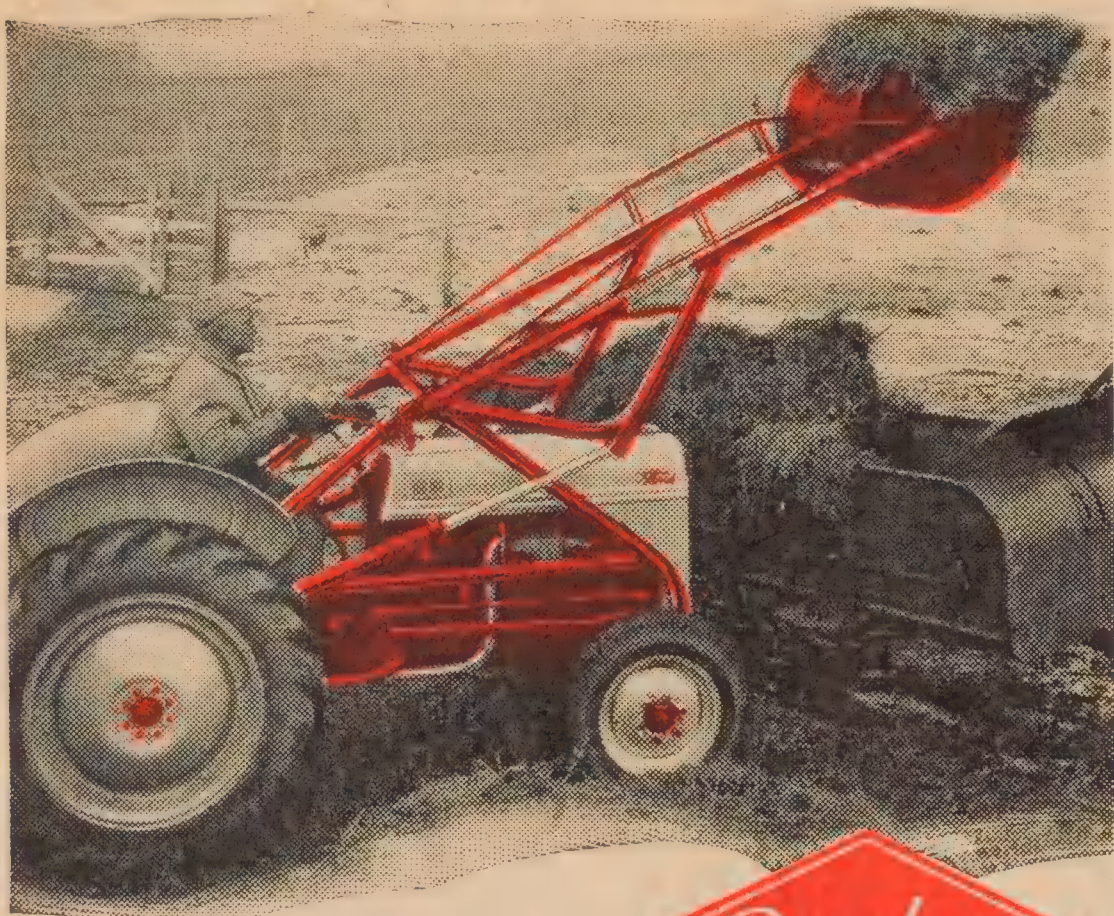
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"Heavy Duty" conversion kit changes "Standard" Loader, (see large picture) to "Heavy Duty" Loader, above. Adds a hydraulic pump driven by tractor's crankshaft, capacity to 1,000 pounds. Tractor's hydraulic mechanism left free for rear-attached implements.



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Ford Farming MEANS LESS WORK . . .
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We Make Grass Silage the Easy Way

By MARK ROBINSON

Wyoming Co., Pennsylvania, Dairyman

UNDER the influence of *American Agriculturist* I have gradually changed from corn silage and hay to straight grass silage for my winter roughage. My cows get no dry hay and eat an average of 100 pounds of grass silage a day.

As I felt my way along over a period of years, I had all the doubts and worries that you hear now on every side. With the benefit of hindsight, I now wonder what all the fuss is about. By nature, a cow is designed to make milk on May and June pasture. To preserve her feed for winter, we have three known methods—also used for vegetables. I like my vegetables frozen and, if it were economically possible, I believe the cows would like grass kept that way. In changing from hay to grass silage, my cows have switched from dried to canned food—a change we humans gladly made when we learned how to can.

We have known how to make grass silage for a long time. Why has it suddenly become the best practice? In my opinion, a revolution in the kinds of machinery available to the farmer has made grass silage possible. When our grass crop was handled largely by hand, it was important to dry it in order to reduce its weight. It was so important that we dried it, despite the difficulty and the great average annual loss of food value. No one wanted to lift all that water five times on the way from the field to the hay mow to the cow.

Now we can mechanize our winter forage completely. We can take grass in the field, put it into storage, take it out of storage, feed it to the cows, and put the manure back on the ground, without touching anything by hand. The key machine in this change is the forage harvester.

Editor's Note: We who edit *American Agriculturist* believe that the grass silage prizes offered by northeastern fairs in 1948, and which were originally sponsored by *American Agriculturist*, had a lot to do with the speed with which the grass silage idea has developed.

We use a cutterbar-equipped chopper to load two old dump trucks. The trucks dump the grass into trench silos. Our manure loader takes the silage out of the trench in the winter and loads the trucks again. We have to throw it from the trucks into the feed bunks by hand, but we won't next winter because all we need is a conveyor on the truck to unload it. Many farmers have built this accessory and it can be bought ready made.

The cows unload the feed bunks and make milk and manure. The manure that falls outside is scraped into a pile with a jeep snow plow, and then loaded on the spreaders with the manure loader. The manure that falls inside in the penstall is loaded directly with the manure loader. The spreaders put all that is left of the grass back where it came from.

This past winter it took three tons of grass silage to produce a ton of milk per day. If you count the snow plow moving of some of our manure as half a move, our forage moved seven and one-half times on the round trip from the field back to the field as manure. Roughly, we figure we handled over 3,000 tons of material once. If our trucks had conveyors to fill the bunks, we would have done it all while sitting down pulling levers.

We made about 550 tons of silage in 18 days with a crew of four. We put up all our first cutting in the last week in May and the first two weeks in June.

We did no work at night or on Sunday, and my wife thought I was a white collar man. Including breakdowns with the old trucks, and all the troubles you always have, we averaged one ton per man hour. Our peak capacity with everything perfect was over four tons per man hour.

We have never used any preservative in making our grass silage. I have heard about grass silage that was too wet, but I have never seen it. You can figure how much ours wilted in the time it took it to move from the cutter bar on one end of the forage harvester pick-up to the chopper knives on the other end.

In making silage in a trench, I feel it is important to back the loaded truck over the silage. This packing practically eliminates spoilage, but in order to make the silage support the loaded truck you must prepack with a lighter outfit. We used our jeep, but a tractor would probably work as well.

Our operation worked as smoothly as an assembly line. I doubt that the best and most elaborate equipment made could make hay on an assembly line basis. You have always got the weather, even with a mow finisher. Judged by the way a cow behaves on spring pasture, she likes her grass wet. With modern equipment, it is cheaper to handle your winter forage wet than to dry it. If you dry it, it only soaks up with water in the cow's rumen anyway.

— A. A. —

HEROIC MILK DRIVERS

The Milk Industry Foundation of New York has announced the names of seven milk men scattered throughout the country who have been awarded Pasteur medals for heroic service in line of duty. Typical are the records of three from the Northeast.

F. A. Maple of Collar City Creamery, Troy, saved the life of an eight-year-old boy who had broken through the ice into 15 feet of water. Mr. Maple crawled out on the ice with a rope where the boy was hanging by the edge and grabbed him, and men on shore pulled them in by the rope as the ice began to break.

Morris Toll of Abbotts Dairies, Philadelphia, captured a burglar who had robbed the home of a customer.

Louis Rogers of Abbotts Dairies broke into a burning house, got water from the kitchen and put the fire out before the fire department arrived.

Information Needed

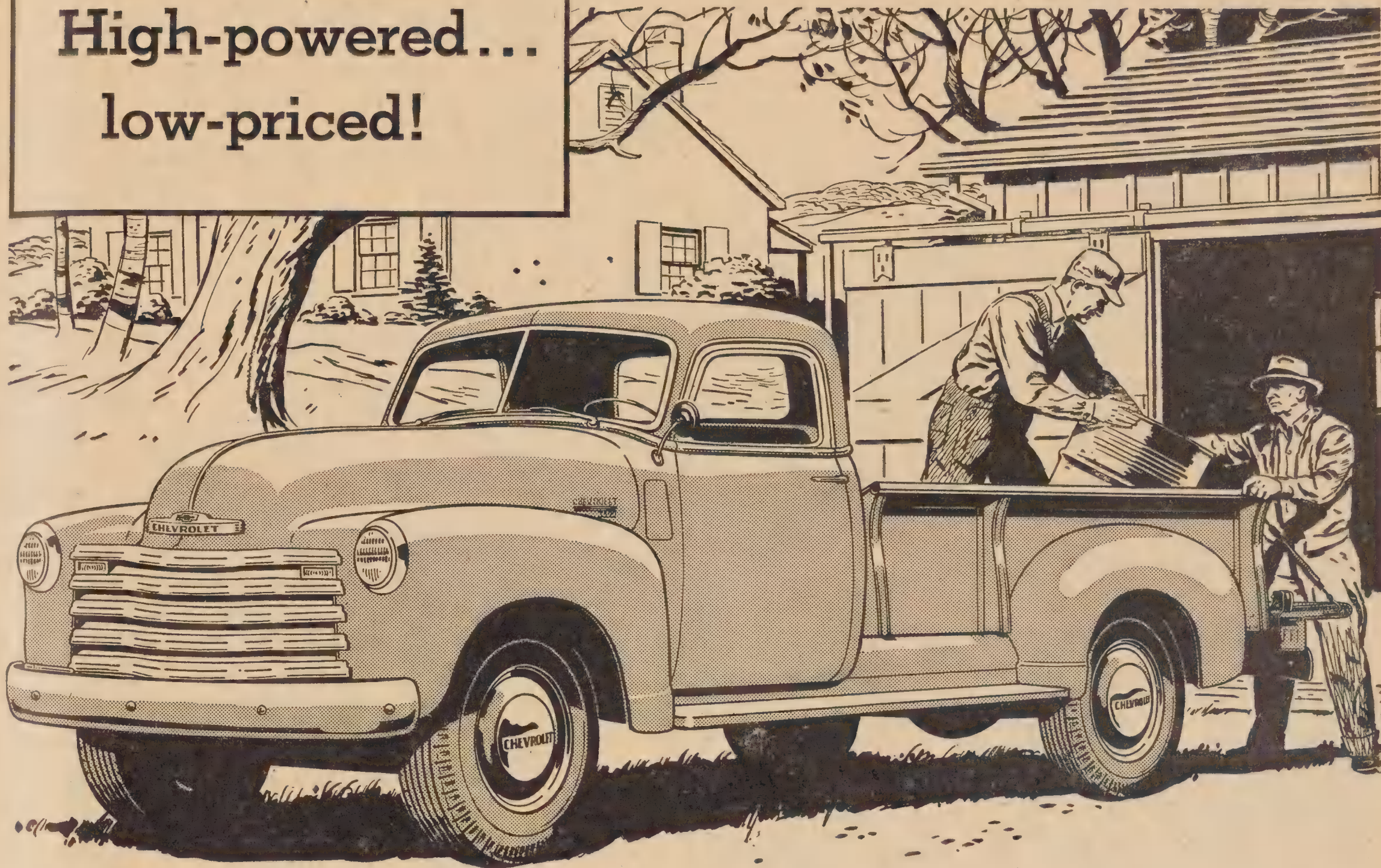
The records of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, organized at New Brunswick on August 17, 1875, show that Professor George Thurber of Lodi, Bergen County, was the first president.

We would like to locate one or more of the direct descendants of Professor Thurber in connection with the 75th anniversary of the organization meeting held at New Brunswick.

—Arthur J. Farley, Secretary
N. J. State Horticultural Society
New Brunswick, N. J.

Editor's Note: We are printing Professor Farley's letter in hope that some of our readers will be able to give us information relative to the direct descendants of Professor George Thurber so that we can forward the information along to Professor Farley.

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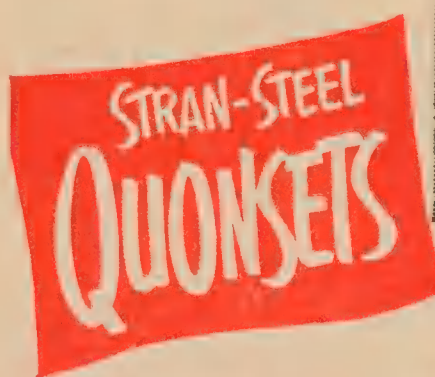
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More Family Living from the Farm

By RALPH S. WILKES

SIGNS point to the fact that the farmer is getting caught in the squeeze between the falling prices of the things he has to sell and the rising costs of farming operations and family living. In a period of a falling price level, history shows that the prices of raw materials always fall faster than the prices of manufactured goods.

The farmer is a producer of raw materials which he sells at wholesale, while most of the things he uses are manufactured goods bought at retail. All about us we see the fallacy of attempting to overcome this situation by increasing his size of business in a country where farm surpluses are already a major problem. Beyond a certain point the farmer cannot increase his selling price per unit of product. Perhaps, then, the answer to his problem lies in the reduction of costs.

One of the important ways to reduce these costs is through the production of more food and other items for family living. How important are these items to the average family? What changes are justified in view of the present farm outlook? To answer these questions the vocational agriculture students and veteran trainees of the Penn Yan Public Schools recently made a study of the amounts and values of the things produced for family living on their home farms during the past year. Only surveys concerned with typical farm situations were considered in

the final summary, which included 42 farms. As you can see in the table below, the average value of products produced on the farm, not including the value of living quarters, was \$764.00.

Item	Families Using Home-Raised	Per Farm Quantity	Value
Fuelwood	23	22 cords	\$ 90
Milk	29	2700 lbs.	108
Butter	10	107 lbs.	64
Eggs	31	126 lbs.	56
Poultry meat	26	102 lbs.	32
Beef	15	252 lbs.	88
Veal	2	75 lbs.	35
Pork	25	250 lbs.	87
Lamb	2	75 lbs.	32
Potatoes	28	18 bu.	26
Garden vegetables	36	—	69
Apples	23	10 bu.	14
Berries	14	43 qts.	14
Other fruit	8	—	39
Maple syrup	3	2 gal.	10

The average family included in this survey was 4.3 persons. Five families preserved much of their food in home freezers, while 24 rented freezer lockers for all or part of the year.

Most of those who contributed to this study felt that there had been a general tendency to produce less for home use during the past three or four years than in times when the prices received for farm products were lower. Most felt that it was again time to produce more for family living.

It has often been said that we give more attention to the feeding of balanced rations to our livestock than we do to our own diets. H. E. Babcock has written frequently in *American Agriculturist* on the subject of the up-

(Continued on Page 23)

Does Your Farm Have a Cycle?

A County Agent Discusses Father-Son Agreements on Farms

By R. W. CRAMER

DOES your farm have a cycle? Many of them do, just like the price level cycle and others. People are just beginning to realize that too many do. I wonder if you know what I mean. Let's take Joe for an example. A few years ago Joe bought a farm. It was potentially a good farm, but it was run down. Neighbors say that years ago it was one of the most productive, best looking farms around. That's when the former owner was in his prime and his son was home with him. When he was about forty-five, his son rented another farm because of insecurity and lack of business agreements at home.

Soon after that the farm started down hill. Less seeding was done. Pastures weren't kept up. Less manure found its way to the back forty. The size of the herd was cut. The fertilizer bill went down. All because the farmer found himself slipping in his ability to keep up the pace. As a last resort he discontinued the milking herd altogether and depended on wintering heifers for resale. Soon after, Joe bought the farm.

Joe didn't pay a lot of money for the farm, but he is going to have plenty in it when he finally gets it in shape. Since he took over, a lot of plowing and reseeding have been done. Some of the new seedings were partial failures because lime and fertilizer were lacking, but he is working on that. Once more manure is going out to the back forty. He has fixed up some fences and put a new roof on the barn. And he found time to put a new front porch on the house. Soon, at the rate he is going, this farm will once more be one of the most productive in the community.

Joe now has a young son. If you've

followed me this far, you're thinking maybe as I am, "Is this cycle going to continue?" Are Joe and his son going to work things out for the good of both and for the good of the community on a business basis together? Is Joe some day going to have the satisfaction of seeing the home farm continue? Is he going to be able to enjoy a little freedom in his old age? Is his son going to take over by business means a really productive going farm? Or is the cycle going to be repeated?

George Cowles, Ashville, New York, and others who have been to England will tell you that these farm cycles aren't so common there. Why? Because most farmers do not own their farms there. Most farm land there is rented from the wealthy landowners. But many families have worked and rented the same farms generation after generation.

Today in this country farming is a business. Shouldn't we then adopt some business methods? Father and son agreements and landowner-tenant agreements afford the best methods of maintaining an investment on the one hand and of getting started in farming on the other. Today neither party can afford to let the opportunity pass. Young dependable help is not available as hired men for the aging farmers to turn to. And how many young farmers can swing a fifteen to thirty thousand dollar deal to start with?

Yet, because of a real lack of appreciation of the need and value of business agreements, few are even considering them. Isn't this problem of farm business agreements one which should be attacked? I think it is. If the shoe fits, I suggest you write your county agricultural agent for whatever material he has on father-son agreements.



A FORUM FOR Backyard Gardeners

QUESTIONS have been coming in from backyard gardeners since this column made its first appearance in the May 20 issue. The questions are welcome for two reasons: They show that the page is well read, and they'll make coming pages more interesting.

Dividing Tulips

Mrs. Lorin Palmateer of Highland, New York, wants to know when to divide tulip bulbs. It is not necessary to divide them every year, but when it seems desirable—say every second or third year—it can be done any time after the tops die down, even late in the fall. Dividing them late will lessen the weed control problem. If you already have divided some, you may have found that you didn't remember which colors were in what spot. If you want to retain a color scheme, it is a good idea to mark them while they are still in bloom.

Early bulbs furnish blooms at a time when they are most appreciated. Last spring I saw a nice display of crocuses and next spring I am planning to have about a dozen on each side of the driveway near the road, and the same number on each side of the front gate.

Fertilizing "Glads"

Joseph Murray of Syracuse, New York, asks about fertilizer for "glads" after they are up. It always has been my opinion that the number one requirement for growing any flower—or vegetable either—is to have a soil that is well supplied with organic matter and plant food. It may require several years to get a soil into top condition. There is nothing better than well-rotted manure for adding humus, but it is usually cheaper to add plant food in the form of commercial fertilizer. Around a ton or more of 5-10-5 per acre is not too much for an intensive crop. This is at the rate of about 4 to 5 pounds per 100 square feet.

A side dressing is not a substitute for plant food that should have been added earlier. It can be a "pusher" if some nitrogen carrier such as nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia is used at the rate of about 2 pounds per 100-foot row.

Iris Borer

Mrs. George Eager of Canastota, New York, reports that her iris, divided only two years ago, are badly infested with root borers. In the same mail a letter from Mrs. Harvey Stone-

house of Fort Plain, New York, gives her method of borer control. Here it is: Use 2 tablespoonfuls of 50% wettable DDT powder and 1 teaspoonful of a detergent powder (such as you use to wash dishes) to a gallon of water. Spray early in the spring, then just before the iris bloom, and a third time in midsummer.

My own experience has been that borers do not interfere with bloom for 3 years, and by that time the plants need to be dug up and reset. When resetting, I am careful to remove any that have borers.

Sawdust Mulch

Mrs. Eager also asked about using sawdust as a mulch in the garden, berry field, and flower beds. Unless you plant your strawberries by the hill system (cutting off all runners), don't use sawdust on strawberries. Neither would I use it on a vegetable garden, because a garden needs a mulch every year and soon you would have too much sawdust mixed into the dirt. It works well on raspberries where new canes push up from roots rather than starting from runners as strawberries do. It is also fine for blueberries.

The common idea that sawdust results in a rapid and drastic increase in soil acidity is not true. However, it is important to leave the sawdust as a mulch rather than to mix too much of it into the soil. The bacteria that cause decay temporarily tie up available nitrogen, and unless you add a good amount of a nitrogen carrier along with the mulch, your plants may temporarily suffer from lack of nitrogen. You will need around 2 inches of a mulch to control weeds effectively. I would prefer peat moss, but it is rather expensive, and Mrs. Eager says she can get sawdust for nothing.

Killing Dandelions

I have been trying a new stunt on dandelions. Fearing that the drift from spraying 2,4-D might injure shrubs, I used an old-fashioned sprinkling can. The first application was mixed at half the concentration recommended for a sprayer. The dandelions began to curl up on schedule time, and now I am trying a less concentrated mixture. The sprinkling can uses more of the mixture than a sprayer, but I think it is safer. If you try this idea, let me know how it works.

Path Edging

Last evening while some of my friends were chasing a little white ball around the golf course, I did some edging along a path next to a flower border. This not only adds to the appearance of both the path and the border, but if done early enough it keeps the grass from spreading into your perennials. Just stretch a string along the border and use a half round edger to cut the sod along the string. Then use a sharp hoe—and I mean sharp—to cut under the encroaching sod. The hoe sharpening can best be done with a coarse file.

Thinning Vegetables

About the time you read this, many of the crops in your vegetable garden will need thinning. At a casual glance the thick tops will give an illusion of thrift, but in most cases you don't eat tops and every plant needs sufficient room to develop normally. Don't ne-

(Continued on Page 21)

DITHANE Protects Your Crops All Through The Growing Season



Potato blight hasn't a chance with DITHANE. Regular DITHANE spraying or dusting protects your crop from disease *throughout the season*—and gives you bonus bushels of finer potatoes.

Reason: DITHANE controls early and late blight *without retarding growth*. On thousands of acres, crops sprayed or dusted with DITHANE have consistently outyielded crops treated with other fungicides—by 40 to 70 bushels per acre.

Because it's tough on plant diseases, yet gentle in its effect on foliage, blossoms and fruit, DITHANE safely controls many diseases of many crops. Tomatoes, celery, cucurbits, onions—all benefit from DITHANE sprays and dusts.

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FREE—Send for these fact-packed folders. They'll help you grow finer quality crops.

AG-3—How to Boost Potato Yields.

AG-4—Disease Control on Vegetables, Fruit, and Ornamentals.

AG-2—Insect Control on Fruit and Vegetables.

AG-5—2,4-D Chemicals for Weed Control.

**DESTROY RED-BANDED LEAF
ROLLER WITH RHOTHANE**

RHOTHANE (DDD) has proved outstanding in the control of this orchard pest. Even in heavily infested apple growing areas, orchardists have found that the recommended RHOTHANE sprays have reduced leaf roller losses to less than 1 percent.

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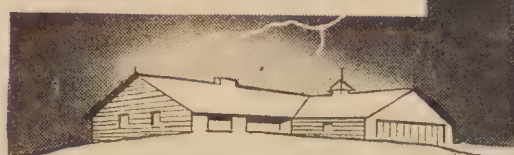
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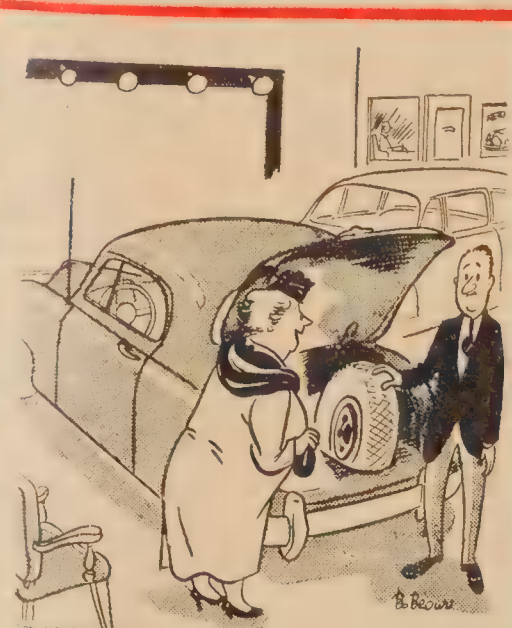
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"I'd rather have a spare fender—I have more trouble with fenders than with tires!"



MINRALTONE HELPS BUILD CHAMPIONS

Douglaston Lady Augusta. Only cow of breed to be classified as Excellent and have four Excellent daughters. One granddaughter sold for \$13,500 — a record price for a Guernsey bred heifer. Another brought \$14,500 — highest auction price for a Guernsey in 1949. A great-granddaughter sold for \$11,500, a record auction price for open heifers; and a half interest in a grandson netted \$15,000.

Famous McDonald Farms Herd Protected Against

HIDDEN HUNGER*

The 1,500 acre McDonald Farms, Cortland, N.Y. has a wide reputation for the all-around excellence of its herd of purebred Guernseys, led by the great Guernsey champion, Douglaston Lady Augusta.

Mr. K. C. Sly, manager for J. M. McDonald, owner, has fed Hidden Hunger* fighting MinRaltone regularly since 1943. Mr. Sly says: "As a safeguard for the health of the herd, we have fed Near's MinRaltone for the last seven years. We use a combination of all three recommended feeding methods — free access, premixing and hand feeding."

What MinRaltone will do for one breed, it will do for all. Follow the lead of successful stockmen — feed MinRaltone regularly, year round. MinRaltone protects against Hidden Hunger* because it contains 11 essential mineral elements with Vitamin D. Write for free MinRaltone feeding booklet and complete details.

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*HIDDEN HUNGER — Lack of essential mineral elements needed by livestock for sturdy health, rapid growth, peak production and reproduction.

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HEALTH - PRODUCTION - PROFITS

NEW YORK'S WHEAT GROWING CHAMPS

When it comes to growing wheat, they can't beat Tompkins County, say these two area farmers, Elmer L. Miller of Trumansburg (right) and George Beckwith of Ludlowville (left).

Miller won first prize, an engraved trophy, in the New York State Achievement contest conducted by Pillsbury Mills. His Yorkwin wheat entry, weighing 60.8 pounds per bushel, was also second best in the United States contest.

Beckwith, who showed Cornell 595 wheat, placed second in the State competition and sixth in the nation in the white wheat classes. He received an achievement plaque.



Public Relations Emphasized at Eastern Producers Session

YOU must conduct a good public relations program on cooperative matters," W. L. Bradley, head of a Buffalo accounting firm specializing in cooperative work, told 700 delegates attending the annual meeting of Eastern Milk Producers Cooperative Association at Syracuse last week. "When the public has the facts, it is rarely wrong in its judgment," said Bradley, and added that "it is the cooperative's job to keep the public informed."

Herbert L. Forest, assistant director of the dairy branch, USDA, praised the New York Milk Marketing Order as pioneering the pattern for other federal orders. He also urged support of plans to expand animal agriculture, stating that if animals and their products were used to the fullest extent as advocated by H. E. Babcock, "we would need more land to raise the things we need."

Dan Carey, assistant secretary of agriculture, urged producers to do some serious thinking about the future, pointing out that milk prices under the Order won't satisfy dairymen due to the feed prices being way out of line under government support prices of grain.

Kenneth F. Fee, New York State milk control director, said that the New York City milk price war had no apparent effect on total volume of milk sold. He added that daily average sales in New York City and Rochester were practically the same in '49 as in '48. No reference was made to effect of increased population. He also pointed out that increased production was responsible for only about 19 cents of the \$1.01 drop in uniform price in '49. Dollar payments for milk in '49 were down 10% from '48 and dairy costs down only 4.7%.

— A.A. —

STEEL COMPANY HAS SHOW OF PRODUCTS

DIXISTEEL on Dixie Farms was the theme of the open house and Southern Agricultural Implement Show presented by the Atlantic Steel Company at Atlanta, Georgia last month.

At a preview of the show for about 50 editors, publishers and other press representatives, Atlantic President R. S. Lynch reviewed the struggle for existence of the little mill established in 1901 to produce cotton ties and barrel hoops and pointed out that this southeastern steel plant today covers 200 acres, makes 65 different products and provides jobs for 2,000 employees.

During a three-hour tour of the steel plant—from the scrap and pig iron piles to the loading area where finished steel products are shipped—the newsmen saw the roaring flames in open hearth furnaces, cranes moving white-hot ingots from the soaking pits, and flashing ribbons of steel being worked in various mills. At the farm and implement show more than 30 Southern manufacturers displayed products made from the Southern-made steel.

"MILK FOR HEALTH" MOVES TO ITHACA

"Milk for Health, Inc." has moved its office to 119 South Cayuga Street, Ithaca, N. Y. Up to this time the organization has been using office space loaned by the American Dairy Association of New York in the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Ralph Eastwood, formerly with the Cooperative Research Division of the Farm Credit Administration at Washington, will serve as executive secretary of "Milk for Health."

Mr. Eastwood recently pointed to the fact that the latest report of the Milk Market Administrator cited the heaviest April milk production in twelve years, with 675 producers added to the New York pool since January.

— A.A. —

CERTIFICATES AND 13TH CHECK COMING

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, whose new address is 100 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., has announced that new certificates of indebtedness and the 13th check will be sent out from the New York office on or before July 15. This 13th check, which dairymen sometimes overlook in figuring the returns on their milk, is a final accounting for the year made necessary because it is impossible to figure each month's return down to the last penny. Incidentally, certificates have been earning interest since April 1 even though they have not yet been received by members.



Oscar King of Malone, New York, was elected president of the New York Future Farmers of America at the annual convention at Waverly recently.

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10th ANNIVERSARY Annual Meeting
Aug. 3, 1950
Judd Falls Rd. Ithaca, N.Y.

- Display of outstanding artificially bred animals
- Research exhibit

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From the A. A. MAILBAG

THAT Carl Carmer story in the May 20 issue is captioned right: It's really a chestnut! Bet my boss and I started that story. Through the years I have seen many versions of it, but here is an honest to goodness true story!

In 1897, when I was 21—I got my first city job with J. B. Wattles Wholesale Commission House, corner of Perry and Michigan Streets on the old Elk Street Market in Buffalo, N. Y. I was a salesman on the walk with Mr. Wattles in the morning and candled eggs in the afternoon. My salary was \$11.00 a week.

Those were the days of no autos, and grocers drove to market and jammed the streets. Every day before closing, we checked our butter in boxes, tubs and prints, our eggs and our boxes of full cream (store) dairy cheese against sales (charge accounts) to see if anything was short. We had about 60 active charge accounts. Even if we were short 10 pounds of print butter, we would review the names of those that were in and we always found where Mr. Wattles (generally he) or I had charged the sale.

One night we were short a 34-pound box of cheese. We spent an hour on it and "no dice," but a 34-pound cheese was \$5.44 @ 16c a pound; so said Mr. Wattles, "Let's see who was due for a cheese," and we charged it to 14 customers of the 60 on his weekly statement which were due to pay every Monday. Eight paid the \$5.44 without comment. Six decidedly protested and we called it a "probable error." Then in came old Jim Garabee from his grocery on South Division Street. "Boys, I got a 34-pound cheese last Tuesday that is not on my statement and I want that added to my bill."

Mr. Wattles was honest and next week the statements of the 8 men that did pay were credited one 34-pound cheese @ 16c—\$5.44 due to error."

I just read the one about the man who spread maple syrup over his plate of potatoes and meat and so on. What a reprehensible way to use perfectly good syrup! Here is one that will line up with it if you have a place to print it:

"I put honey on my peas,
I've done it all my life;
It makes the peas taste funny,
But it holds them on my knife."

—W. B. Lewis, Machias, N. Y.

—A. A.—

AN AMERICAN VICE

WHEN THE late president of the Niagara County Bank came to Lockport, he asked the Bank's president what time they started their directors' and committee meetings. The president said they used to call the meetings for 9:30 a.m. but found that members did not get around until about 10:00, so they changed the time to 10:00, and then they got around about 10:30, etc., etc.

The late president took the position that meetings called for 10:30 a.m. should start at 10:30 a.m. I have been on the Board for something like twenty years since then, and I think I am correct in saying that every meeting I have attended has started within one minute of the call time.

On the editorial page of the April 15 issue you mentioned the importance of starting on time whether anyone is there or not. I think that advice is good.—F. J. L.

—A. A.—

One of the advantages of selling fruits and vegetables at a roadside stand is that quality can be kept high.

Irrigation News

WEATHER:

Make your own!

FROM ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

VOL. 1 NO. 3

NORTHERN EDITION

JUNE, 1950

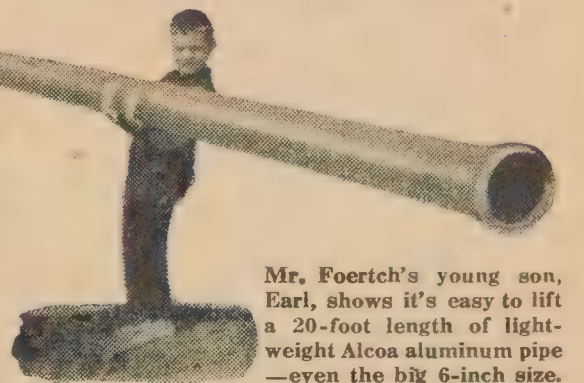


IRRIGATES POTATOES WITH "BIG GUN" SPRINKLERS, GETS 660 BUSHEL PER ACRE



Butler County, Pa.—Farmers around here haven't been accustomed to giving much thought to irrigation. But last summer Wilbert Foertch, Butler Cy. potato grower, proved it can pay a handsome profit.

Weather in July and August was hot and dry. However, thanks to his use of portable sprinkler irrigation, Foertch harvested the biggest yield in the county's history—660 bu. per acre. Compare that with the state's average yield of 200 bu. per acre!



Mr. Foertch's young son, Earl, shows it's easy to lift a 20-foot length of lightweight Alcoa aluminum pipe—even the big 6-inch size.

Aluminum Takes Backache

Out of Shifting Laterals

More and more farmers insist on easy-to-move Alcoa aluminum irrigation pipe when they buy a portable sprinkler system. It weighs only about 1/3 as much as steel pipe—saves heavy work. For example, a 20-foot length of 4" aluminum pipe weighs only 16 pounds. That light weight makes shifting irrigation pipe a one-man job. Many farmers carry 2 or 3 sections at a time. Aluminum pipe is sturdy, long-lasting. It stands the gaff. Needs no painting or protection against weather.

WHERE TO GET IRRIGATION ADVICE

To obtain sound advice on portable sprinkler irrigation—consult your county agent or a reputable irrigation equipment supplier. They have access to the latest information on equipment and methods. They know the experience of other farmers near you who have used sprinkler irrigation successfully.

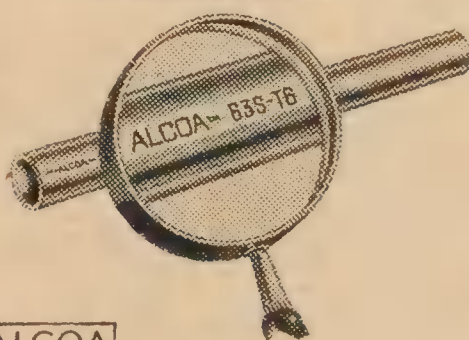
Minnesota Farmer Praises Sprinkler System . . . Extends Irrigation

Elk River, Minn.—Irven Hawkins' first year with sprinkler irrigation proved to him that portable aluminum equipment offers top yields—plus a whole list of "extras". He irrigated 30 acres of corn last year, more than tripled his yield. His irrigated land produced 124 bushels per acre, compared with an unirrigated yield of only 37 bushels per acre. Talking up the "extras" in a letter to the Moulton Irrigation Company, Withrow, Minn., Hawkins said, "For simplicity, lightness, durability and ease of operation, I cannot recommend your systems too highly". Incidentally, he is going to extend his irrigated acreage another 200 acres this year.

Is Farming Weather a Good Gamble Where You Live?

If your state is one where farmers generally rely on natural rainfall to make things grow, maybe it's never occurred to you to irrigate crops. Except perhaps in time of drought, when you've wished for a way to revive your withering crops. But that's not the main point of sprinkler irrigation. Farmers throughout the country have discovered that it is a profitable way to increase yields and improve crops in years of normal rainfall. The truth is—nature's rain seldom supplies the right amount of moisture at all the times it is needed to insure maximum plant growth. That's why it pays to own a sprinkler system. When you control the weather, profit is no gamble!

PICK THE PIPE THAT'S PORTABLE!



LIGHTWEIGHT, LONG-LASTING

ALCOA

ALUMINUM IRRIGATION PIPE



Lightweight Alcoa aluminum irrigation pipe is available in diameters up to and including 8 inches.

Sprinklers operate day or night with equally good results, except for slightly higher evaporation in bright sunshine.

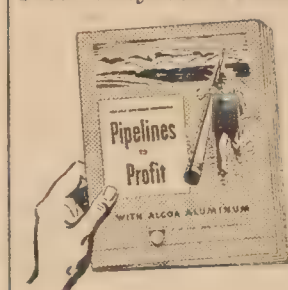
When you buy aluminum irrigation pipe, look for marking, "ALCOA 63S-T6". It identifies a tough alloy, tempered for long, hard service.

Send For Free Booklet . . .

Answers Many Questions About Irrigation

Would you like to know more about portable sprinkler irrigation systems? How they are making farms more profitable? What equipment is needed? How to install a system? How much a system costs?

Something about sources of water? These and many other questions are answered in this 32-pg. book, "Portable Sprinkler Pipelines to Profit". It's free; mail coupon today.



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A Visit With the Editor

PERHAPS it is because I am getting older and have a deeper sense of appreciation, but it seems to me that there has never been a spring when this Northeast farm country has been more beautiful than it is now. The spring was cold and slow in getting started; then suddenly came the miracle of the leaves and pink and white blossoms completely covered the old orchard back of the house and every other fruit tree and shrub, including some six different kinds of hybrid lilacs in our yard. It is surely a lilac and blossom year, for the whole landscape glows with beauty and makes it worthwhile to be alive and to have endured another long cold winter of our northland.

That is, it is worthwhile if we have developed some sense of appreciation. I wish every parent and every teacher would never miss an opportunity to develop appreciation of nature in the young. The other day I remarked to a friend that it seemed to me that I loved each succeeding spring better than any that had gone before. But it is sad that by the time most of us begin to understand and appreciate a little of our environment, it is time to die. If education does anything, certainly it ought to put us in closer touch and sympathy with our environment. In "Thanatopsis" you will remember that Bryant said:

*To him who in the love of Nature
holds
Communion with her visible forms,
She speaks a various language.*

But it does little good for Nature to speak to us in all "her visible forms," as she does especially in this glorious springtime, if we have "ears to hear and hear not, eyes to see and see not." The prayer of the teacher and the parent should be: "Teach us, O Lord, to help our children to see."

How tragic it is that most of us don't achieve much happiness because we are forever seeking the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, the greener grass over in our neighbor's pastures, and have not learned to recognize and appreciate the diamonds in our own backyards. Says Henry Van Dyke:

*These are the things I prize
And hold of dearest worth:
Light of the sapphire skies,
Peace of the silent hills,
Shelter of forest, comfort of the grass,
Music of birds, murmur of little rills,
Shadows that quickly pass,
And, after showers,
The smell of flowers
And the good brown earth—*

*And when at last I can no longer move
Among them freely, but must part
From the green fields and from the
waters clear;
Let me not creep
Into some darkened room and hide,
But throw the windows wide
To welcome in the light.
Let me once more have sight
Of the deep sky and the far-smiling
land—
Then gently fall on sleep
And breathe my body back to Nature's
care,
My spirit out to Thee, Lord of the
Open Air.*

Our first appreciation should be of the privilege of association with the soil and with the plant and animal life, an association that strengthens character and cleanses the spirit. I have always objected to the term "dirt farmer," for dirt may mean something dirty or filthy, while the soil is the cleanest and most purifying thing in the world.

Ole Hansen used to be manager of a cooperative creamery in Nebraska. I remember his description of the seventh wonder of the ancient times, built by the son of Nebuchadnezzar, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon. "We are told,"

said Mr. Hansen, "that the wonderful aroma from the many millions of flowers in this ancient and magnificent garden was so strong that it penetrated the air for miles and miles."

Then Hansen compared the Hanging Gardens of Babylon with a modern alfalfa field: "As I traveled," he says, "through this fertile valley with its hundreds of acres of alfalfa in bloom, and as I inhaled the sweet scent coming off those floating fields, I could not help but think of what a wonderful garden spot this Nebraska alfalfa field was. I thought about the ancient Gardens of Babylon, and I realized that

right here we can discount them a million times with our valleys full of sweet smelling alfalfa."

Ole Hansen knew the art of appreciation. But we don't have to go to Nebraska. What is more beautiful than a northeastern apple orchard in bloom? Or for that matter, a growing crop of any kind, a fine herd of dairy cows "kneedeep in June," the woods and the meadows with their thousand shades of green? No land in all the world is so rich in things to see and appreciate as is our own northland.

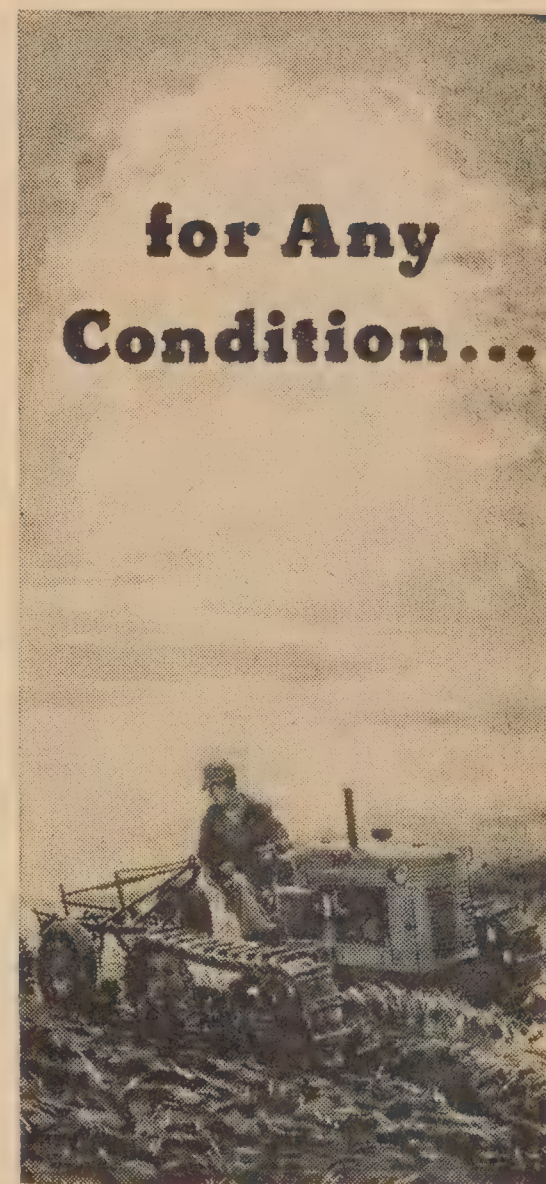
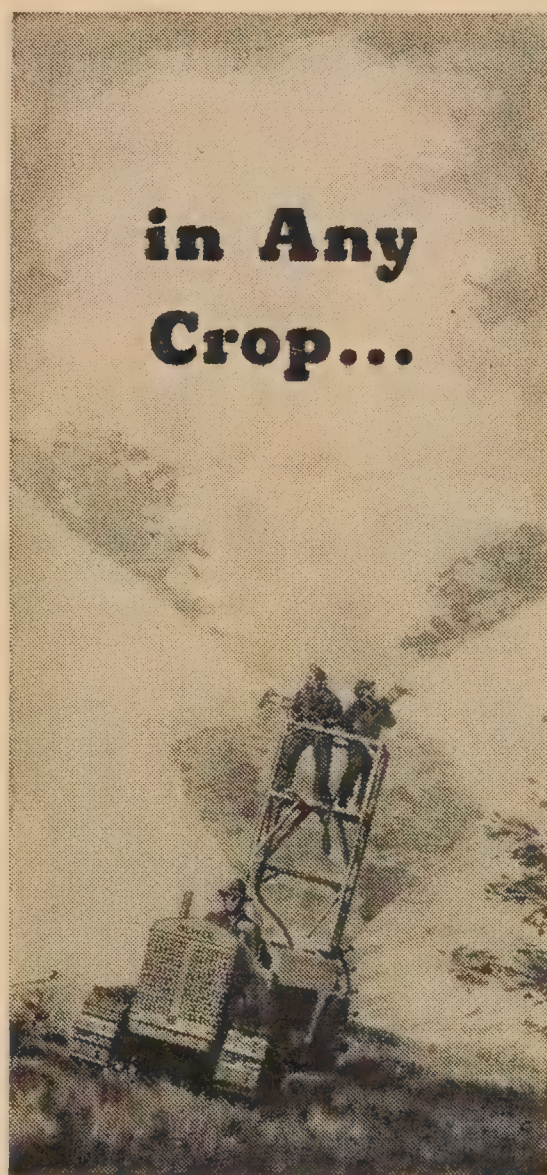
One of my most cherished memories is of father on a Sunday afternoon starting off for a walk across his farm. I can see him yet as he went walking slowly down the lane, hands clasped behind his back. I can see him as he climbed his fence and sat there for

a long time, looking across the meadows, the fields of corn, potatoes and other crops that he was growing in partnership with his God. Father wasn't an expressive man, but I am sure that as he looked at these things and realized his partnership with Nature, he had a satisfaction, a sense of real happiness, which came from his ability to appreciate the simple, good things of life.

I know, too, that at the end of a long season's work, when Father went to his barn filled with the results of his labor, saw the cattle in their stanchions with their heads all turned one way waiting eagerly to be fed, there came again a glimpse of the thing we call happiness.

Well do I remember how Mother,

(Continued on Page 23)



an OLIVER Crawler is better!

When spraying schedules must be met in spite of mud... when seeding steep slopes... when soil is sandy or sticky or soft—that's when an OLIVER Crawler pays off!

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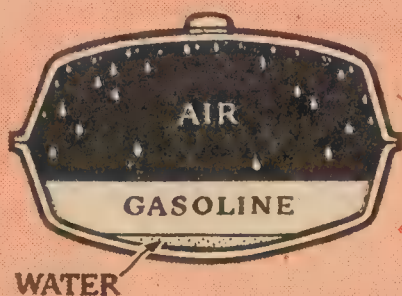


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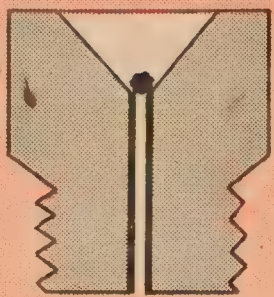
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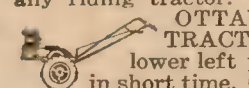
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"It's Handy"

A SOLDERING HELP

When soldering, if the metal is difficult to stick, try heating the material that is to be soldered. You will get a much smoother job, as the solder does not cool so quickly and has time to imbed itself in the joint on which you are working.

The three important factors in getting a smooth workman-like job of soldering are to have the right kind of solder, have the surfaces to be joined chemically clean, and to have the tool and the material hot enough so that solder will flow freely when it is applied to the joint.—I.W.D.

—A.A.—

OLD ICE BOX

A good way to make use of an old ice box is to use it for a teat cup solution rack holder. All you have to do is cut holes the size of the solution jug through the top and screw the rack on the inside. Have the jug sticking out about one foot and a half so you will have plenty of room for your teat cups. In this way the solution will be less apt to freeze during the winter.

Your teat cups will not get dirty and be thrown over by cows coming in and out of the barn. — Roger A. Labonte, Newmarket, N. H.

—A.A.—

KEEPS SCREWDRIVER FROM SLIPPING

When a screwdriver tends to slip out of the slot of a very tight screw, I apply a little oil and emery dust or fine sand and the screwdriver will hold very much better.

Sometimes a tight screw can be loosened by setting a punch on the head and tapping it with a hammer or on a screwdriver set in the slot. Holding a very hot rod or soldering iron on the head will also help to loosen it.—I.W.D.

—A.A.—

A HOME-MADE LEVEL

Make your own level. Fill a small flat bottle with water. Cap it and lay it on its side. A small bubble will appear. The surface the bottle is resting on is level when the bubble is centered. —Grace Coonfield, Clovis, N. M.

Readin', 'Ritin', 'Rithmetic, Plus Repairin'

By L. F. LEE

Vocational Agricultural Instructor, Newark, N. Y., High School

ATTENDING school in a farm machinery repair shop may not be everyone's idea of a proper educational procedure but it has proven very popular with vocational agricultural students at the Newark, N. Y., High School.

This year a group was excused from other high school classes in order that they could devote full time for three consecutive days to working on maintenance of farm tractors right in four local farm machine repair shops.

Tractors were brought in from the students' farms and overhauling was done by the boys under the direction of skilled mechanics. Emphasis was placed on maintenance jobs but major overhaul jobs, such as installing new gears, cylinder sleeves and piston rings, were done when necessary.

This type of training was started by the Newark vocational agricultural department three years ago with one local shop cooperating. Other shops joined in until this year four local

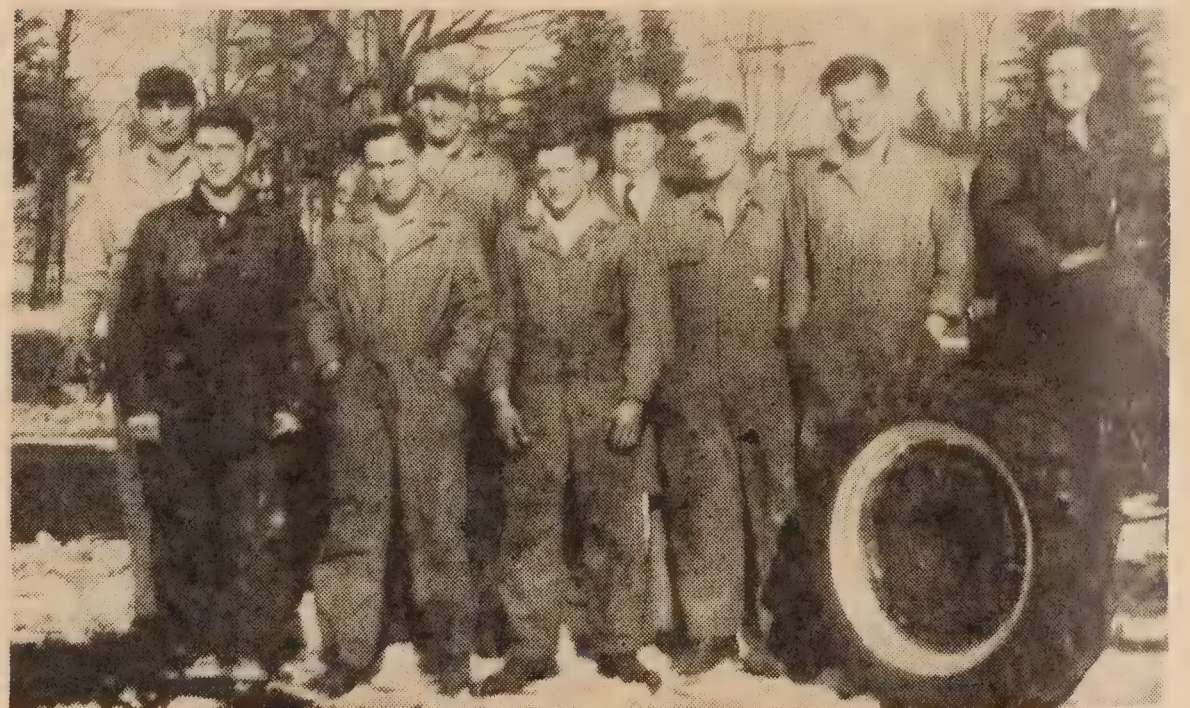
dealers were giving instruction in maintenance and overhauling.

The boys were given credit for school attendance as the work was under the supervision of the vo-ag instructor. Strangely enough, or perhaps not so strange after all, some of the boys who were not working to full capacity in their regular school classes, obtained excellent grades in the mechanical jobs.

Local tractor repair shops cooperating this year were: The Jackson-Perkins Co., A. G. Hutchinson Co., Arcadia Oil Co., and J. J. O'Meal Farm Machinery Sales and Service Co.

The training had the following advantages:

1—It was practical. 2—Work was done on a commercial scale, using modern tools and methods. 3—The boys repaired tractors from the home farms, working on the tractors of their choice. 4—Experience was gained which will prove invaluable to them in maintaining tractors on the home farm.



Newark, N. Y., High School students learn how to repair and maintain tractors by working right in commercial repair shops. The above group worked 3 days at the Arcadia Oil Company's Allis-Chalmers service shop. From left, they are: Lester Pulver, instructor; Donald Legee, Edward Roemer, Robert Klahn, Robert Hall, Principal; Sidney MacArthur, Elmer Frank, Conrad Mohr and Thomas Corkhill.



Purebred Ayrshires enjoying the sun on an early spring day at Brook Pine Farm near Hobart, Delaware Co., N. Y.

From 4-H Club Member to Dairy Farmer

FOR YEARS, parents and grandparents had to take on faith the value of such organizations as 4-H Clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts, and Future Farmers of America. They just hoped that the training the kids received would show up later. Now many of the boys who were members of such groups are farming for themselves, and many of the girls are making homes for young farmers.

For example, there is Ralph Gould who is now running Brook Pine Farm near Hobart in Delaware County, New York. Among the ribbons and prizes which he won as a boy is an *American Agriculturist* Achievement Award medal presented to him in 1935 for his excellent work as a Boy Scout. However, it is fair to say that in activities which pointed him toward farming, 4-H Club work holds first place. As a Club member he was interested primarily in purebred Ayrshire cows and for 6 years prior to 1940 he showed the Champion 4-H Ayrshire at the New York State Fair. Doubtless 4-H Club members over the State who were showing Ayrshire calves were glad to see him graduate from 4-H Club work.

In the fall of 1936 Ralph went to Cornell to start a 4-year course in agriculture. After graduation he worked as a partner with his father for 2 years and then bought the farm. Ralph has no regrets over his 4 years at college. He says, "I find that college contacts have been a help, not necessarily in dollars and cents, but in my general

outlook and in seeing the other fellow's point of view."

As you might expect in an intensive dairying area, Ralph has been and is improving pastures on his farm. He is putting some fields to orchard grass and ladino and some to birdsfoot and timothy. Also on the farm is a 20-acre field of birdsfoot which is cut for hay.

This is a big farm for any man to operate. Altogether, Ralph is farming about 400 acres of land and has 85 head of purebred Ayrshires. Recently, Ralph was notified that he had won an Ayrshire Constructive Breeder Award, a recognition given to Ayrshire owners on the basis of the herd test average and type classification of the herd. Disease is always a problem for any dairyman and speaking of mastitis Ralph says, "The herd has been under the State mastitis program for 4 years and we have been helped a lot in handling this disease."

Sometimes a young man starting to farm for himself finds he is so busy that he has no time for outside activities. In some way Ralph has found this extra time. He is a member of the Hobart Rotary Club; president of the local Dairy Herd Improvement Association and Artificial Breeders' Association, and a member of the Farm Bureau Executive Committee and Dairy Commodity Committee.

Ralph is still much interested in 4-H Club work. During our conversation he mentioned that he had recently attended a 4-H Club meeting where he showed members how to trim hoofs and clip their calves.

Ralph forsook single blessedness in 1942 when he married Miss Ann Hyde of Syracuse. They have 3 girls, Nola, 7; Susan, 4; and Nancy, 2.

There is no question but that many difficulties face the young man who aims to become a farm owner. But the average age of northeastern farmers is high, and it naturally follows that young men like Ralph Gould must take over and operate many of our farms.—H. L. Cosline

—A.A.—

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING GROWS

During 1949 there was an increase of 18% in the number of U. S. herds using artificial insemination. On last January 1 the number of herds in the program was 372,968, with 2,827,530 cows.

Wisconsin leads the states in number of cows in artificial breeding associations, with New York second. Following are the top states with number of cows: Wisconsin, 411,566; New York, 287,044; Pennsylvania, 233,311; Ohio, 216,117; Iowa, 192,783; Minnesota, 189,332; Michigan, 140,445; Illinois, 135,572; Indiana, 97,391; Kentucky, 70,040; Missouri, 69,042; Louisiana, 59,102; Tennessee, 50,967.



Ralph Gould with Brook Pine Lucky Linda, one of his purebred Ayrshires, who made 96 pounds of fat in March.

Brook Pine Lotus, one of the older cows on the farm, is 15 years old with a lifetime record of 101,315 pounds of milk and 4,162 pounds of fat. She was bred and raised on the farm and comes from a long-lived cow family, her dam having a lifetime record of 98,860 pounds of milk.

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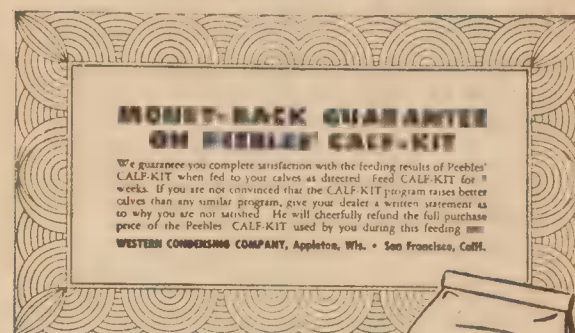


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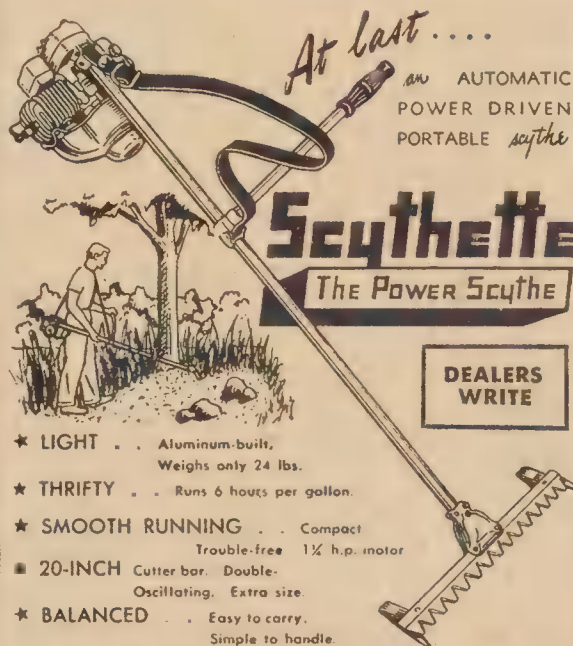


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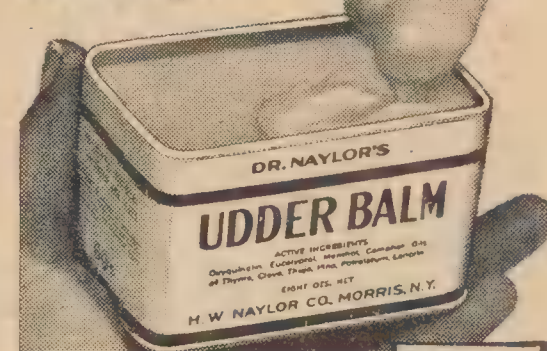
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Contains the butoxy ethanol ester of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. There's absolutely nothing like it. Use it for pastures, fence rows, irrigation ditches and roadsides. It kills over 100 woody plants: brambles, poison ivy, poison oak, certain species of oaks and pines, wild rose, osage orange, willows, wild cherry, hickory, buckbrush, sagebrush, elderberry, coralberry, honeysuckle, etc., as well as thistles, knapweed and other perennial weeds.

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The world's Number One selective 2,4-D weed killer for use in corn, small grains and other crops. Contains 3 lbs. 2,4-D acid per gallon... the ethyl ester formulation. Consistently more effective than salt formulations in treating perennial weeds and annuals in late stages of growth, during dry weather, and under other adverse conditions.

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A new grass killer, offering effective control of certain noxious grasses in crop land, pastures, irrigation and drainage ditches, roadsides, fence rows and rights-of-way. Also for controlling perennial grasses such as Johnson, quack, Bermuda and para. Lower dosages will suppress both annual and perennial grasses, such as crabgrass, foxtail, chess, bluegrass and red top, leaving a grass cover where desired.

WEEDONE CRABGRASS KILLER
A new non-poisonous crabgrass killer for lawns, parks, pastures and other turf areas. No toxic effect on soil. This important new product will not kill clover, bluegrass, fescue or other deep-rooted perennial grasses.

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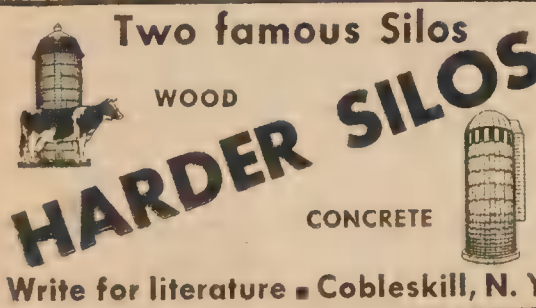
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Just for a Day the Past Lives Again

(Continued from Page 1)

The orthodox Farmers' Institute program provided that following the prayer there should be an "Address of Welcome" and then a "Response by the Conductor." I remember with a passing wave of sadness that I responded many, many times.

But the highlight of the Institute was the evening session. One-day meetings were always three sessions — 10:30 A.M., 1:30 P.M., and 7:30 P.M. Two-day meetings usually omitted the evening session on the second day. The very earliest Institutes as held in 1886-87 were three-day conventions with a total of eight sessions. Invariably, almost from the very beginning and through all the years until the end, there was a "Question Box" at every session except the opening one.

During the day we tried to stick to discussions related to agriculture, but when evening came we frankly considered it time for local entertainment—singing, violin or piano solos, recitations and occasionally a dialogue or little skit. And then came what it was hoped would be the big event of the meeting—the "Evening Talk" (the universal phrase to designate this effort). This was usually given by the conductor or by a special guest, such as Governor Hoard or some other speaker from another state. Generally, the Evening Talk made little pretense of being agricultural. Sometimes it was entertaining and humorous, and in many cases it was almost purely inspirational. The "crews" of three to five workers were made up so that at least one member could take on this particular job.

I have listened to a large number of Evening Talks in my time and I confess to having perpetrated a good many. Two especially stand out in my memory across the years. One was "The Making of a Man" by Edward Van Alstyne, "the Sage of Kinderhook." Van Alstyne was an Elder in the Dutch church, an extensive farmer, a speaker of no small ability, and a very lovable gentleman. His address was a sermon which sent people home better than when they came.

The other Talk of which I am thinking was "Wheel Tracks in the Desert." It was by Joseph E. Wing, an Ohio farmer and author whose frequent contributions to the old Breeders' Gazette were in themselves agricultural classics. In earlier years he had been for two or three years a cowboy on a Utah ranch, and out of this experience he wove an evening tale which I am persuaded was a singularly finished and beautiful lecture. I know that when he ended, it took a long time for the applause to die into silence. Joe was the particular apostle of lime and alfalfa in the years when both of them needed a spokesman. His career was too soon finished. Somehow or other, he died almost before he reached his middle years, but I am thankful that I knew him and his whimsical humor, kindling smile and compelling charm.

The last item of the Farmers' Institute program was "Closing Remarks by the Conductor" — a title often best handled by grafting it on the Evening Talk. And now across the years I can still hear the "Come agains" at the close of the meeting and share in the friendly handshakings. I can see the moving lanterns under the church sheds where the patient horses were blanketed, and I can hear the squeak of sleigh shoes on cold, dry snow and some member of the crew saying rather happily, "Well, write off another one!"

Just for this once I am going to write a bit boastfully concerning "The Old Guard," meaning thereby those of us who assume this title by virtue of the

fact that our connection with the work goes back previous to 1918, the date when the Farmers' Institute work was divorced from the Department of Agriculture at Albany and made a part of the activities of the College of Agriculture at Ithaca. Let me say right here that in the end the change has all been for the best.

I remember a considerable list of these old-time campaigners, and probably there were as many more whom I have forgotten. Among those who were in the work before the turn of the century and whose period of service covered a considerable span of years, I recollect J. S. Woodward, George T. Powell, Edward Van Alstyne, Herbert E. Cook, Daniel P. Witter, Frank Dawley, Frank Converse, Frank Curtis, Frank Ward (a strange coincidence that there should be four "Franks" in this not very lengthy list). Then there was George Smith who came into the work at a very early date and who was for several years Director. John G. (Jack) Curtis belongs in the list of the Old Guard, but was of a little later vintage. I must not for a moment forget James E. Rice, Professor Emeritus in Poultry Husbandry in our State College of Agriculture. Without question he remains our most distinguished member. He has gone very, very far since those barn-storming days, but we are proud to remember that he began his long career in the rough-and-ready school of the Farmers' Institute.

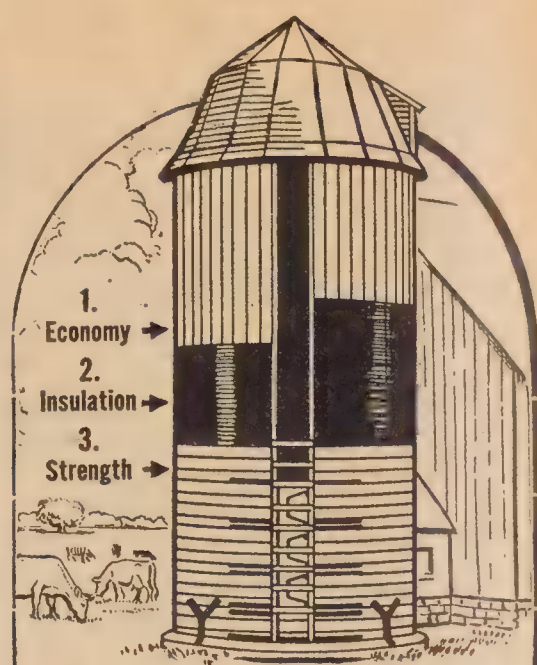
Even in the period 1900-1910, special work for women was not forgotten. I remember the two good ladies who somehow or other acquired the titles of "Sister Wells" and "Sister Judd." Then there was Dr. Lucia Heaton, a physician of Canton whose favorite theme was "The First Year of the Baby's Life." Other pioneer women were Mrs. Ida Harrington, Mrs. Orra Phelps and Mrs. Della Jones. These were not the only women who had a part in the work but they happen to be those whom I best remember.

There was always more or less employment of speakers from outside the state. Some of them became almost regular visitors. Governor Hoard of Wisconsin, John Gould, Alva Agee, Joe Wing, and T. B. Terry, all of Ohio, came not once but several times.

Perhaps it may add a bit of human interest to tell how Frank D. Curtis laid down his work. In the 1890's, he and another old-time worker, William H. G. Gilbert, were holding a dairy school at Cuba in Allegany County. At the close of a busy day, Curtis said that he was all tired out and was going right to bed and see if he could get a good night's rest. Later in the evening, "Gil" looked into his room for a moment and received the cheerful assurance that he was perfectly comfortable and would be all right in the morning. Doubtless he spoke more truly than he knew, for in the morning it appeared that he had died quietly in his sleep in that hotel bedroom in western New York. I believe that is the only instance when any untoward happening marred the peaceful routine and fellowship which was a part of those days.

In the beginning I was hardly more than a boy just out of college thrown into the company of middle-aged or elderly men. Of all the Old Guard, I can think of only four who still linger on the scene. Jimmie Rice writes me now and then from his Florida home. Then there is Orra Phelps who in her eighties has just published a book, "The Martin Box," which is really her girlhood autobiography. I am not quite sure but I think Della Jones is still

(Continued on Page 29)



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The Question Box

This past winter I had a lot of water in my cellar. I was advised by a plumber that roots in the drain were causing the trouble and that something should be put in the drain after the cellar had dried up. What would you suggest I put in the drain to kill these roots?

The material which the plumber had in mind for you to put into your sewer to kill out any tree roots which might be growing there is copper sulphate. It comes in large crystals and the usual method is to put a few crystals in the sewer and let them dissolve as the sewer is used, then put in a few more occasionally. The material is comparatively cheap and is quite effective. You should not use too much at a time nor much longer than it is needed, as too much of this isn't too good for the city disposal system.—I. W. Dickerson.

Why is it that so few geese are raised in the Northeast?

Apparently the big reason is that the public is not accustomed to eating goose meat, although in some cities where there is a heavy foreign-born population there is a considerable demand. Because geese eat so much grass, goose meat can be grown at less cost than chickens and it would seem that there is some possibility of creating a demand for the meat.

Until recently, hatching goose eggs in incubators has had its problems and the percentage hatched has been low. However, recent investigations have solved some of these problems, thus removing one handicap.

We plan to purchase a farm but it is covered with wild onion. What can we do to rid the farm of this weed?

The problem of clearing up a farm of wild onion is not too difficult, and today, with our newer chemicals, can be accomplished in two ways. The first method involves the problem of leaving the land fallow without any crop for one year and intensively working on cleaning up the wild onion in any fields where it is serious. However, it is not necessary to do this over the entire farm at one time as it can be done with one or two fields in any given year. Although wild onion does spread, its spread is slow enough so that each field can be handled separately.

If one were to go at it from the standpoint of cleaning up a field or a given number of fields in one year he could then do one of two things: The first method would be to make an application of 2,4-D on the onions early in the spring when most of the bulbs underneath the ground have germinated and when the wild onion plants are 4 to 5 inches tall. This application would kill the onion back to the first

bulb before any new bulblets are formed. However, if this application is delayed until the onions reach a height of about 10 inches or more (which they often do before too late in the spring) then one might better plow or disc up the land and let the onions again germinate and spray at the proper time.

In either method it is necessary to stir up the ground two or three times throughout the summer. This will usually rid a field of wild onion with three well-timed sprays and cultivations in between.

The operation of cleaning up wild onions is based on the fact that 2,4-D will kill the onion tops (when sprayed when they are 3 to 4 inches tall) down to the first bulb, but the 2,4-D will not translocate into the root beyond the first bulb. For this reason it is necessary to wait two or three weeks after spraying to make sure the 2,4-D has gone down to the first bulb, and then recultivate the soil to let the dormant bulb germinate, and then the entire process is repeated. Since wild onion plants have several dormant bulbs, it is necessary to control each one until they are eliminated before new bulblets are formed. In the middle or late summer of a very dry year which is not conducive to bulb germination, it may be necessary to apply one spray in the spring of the second year to be sure that the bulbs are all controlled.

In pastures where one does not wish to destroy the existing seed, wild onion may be controlled over a period of two or three years by applying the sprays early in the spring when the plants are at the proper height but before new bulblets are formed. Usually within two years an approximate 90% control can be obtained if the sprays are properly timed, but an application is usually needed the third year to be sure of cleaning up the fields. If legumes are present in the pasture it is usually necessary either to reseed the legume or wait for a natural stand of clovers to come in if soil conditions are satisfactory to obtain a natural stand of clover.

Although a relatively good kill can be obtained with 1½ pounds of 2,4-D acid per acre I would suggest using 2 pounds of 2,4-D acid-equivalent per acre to make more certain of better kill in each spray.—John VanGeluwe

What's a good way to kill ants in ant hills?

Chlorodane is recommended as one of the best materials to use. If you put one-eighth of a teaspoon of 40 or 50 per cent Chlorodane wettable powder in the center of an ant hill and water it into the hill with a sprinkling can, you should succeed in killing all of the ants.

What is the best age at which to market ducks and what is the common weight?

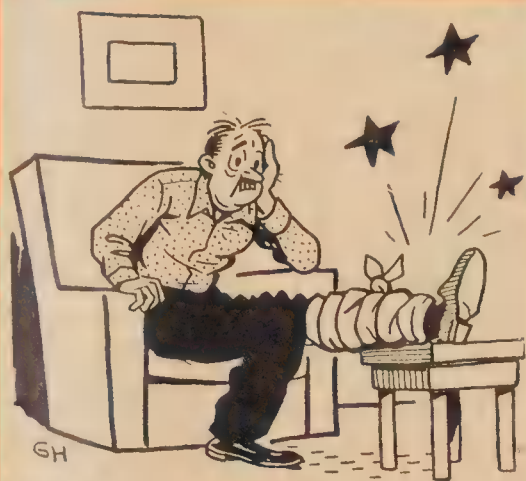
Young ducks are ready for market at about 12 weeks of age, at which time they will weigh from 5 to 6 pounds.

How much can a dairyman afford to pay for molasses compared to grain?

One rule is that molasses is economical whenever 6½ gallons cost less than a bushel of corn.

How does the composition of well-rotted manure differ from fresh barnyard manure?

There is very little difference in composition. This, however, does not mean that there has been no loss. Losses may run as much as 50%, but it takes around 2 tons of fresh manure to make 1 ton of rotted, which is where the loss occurs.



THREE-POINT LANDING!

Pitchforks can be dangerous, too; Johnson's found that painfully true, Leaped from wagon, fork in hand—Gosh! forks prick to beat the band!

—Graham Hunter

the Sheppard Diesel
has more power...

1945 W. F. KLINE
Lebanon, R. D. 2, Pa.

Sheppard
6M DIESEL
CONVERSION ENGINE
for FARMALL "M"
TRACTORS

- Cuts fuel costs over 75%
- Installed in less than a day
- No alterations to frame
- Permits use of all present implements.

MAIL COUPON
for FREE Literature

Also fits the W6; MV; O6; OS6; 16 and T6 tractors and the U6 power units.

"Wonderful" is the way Mr. Kline describes the Sheppard Diesel recently installed in his Farmall "M". "The Sheppard Diesel has more power than the old gas engine had even when it was new . . . pulls three 14" plows all day long for a fraction of my former fuel costs." Convert your "M" to Sheppard FULL diesel power . . . do more work, cut fuel costs over 75%.

*We rate the 6M the same as a new Farmall "M"

SHEPPARD DIESELS • HANOVER, PA.

Rush details on converting to Sheppard FULL diesel power

Name _____

Post Office _____

R. F. D. # _____ State _____

DIESEL'S THE POWER . . . SHEPPARD'S THE DIESEL

ARE YOU A BEAN GROWER?
then you need the
Innes BEAN WINDROWER

IT FORMS AN UNBELIEVABLY CLEAN WINDROW. BEANS HIGH AND DRY, WITH ROOTS DOWN, SAFE FROM ROLLING BY WIND, AND FREE OF DIRT AND STONES. PRACTICALLY ELIMINATES DISCOLORATION AND DAMAGE. GIVES YOU A BIGGER CROP OF DRY EDIBLE BEANS, GREEN LIMAS, AND OTHER CROPS SIMILARLY HANDLED, THAN EVER BEFORE. AN ADDED ADVANTAGE—THIS CLEAN, UNROPEL WINDROW SAVES WEAR AND TEAR ON YOUR COMBINE.

Model 50C CROSS CONVEYOR
UNIT MAKES 4 OR 6 ROW WINDROW.
EASILY ADJUSTABLE TO VARYING CONDITIONS

Model 50C BASE UNIT
MAKES 2 ROW WINDROW

CONTACT LEROY PLOW CO.,
LEROY, N.Y. - OR WRITE,
Innes COMPANY, Bettendorf, Iowa

CANVAS COVERS DIRECT FROM FACTORY
Write for price list and samples
ATWOOD'S 92 Washington St.
Binghamton, N. Y.

NEW FORDSON TRACTOR PARTS
High tension magneto and bracket assemblies. Prompt shipment. Write for parts list. FISK, ALDEN CO.,
132 Brookline St., Cambridge 39, Mass.

Wonderful!

Dear Sirs:

Have exactly 61 replies to April 1st advertisement.
I think that is wonderful!

— Bernice B. Stanhope
Bunny's African Violets.

Amazing!

Dear Friends:

Have had truly amazing results from my first ads with your magazine. I'll have greater variety and greater quantity next year. Your subscribers are such nice, friendly folks to deal with. I've had some of the nicest letters I've ever read from folks who ordered from those ads.

Please run the enclosed ads in the next edition. I've been too busy filling plant orders to write the ads before this. I've included 50c in my check for my subscription.

—Mrs. Elizabeth W. Buschlen

Please Stop!

Dear Sirs:

Please stop my poultry ad ordered for the April 15th and May 6th issues. We have sold all we can possibly produce and orders are still coming.

— Frank Vainauskas

UNSOLICITED PROOF

The above letters are just samples of many received from hundreds of different people who have used classified ads in *American Agriculturist* in the past 12 months.

There is nothing amazing about *American Agriculturist* Classified ads except the low cost and results. *American Agriculturist* classified ads are the biggest advertising bargain in the Northeast. For 10 cents a word your message goes into

220,000

FARM HOMES IN
THE NORTHEAST

ADVERTISING RATES—10 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24, counts as 12 words. Minimum \$1.00. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST P. O. Box 514, ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment is required. Add \$1 for blind box number. NOTE: No Commercial display or Baby Chick Ads in classified department.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES — See Schedule Top Page 22

TEAR OUT HERE

Mr. I. W. Ingalls, Advertising Mgr.,
American Agriculturist,
P. O. Box 514, Ithaca, N. Y.

Please insert my classified advertisement (copy below) in _____ issues, starting
with the _____ issue:

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

I enclose \$ _____ for _____ words at 10c a word for each time the ad is to run.

Name

Address

FOR ACCURACY, PLEASE PRINT

Unexpected Treasures

By James Aldredge

THERE isn't much chance of a farmer today repeating an experience that happened to Marion Cheeseborough in the year 1904. Cheeseborough, a tenant on the old Carr place in Otsego County, New York, plowed into a set of about ninety-six pieces of pre-Revolutionary china.

Before he could stop his horses, his ploughshare had broken twenty-nine pieces, but sixty-seven were in perfect condition. The Burdicks, owners of the place, immediately claimed the china. A lawsuit followed, the result of which was that the Burdicks got the dishes, but they had to make a settlement with Cheeseborough. The china was valued at \$2,500. It had belonged to a pioneer named Carr, who fled to Canada on account of the fear of raiders.

Nowadays people do not hide money about their homes nearly as much as they did only a generation or two ago. When George Brush died near Monticello around the early part of the century, searchers found little wads of money hidden in rubbish and holes around his house and barn. Six years after the miser's death, a tramp who happened to take refuge in his barn found \$200 in coins and bills in an old boot he tried on.

The government did not used to lay claim to uncovered treasure. The rule formerly was "Finders, keepers"—and people had a right to enjoy what they discovered.

A "Safe" Investment

Near Seaford, Delaware, Nathaniel Conway once bought an old safe at an auction. He waited some time before he bothered to open it, but when he did so, he found enough gold to support him in comfort for the rest of his days. He wisely refrained from telling the exact amount of his windfall.

At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Peter Lelbauch lived in an old shanty. Whenever he went to the stores to trade, children ridiculed him and made him the butt of their jokes. They would have been more respectful if they had known how rich he could have made any one of them. When this old, unkempt miser died, more than \$30,000 was found craftily concealed in his lonely hut.

A \$3000 "Jar"

Near Pownal, Vermont, two hunters once sought shelter from a thunderstorm in a cabin where a strange character by the name of William Brown had made his home. The hut was in a sad state of decay by that time. As the hunters waited for the storm to slacken, they poked around among the odds and ends and came upon an old fruit jar in which more than \$3,000 had been hidden.

Richard Magee, who once lived at Stamford, New York, was known to have much wealth. But when he died, his papers and money could not be found. A careful search was made, but nothing was discovered. As a last resort, the executor had to have papers known to exist duplicated. In response to a request from one of the relatives, the house was once more ransacked, and, sure enough, in a little hole in the garret, \$9,000 in valuables was found.

At one time one of the richest residents of Matteawan village (now part of the city of Beacon, New York) was William P. Badeau. When he died, he left an estate of about \$500,000. It was not all discovered at once, however. He had been dead several weeks when somebody who happened to go into the cellar of his home found an old

MONEY FOR YOU

Perhaps you have heard your grandmother tell how her grandfather—or perhaps it was a neighbor—found an unexpected treasure. It might even be that you were the lucky person. For every true story of a find like the ones James Aldredge reports, which we are able to print in *American Agriculturist*, we will pay \$3.00. Here's your chance to get an unexpected check!

Keep them short and send them soon to *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

chest in which he had hidden more than \$40,000, mostly in gold and some in currency.

Stocks That Paid

Sometimes the owners of a fortune do not know it. Out in San Francisco, an elderly woman made a pleasant discovery. Back in 1882 she had bought sixty shares of Bell Telephone stock and took it for granted she had been swindled. Then an agent happened to call one day and revealed what a handsome bonanza she possessed.

Another time, when a certain estate was distributed in the late seventies, some bonds that were thought to be without value were not turned over. Years passed, and then one day the widow, who was in straitened circumstances, told her lawyer about them. There came a sudden change in her fortunes. Over \$800,000 in principal and accrued interest had to be distributed through the probate court of San Francisco!

Strange "Windfall"

About the strangest windfall that ever came to campers happened near Lake Washington, Minnesota. One night a group of men dragged a cedar log to their camp-fire. A wooden plug aroused their curiosity, and so they split the log more carefully than usual. It was a good thing they did so. More than \$600 in gold, \$68 in silver and \$500 in bills was found in this queerest of all caches. It goes to show that in olden times, when misers did not have the confidence in banks they have today, there was no telling where they would hide their savings.

—A. A.—

VERMONT TOBACCO

FROM a correspondent outside the state comes inquiry to Vermont Department of Agriculture as to history of tobacco growing in Vermont and whether there is any move toward its resuscitation. Source information is not at hand. This writer knows from observation that around 30 to 35 years ago many farms along Connecticut River in Windham County grew considerable acreages of cigar leaf tobacco. There was a big shadegrown acreage at Westminster. In recent years, no more than one or two farms in the state have grown it, commercially at least. Why the decline, I do not know; but if memory serves correctly, the practice went out in Vermont at same time many of the more numerous and larger growers down the valley in Massachusetts and Connecticut gave up raising tobacco and went into potatoes. Was that about the time, too, that the government was paying folks for not raising whatever they may have been raising? We should be glad of any information. Incidentally, we have heard of no move toward taking up the crop again.—Harold L. Bailey



FIRE PROTECTION

Are You Interested?

By E. W. FOSS

GOVERNOR DEWEY has recently signed into law a bill which in brief enables every county in New York state to provide better fire protection for its inhabitants. This bill does not require but gives the county commissioners authority (if they desire) to provide the services of a county fire coordinator and to sponsor a fire advisory board. Through this board and coordinator the bill enables you as a private citizen to secure better fire protection in the rural areas by permitting and encouraging county, town, and municipal cooperation. Just what are the possibilities?

1st. Have you ever heard of fires that kept on burning because phone calls did not get through or assistance from other towns was delayed?

Better systems of communication and the securing of mutual aid assistance agreements between neighboring fire departments can be had—if you will encourage it.

2nd. Do you know of fires that kept burning because there was too little water?

Many fire departments operating away from hydrant areas now have tank trucks to take care of this difficulty, while in countless other instances the farmer, often in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, has provided water holes, farm ponds or cisterns for fire protection and other uses. You can help to secure this water.

3rd. Has there been a fire in your neighborhood that could have been prevented?

An inspection of your property can reveal many fire hazards. Fire companies as well as insurance companies may provide inspection service—for your good as well as theirs. Welcome this service if it is provided, but meanwhile don't wait. You know of the lightning rod cable that got broken last summer, the loose brick in the chimney next to the wooden girder, and the pile of rubbish in the cellar next to the furnace. Let's do something about it.

4th. Do you know of a fire that might have been put out if you only had — what?

A handful of baking soda next to the stove to put out the fire in the frying pan or oil stove; a quart pump type fire extinguisher loaded with carbon tetrachloride that would have put out the fire in the carburetor on that truck filled with hay in the barn. A running water system with two sill cocks at every building and a length of hose to put out the grass fire that started—well, how did it get started?

5th. Was there a fire last year in your community that needed just one more piece of equipment than your town fire department possessed?

How much support have you given your department, either at town meeting, at the street corner, or with your

volunteer help? Many town departments are not only ready and waiting, but are going out on their own and surveying each residence to determine where the well is, how much water it has, where the electric entrance is, and filing all this information on cards placed at the truck for use when needed. Have you helped?

6th. What did your last fire insurance premium cost you?

You could cut that down appreciably by securing the services mentioned here. The State of Iowa cut their farm losses in half by farm inspections alone during a two year period before the war. Northeastern farmers and rural residents are as progressive as those in Iowa, so let's support this latest public law by talking about it, encouraging your fire department, and by being fire conscious.

— A. A. —

Picture Honors Nation's Land Grant Colleges

NASHVILLE, North Carolina, a little farming community of 1,500 was host May 22 to some of the nation's top government and agricultural leaders at the world premiere of a new movie honoring the country's 52 land grant colleges.

"Waves of Green," the technicolor picture produced by Dearborn Motors Corporation of Detroit, tells the story

Saddening to all guests at the Nashville premiere was the news on May 25th that Frank R. Pierce, president of Dearborn Motors, succumbed to injuries received in a plane crash the day before. Five others, including Mrs. Pierce, were injured in the crash of the company-owned plane at the Charlotte, N. C., airport.

of contributions to agriculture made by scientists of land grant colleges working with farmers to bring us the standard of living we have today. Some of the achievements dramatized in the

40-minute movie were: the rescue of the wheat crop from ravages of wheat rust; the development by Dr. F. R. Beaudette of the New Jersey College of Agriculture of a vaccine to halt Newcastle disease which threatened the flocks of the nation; and the development of crops suited to today's mechanized farming.

About 200 of the visitors were guests of Dearborn Motors on a special train from Washington to Nashville and return. Included were 48 members of Congress, representatives of several foreign countries, officials of the U.S.D.A. headed by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, other agricultural leaders and about 50 newsmen. From a viewing stand the special guests witnessed a 60-float parade depicting the advances North Carolina has made in agriculture in recent years. With hybrid corn, heat-resistant pasture crops and acreage controls governing cotton plantings, more and more North Carolinians are getting into dairying and beef and hog raising.

In addressing the crowd of 16,000 attracted by the parade and preview, Secretary Brannan made a plea for the controversial "Brannan Plan" without mentioning it directly. He said the nation's farm program should be revised to maintain high farm purchasing power, encourage production of foods that are most wanted—and encourage their increased consumption by keeping market prices "within easy reach of consumers."

Following the world premiere at Nashville, the picture was released for state premieres at land grant colleges across the nation.

— A. A. —

PAVED BARNYARDS

IF ANYONE has ever found a good use for mud, we can't think of it right now. We used to think mud was good for pigs to wallow in, but now we know that even pigs prefer to keep their water and dirt separate.

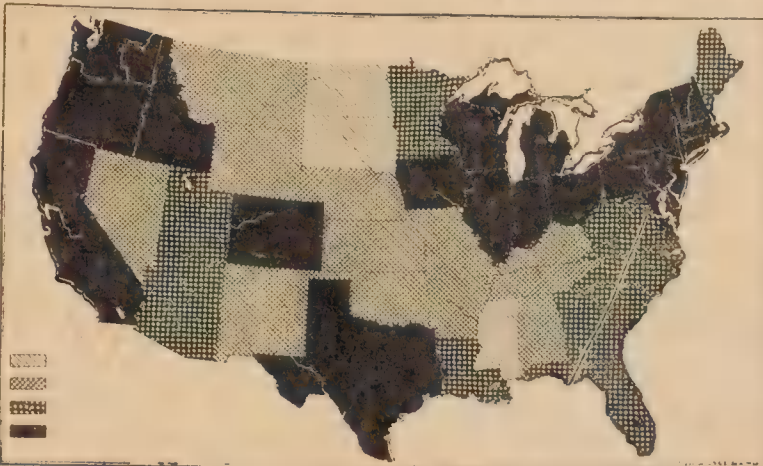
Certainly a muddy barnyard is a handicap. It brings conditions that tend toward infected feet. There is a probability that cows that drag their udders through mud are more likely to get mastitis and, once they are in the barn, one of two things happen: either you spend a lot of time cleaning the cows or you send dirty milk to market.

More and more dairymen are paving their barnyards with concrete. Briefly, this is done by cleaning the barnyard of manure and other debris and seeing that drainage is adequate either by putting in tile drains or filling with stone, gravel or cinders and then laying a concrete floor.

It is recommended that a paved barnyard of 40 square feet per cow be provided, that the concrete should be 4 inches thick or 6 inches if heavy loads are to be drawn over it. The Portland Cement Association, 20 Providence Street, Boston 16, Mass., has some excellent information which you will appreciate having before you actually start paving your barnyard.

PERCENTAGE OF FARMS USING ELECTRICITY

This map by Edison Electric Institute shows the percentage of farms using electricity as of January 1, 1950. The black areas indicate that over 90 per cent of the farms in those states have electricity and that rural electrification is practically completed there. The states with the checkerboard effect have from 80 to 90 per cent of the farms electrified; those crosshatched both ways, 60 to 80 per cent, and those crosshatched one way, 40 to 60 per cent.



It Sure Pays to Feed Farm Animals SALT PLUS!



— Say Farmers Everywhere

Here's What STERLING BLUSALT Gives Them!

SALT... the most important mineral of them all.
COBALT... lack of cobalt causes loss of appetite and stunted growth of animals.
IODINE... regulates functions of thyroid gland and its secretion.
MANGANESE... helps prevent sterility... improves lactation.
IRON... essential for healthy red blood... helps prevent anemia.
COPPER... essential to convert iron into red blood cells.
ZINC... promotes longer life, better growth.

ASSURE YOURSELF HEALTHY, PROFITABLE ANIMALS!

FEED STERLING



TRACE-MINERAL
BLUSALT

100-LB. BAGS
50-LB. BUCKETS
4-LB. LBS

Sold by authorized dealers everywhere.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, Inc.
Scranton, Pa.

BIG NEWS!

Buffalo, May 30 — Lazarus Laboratories, Inc. have just announced two new Cleaner-Sanitizers—**KLEEN-EZEY Formula A-5** (liquid) and **KLEEN-EZEY Formula B-7** (powder) as additions to their Original **KLEEN-EZEY Formula N-8** line of Cleaner-Sanitizers. These two new compounds are the result of more than a year's research and field tests. For producers, they guarantee quality milk sanitation at **LOWEST PRICES**. They do a fine job of cleaning, sanitizing and deodorizing under average conditions.

KLEEN-EZEY CLEANER-SANITIZER

Formula A-5 Liquid
Formula B-7 Powder
NOW READY FOR YOU

A 3 Star Extra

- ★ **KILLS BACTERIA** (Including Thermobacteria)
- ★ **DEODORIZES**
- ★ **CLEANS**

The sensation in milk sanitation!

QUALITY AT AMERICA'S LOWEST PRICE!

MEMO! Where U. S. Public Health proposed standards prevail—complete kill of 100 million heat-resistant coliform bacteria within one minute in any type water—use **KLEEN-EZEY Formula K-3 or W-9** Powders.

For further information write—

Lazarus Laboratories, Inc.
137 WEST EAGLE ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
RENEWED

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS



MAKE GREAT LAYERS

Our White Leghorns are making high records in 1950 laying tests. In 1948-49 official egg laying tests, our Leghorns won as follows: 1. High White Leghorn Pen All Tests. 2. High Pen all breeds in profit class at California. 3. High Leghorn Pen at Pennsylvania, Western New York and Georgia. 4. High Four Pens all breeds at Pennsylvania. 5. Poultry Tribune Trophy (273.50 eggs and 287.9 points per bird). We still hold All-Time World Record for one pen.

WE HATCH THE YEAR 'ROUND
White Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks... own two hatcheries with 530,000 egg capacity, three poultry farms and 15,000 breeders. We carry on a complete pedigree-progeny testing program.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG
This 36-page illustrated catalog describes our breeding program. Write today for your free copy.



BABCOCK Poultry Farm, Inc.
Rt. 30 ITHACA, N. Y.

STARTED CAPONS

COST far less than turkey poult, are easier to raise, bring premium prices all year 'round and are preferred by many over turkeys. The demand for **CAPONS** exceeds the supply.

When you're looking for greater profits in poultry—turn to **CAPONS**. We sell mail order only. Our chicks are blood tested—**SURGICALLY CAPONIZED** and taken thru the most tedious period for you. They grow large, fast and heavy. Information on growing and fattening **CAPONS** sent with each order. For further details and prices, write to

Walter's Poultry Farm

EAST NORTHPORT, NEW YORK

AIR SHIPMENTS made to all parts of the U.S.

BARRED ROCKS

WE ARE THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE PRODUCERS OF BARRED ROCK BAREY CHICKS.

N.Y.—U.S. Approved
Pullorum Clean

OUR BARRED ROCKS WILL GROW AND FEATHER AS WELL OR BETTER THAN CROSSES. YOU LARGE POULTRY RAISERS — GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

Our breeding is backed by 40 years' experience.

OHLS Poultry Yards and Hatchery
Tel 11 CALLICOON, N. Y.
(Dept. 3)

Free Circular and Price List

CHAPMAN FARMS Chicks

WHITE LEGHORNS — RED-ROCK CROSSES — NEW HAMPSHIRE
N.Y.—U.S. Approved — Pullorum Clean
Write for folder. 238 Warren St.
CHAPMAN FARMS GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

BABY-CHICKS-STARTED

Approved — Blood Tested — New Hampshire's The Finest Commercial Breed.
Year around service
KENYON POULTRY FARM, Marcellus, N. Y.

SURPLUS CHICKS \$8.00-100 COD

New Hampshire, White Rocks, Barred Rocks and Heavy Assorted. Also 3-week-old chicks 22¢ each. Prices at hatchery.
A. F. HOCKMAN, R17, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Say you saw it in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**



JOHN MOUL is shown checking the flow of grain through one of the automatic feed conveyors on the Moul's Poultry Farm, Inc., in New Hampshire. Plans for a new 5-deck building call for 30 automatic feeders.

New Hampshire Poultryman Likes Automatic Feeders

By **CHARLES L. STRATTON**

AUTOMATIC feeders are here to stay according to John Moul of Exeter, Rockingham County, New Hampshire. This poultryman doesn't have any birds of his own but he gets plenty of experience on his brother Melvin's poultry farm in Brentwood. This farm, known as Moul's Poultry Farm, Inc., and owned by Melvin and his son, Morris, has one of the world's largest brooder units and is now rapidly advancing toward its next goal—that of owning the world's largest henhouse.

The triple deck, 300-foot brooder house was completed about a year ago. It was pretty well filled up with birds the day John showed me around. The ground floor was divided into two 48 by 140-foot pens by a 20 foot grain room in the center.

Easy Feeding

Stepping inside one of the large pens, John explained that the ground floor was at present being used for housing the layers. Some 2,000 birds were in this single pen. They didn't seem the least bit scared. In fact most of them were busy feeding out of the long rectangle formed by the automatic feeder trough running completely around the pen. This was only one of the six feeders of this type used on the farm.

John said the birds were mated up at the rate of 8 "Rock" roosters to every 100 pullets. "Feeding is no trouble at all," he said. "We simply dump four bags of mash a day in the hopper, and that takes care of everything. The hopper is right next to the grain room so there is hardly any lugging of grain or time wasted during feeding. Grain isn't lost or spilled over like in the ordinary type feeders, and above all it keeps the birds interested . . . and eating."

He checks up on the feeders a couple times a day to make sure everything is running smoothly but that only takes a few minutes compared to what it would be if he were feeding by hand.

All three floors are radiant heated. The actual brooding units are on the upper two floors which hold about 6,000 broilers each. Due to the heat from the upper floors it was found the only extra heat needed for the ground floor was an oil stove in the grain room.

Still Growing

Day old chicks for the broiler industry is the main business. The hatchery, located a short distance from the farm, contains six streamlined incubators with a weekly output of around 60,000 day old chicks. John's main work is

culling. He divides all stock into three grades and says even a minor detail like an off-color feather will drop a bird down to second place.

Last fall there were 20,000 birds on the range with breeding scheduled to start in November. But the way John tells it, future plans call for a year round breeding program with no let-up. The breeding stock will then total approximately 50,000 birds.

This, of course, all depends on their new 600 foot, five decker henhouse. The first 300-foot unit was completed and put to use last fall. Estimated capacity will be around 50,000 breeders when completely finished. Fifteen automatic feeders will be used on each side, making a total of thirty feeders in the entire building.

This monstrous henhouse will not be completed this year, but when it is, it will be no more spectacular than the fact that 25 years ago Melvin Moul was a factory worker with a small henhouse and a sideline of 500 birds.

New Discovery Hastens Growth of Chickens

SOME of the most startling research done in recent months has been with certain subjects called "antibiotics" among which are aureomycin and streptomycin. Originally these substances combatted certain diseases which previously had been difficult to treat. Now research men, working for feed companies, state experiment stations, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland, are on the track of important developments in the use of aureomycin and streptomycin in animal feeds.

It has been found that the addition of aureomycin and streptomycin to the usual rations for chickens will result in more rapid weight gains. Similar results come from the addition of Vitamin B-12, but experimentally the fastest gains have been secured when one of the antibiotics and Vitamin B-12 are both used along with certain other chemicals. One theory for the increased gains is that these antibiotics kill harmful organisms in the bird's digestive tract, thus leaving the field open for the growth of beneficial organisms.

At Beltsville, Maryland, a formula now being tested on chickens contains soybean meal plus aureomycin, Vitamin B-12, arsenic acid, folic acid, ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) and methionine, a protein substance which is

scanty in vegetable proteins. These are big words but you may need to become accustomed to them or more likely with their trade names when they are recommended for use by poultrymen.

The results so far show that chickens on this diet weighed 1.26 pounds in 6 weeks, while others fed without these trimmings weighed .85 pounds. It is interesting to know, also, that the gains were made economically. Those on the experimental diet gained a pound for each 2.25 pounds of feed, while the control birds on the regular ration gained only 1 pound for every 4 pounds of feed.

So far the tests have been made on Rhode Island Reds. Turkeys will be tried this summer, as well as hogs.

Some of the developments being reported by research men put to shame the claims made by the old patent medicine vendors. The only difference is that research men stick to facts. As yet, this new development is in the experimental stage and is not being used commercially.

— A. A. —

VACCINATION

Dr. Levine of Cornell says if you are going to vaccinate a flock of pullets for Newcastle, bronchitis and fowl pox, start with the first one at five weeks, the second at eight weeks, and the last at twelve to fourteen weeks. If you have birds of different ages, you can vaccinate one group of birds with Newcastle and the other with fowl pox vaccine at the same time, provided they are kept in separate buildings and proper precautions are taken to avoid the spread of the disease. There is not much danger of spreading these diseases. This does not apply to Bronchitis inoculation, which is highly infectious. It is not recommended that any one group of birds be given two different vaccines at the same time.—L. M. Hurd

— A. A. —

CHARCOAL IN CHICK RATIONS

California tests showed that when 2 percent charcoal was added to chicks' ration, their growth was not too good; 3 out of every 4 chicks in the lot had Vitamin A deficiency; blood clotting time was increased to more than 30 minutes because of lack of Vitamin K; and all chicks had eroded gizzard linings. Some had 'curled-toe paralysis', a lack of Vitamin G.

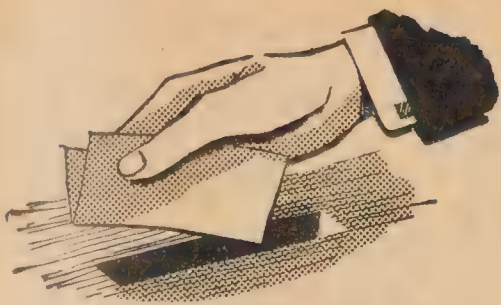
In the control lot, chicks were fed the same ration but no charcoal; growth was good, there were no cases of Vitamin A deficiency, blood clotting time was only 24 minutes, and gizzard linings were normal.—L. M. Hurd.



TOO LATE

Eddie had a broken ladder.
Meant to fix it, yes indeed.
But he used it once too often . . .
Hence on crutches he'll proceed.

—Graham Hunter



Did you VOTE today?

EVERY TIME you give expression to your views about government matters you are, in a sense, "voting"...especially when (as is your duty) you make your opinion known to your government representatives.

One of the most important matters on which you can express your opinion is the streamlining of government to cut down overlapping and expense and increase efficiency—as recommended by the Hoover Commission on organization of the federal government.

The recommendations of this impartial bipartisan study would save billions yearly, and *strengthen the country*. Democrats and Republicans alike, when they study and support the Hoover Report, are voting for "better government at a better price."



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Turkeys for His Neighbors' Tables

WHEN a city man goes on a farm, most of his neighbors assume that he is doomed to failure. If the neighbors of William Rejaunier of Washington, New Jersey, had any such ideas they were badly fooled.

Back in 1940, Mr. Rejaunier, who had been a salesman, decided to move to the country. He looked the field over carefully and decided turkey raising offered some real opportunities. Now he has 800 breeders and raises and sells 3,000 birds annually plus thousands of baby turks from his 7,600-egg incubator.

These White Hollands are all raised on wire, and as soon as the poults are two or three weeks old they are allowed to go from the brooder to one of these wire porches. Half way up a bank as you drive into the yard, you will find three rows of elevated pens, with wire floors, most of them 20x20 feet. Around the sides of the pens are metal feeders, and at the end is a water pail set half in and half out of the pen so that the water can be changed easily. Each pen accommodates 66 full-grown turkeys.

Most of these turkeys are sold locally, many of them to consumers who come to the farm, others to hotels and restaurants. The farm has a quick freezer which can store birds not sold immediately.

Every detail on the Rejaunier turkey farm has been worked out to save time and to avoid losses. Says Mr. Rejaunier, "I believe that 95% of the disease difficulties of raising turkeys can be avoided by eliminating worms and the rest of the trouble of segregating sick birds and killing them if they do not recover quickly."

The success of the enterprise indicates that a careful study of the factors involved is more important than the previous occupation of the boss.

—A. A.—

HINTS ON POULTRY RANGE MANAGEMENT

Many poultry farmers have not taken care of ranges in such a manner as to make them an asset. Early in the season it may be necessary to mow productive ranges as often as every week or ten days. This serves to keep obnoxious growth down and provide an abundance of succulent green feed. Economy-wise poultrymen feel that such succulent green food is at least one factor that will help reduce the cost of growing replacement stock.

Another phase of range management is the judgment of poultrymen in putting the ideal number of birds to the acre. This depends upon soil type. In cases of good sandy loam it is ideal to place about 400-500 birds per acre and for heavier and lighter soils a corresponding increase or decrease in the number per acre.

Included in the problem of range management should be a system of culling. Perhaps about as good a suggestion as any is to carry a catching hook at all times to catch any birds

that appear undesirable. Such a plan may prevent the spread of disease and will undoubtedly reduce the feed bill. Using such a system will provide the best possible pullets for housing.

In addition, it is necessary to take pullets off the range and place them in the laying house at the right time. A good general rule is that pullets should be moved to the laying quarters before they attain 5 per cent production.

—H. W. Hickish

The Poultryman's Question Box

Would the eggs produced by a flock of hens after an attack of Newcastle be Grade A eggs? The dealer to whom I send my eggs had an egg inspector at his store who said that my eggs could not be sold as top quality eggs.

The egg inspector was partly right and partly wrong. It is true that when a flock of hens is hit by Newcastle disease all of them, as a rule, quit laying for a period of from one to perhaps three weeks, and then practically all of them go back to laying as well as before, sometimes even better. It is also true that the quality of eggs laid by some of the hens (but not all) after they resume production is not grade "A". The whites of these low grade eggs are thin and watery and the shells may be rough and occasionally thin and misshapen. But after a while many of these hens again lay eggs of normal higher quality. They have regained their ability to secrete thick albumen. Some hens, however, never regain that ability and therefore will always lay eggs of "B" grade or lower.

—L. E. Weaver

—A. A.—

A FORUM FOR BACKYARD GARDENERS

(Continued from Page 9)

glect thinning; it pays off in quality products. Half the fun of growing a garden is to have your non-gardening friends comment admiringly on your results. Of course you know they always think that it takes practically no work to grow a garden.

New Lawn

This is a good time to think about that new lawn. The best time to sow the seed is along the last of August. From now until late August the ground will be too hot and dry to grow young grass satisfactorily. In the meantime get the plot plowed, keep the weeds down, and gradually grade the area as you work it. This gradual grading will make it less likely that you'll have low spots after it settles. Ask your State College for a bulletin on lawn-making, or if you have questions on this or any other backyard gardening subject, we'll be glad to hear from you. Just write to The A. A. Gardener, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-G, Ithaca, New York.—The A. A. Gardener

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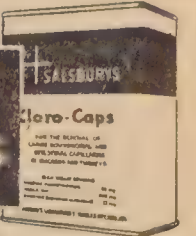
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July 15 Issue.....Closes June 30
August 5 Issue.....Closes July 21
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ADDITIONAL ADS
On Opposite Page

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50 Head of Milking Shorthorns
32 cows, 16 heifers, and 2 bulls.

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Owner, Deposit, N. Y.

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Ethelyn & Luman Road, Deposit, N. Y. (7 mi. N. of town along Rt. 8), Wednesday, June 21, at 1:00 P.M. 13 Cows, 2 Bred Heifers, 13 Yearlings and Heifer Calves. Most of the cows and bred heifers are due this fall. This is a richly bred young herd that is T.B. Acc'd. and Bangs Acc'd.

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Hatfield Congregational Church
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ADDITIONAL ADS

From Opposite Page

MISCELLANEOUS

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DOWN THE



By J. F. ("Doc") ROBERTS

RECENTLY I went into one of our city general stores where they sell everything from chewing tobacco to airplanes. It was six or seven stories high with moving stairways and all that goes with it.

Just naturally I drifted into their meat department, where it looked as if there were five acres of counters surrounded by people three deep, particularly at the fresh meat counters. It looked like the beer concession at a political picnic except that the customers were mostly women.

There were meats of every type and description, yet not a piece that would weigh over 2 or 3 pounds. White-coated women presided over the counters, and there was not a sign of a saw, butcher's block, or sawdust to remind you that you were about to buy some meat. The way this meat was being sold, it could have been ribbons or "40 white thread."

A Long Trip

All this is not new to any of us, but what a long way it is from the animal we load on a truck as it leaves our farm! Briefly, this is what it has gone through: livestock dealer's profit and costs, or our own trucking costs to market; commission for having it sold; the amount the commission buyer receives for buying it; trucking costs to the slaughter house; killing costs; refrigeration and sales costs; delivery costs; cutting-up costs; waste; display cost; sales cost again—to say nothing of government inspection costs. And all this before it even gets to the consumer!

Is it any wonder meat is high? It has been figured out that it costs about 50 cents a pound just to handle a pound of sirloin steak over and above what the original owner received for the animal from which it came.

These handling costs have gone up so fast with increases in costs of labor, transportation, rents, and every cost of doing business, that the livestock farmer is also caught in the squeeze.

Most other types of farming cannot overcome these increased handling costs except with production increases through higher yields. The livestock farmer today has this important advantage: never before, in my memory, has he been able to get approximately 20 cents a pound at the farm for every pound of weight he can put on his animals, and today this applies to every type and kind of good animal on any farm.

The squeeze in livestock then can be

overcome, for there is no animal and no livestock feeding operation which costs 20 cents a pound to put on a pound of gain either by growth or for flesh and fat.

Keep Them Gaining

The lesson then is simple: keep your animals gaining in weight. When they stop gaining, it's time to move them. This means you must carry young livestock whether you are a dairyman or a livestock producer. This is, of course not possible for every cow in high milk production, but her calf can be doing her gaining for her, and her older heifers and bulls also. When her time comes, she can be marketed in flesh with weight.

Our meat-eating habits are also changing. People have proved they will eat meat if they have the money, and they also seem to be proving that they don't care much what it is, or else they just don't know what good meat is. Never before, not even during the war, has there been a time when all classes of all kinds of livestock were selling so close together. There are only a few pennies between the cost of good steer beef and cow meat, between sow meat and straight hogs, or between little calves and choice veal.

Someone at the Yards said the other day that if this keeps up, it won't be long before meat will be selling for just "so much a pound regardless of kind, cut, or what from."

All this has a meaning for every farmer: no matter what your animal may be, it warrants care, feed, attention, and a good home, all of which only you can give him.

— A. A. —

MORE FAMILY LIVING FROM THE FARM

(Continued from Page 8)

grading of the American diet through the strengthening of our animal agriculture. Where can this be carried out more effectively and to greater advantage than right on the farm through the production of pork, beef, mutton, poultry, eggs, and milk for home consumption?

During the war years, the home garden reached a peak in importance in its contribution to family living. Since that time there has been a tendency to shift back, yet the garden probably produces more food per hour of labor than any other enterprise on the farm. Labor represents a large part of the cost of purchased food. Therefore, a garden, efficiently managed, is probably more profitable than ever. Add to this the satisfaction and the nutritional advantage of having fresh vegetables at hand whenever they are wanted, and the argument for the home garden is doubly sound. Garden labor can be reduced by locating the plot for convenience and by planting for tractor cultivation as far as is practical.

It would hardly be practical in this

day and age to attempt to return to the almost complete self-subsistence of our ancestors. Rather, it appears that the farm family of today will do well to examine its needs, then produce for home consumption those items that are best adapted from the standpoint of existing facilities, labor requirement, nutrition, and personal likes and dislikes.

— A. A. —

FREIGHT ON COW FEED

Much of the increase in price which northeastern dairymen pay for dairy and poultry feeds does not go back to the mid-western farmers, but represents an increase in transportation costs. For example, as recently as 1940-41 a dairy ration which cost \$35.00 in the Northeast, represented \$21.00 to the mid-western producer, and the remaining \$14.00 went to pay transportation and other costs.

In contrast, in 1940-49 the ration which cost \$74.00 in the Northeast returned \$44.00 to the producer, leaving a spread of \$30.00.

One way that northeastern dairymen have been meeting the situation is to grow more grain at home and to produce better pastures and hay, so that less concentrates are required.

— A. A. —

A Visit With the Editor

(Continued from Page 13)

after working all summer in the hot kitchen putting up berries and preserves of various kinds to feed her family in the winter, would with great pride and pleasure take her neighbors and friends down into the cellar to show them the long rows of canned stuff which she had preserved with her own hands.

Some time ago a farm woman wrote me about the things she appreciated most. "These things I love," she said:

"The sound and sight of wild geese in a snakelike line against a dull November sky.

"Roaring fires in stoves and fireplaces.

"The distant sound of a woodsman's ax."

Another woman wrote:

"I love the awakening of spring, heralded by the bluebirds, robins, and whippoorwills.

"I love the green tips of buds and leaves, the pure white, fragrant blossoms of the syringa.

"I love to watch my winter window plants revealing new growth and beauty."

Still another woman wrote:

"I love the long, low western hill guarding the home spot, the hill over which winds the long white road where people come to us, bright in the morning sunlight, dark under the storm cloud's shadow, or pale and peaceful under the evening star. Through this star as a child I saw the lost baby brother I had never seen; through it an answer could come to the long, long thoughts of youth; through it, when old age comes, I shall look to 'that still land beyond the evening star.'"

—E. R. Eastman



"Oh, Don't mind me — I'm just gonna shave!"

255th Earlville Sale

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Hundreds have bought with satisfaction at these famous, oldest established Registered Holstein Cattle sales.

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Bring on the Berries!



BERRIES offer grand variety in flavor, color, and texture. Good as they are just as berries, there is practically no limit to the ways they may be used to jazz up desserts.

STRAWBERRY FLUFF

- 1 quart strawberries, hulled
- 1 cup sugar
- 3 tablespoons tapioca
- 1/8 teaspoon salt
- 1 egg white, stiffly beaten

Add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of the sugar to $\frac{1}{2}$ quart of the berries. Let stand 15 minutes; then crush the berries. Measure juice and pour into upper part of double boiler together with enough water to get $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups of liquid. Cook for 15 minutes or until tapioca is clear; stir frequently; cool.

Reserve enough choice berries for garnishing; cut the remainder of the berries in halves; sprinkle with remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of sugar. When tapioca mixture is cool, fold in beaten egg white and halved berries. Garnish with whipped cream and whole berries. Serves 6.

FRESH BLUEBERRY COBBLER

- 2 cups blueberries mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- 1 cup cake flour
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla or almond extract
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt
- 1 egg

Cover bottom of greased baking dish with fruit mixture. Cream shortening. Add sugar and mix well. Add beaten egg. Mix sifted flour with baking powder and salt. Add alternately with milk to first mixture. Add flavoring and beat mixture until smooth. Pour this cake batter over the fruit in baking dish. Bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees F., 25 to 30 minutes. Serve with lemon sauce. For emergencies one package of vanilla cake mix could be used on top of sweetened blueberries instead of the cake recipe. Serves 4.

LEMON SAUCE

Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon cornstarch and $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt. Add 1 cup

boiling water, bring to boiling point, stirring constantly. Cook over boiling water about 15 minutes, then remove from fire, add slightly beaten egg yolk, 3 tablespoons lemon juice and 2 tablespoons butter. Serve hot.

QUICK BLUEBERRY PUDDING

Blackberries, huckleberries, black raspberries, youngberries, dewberries, or boysenberries can be substituted for the blueberries given in this recipe.

- 1 quart blueberries
- 1 cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- 2 cups soft bread crumbs
- 2 tablespoons melted butter
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice if desired

Pick over the berries, wash, drain, mix with sugar, water, and salt, and boil for 5 minutes. Combine bread crumbs and butter; add to hot fruit; stir until well mixed, and let stand on back of stove for about 30 minutes—but do not let pudding cook. Add lemon juice and serve pudding while still warm with plain or whipped cream. Serves 6.

The same varieties of berries may be used in the following:

FRUIT WHIP SAUCE

- 1 cup fresh berries
- 1 scant cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{16}$ teaspoon salt
- 1 egg white
- 1 teaspoon or more lemon juice

Place all ingredients in a deep bowl and beat until fluffy and well blended. Taste and add more lemon juice if desired. The sauce is especially delicious over plain cake, angel food, or sponge cake. Serves 4.

ELDERBERRY PIE

For a treat available to most country dwellers, elderberries still may be found in many woods and hedges. Using sour cream is distinctive instead of the usual lemon juice.

- 2 tablespoons flour
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar
- 3 cups elderberries, cleaned, stemmed
- 1 cup sour cream
- 1 recipe plain pastry

Mix flour and sugar together; combine with elderberries and sour cream. Pour into unbaked pastry shell; adjust top crust; seal edges; make several slashes in top to allow steam to escape. Brush crust with sour cream; bake in very hot oven (450 degrees F.) 10 minutes; reduce heat to 350 degrees F. and cook 30 minutes longer. Yield: 1 9-inch pie.

Cool and refreshing are the following pies:

STRAWBERRY PIE

CRUMB CRUST

- 4 cups cornflakes
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
- 1 tablespoon flour
- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup melted butter

Crush cereal very fine to obtain 1 cup crumbs. Add sugar and flour. Mix in melted butter thoroughly. Press mixture evenly into an 8-inch pie pan, making the bottom slightly thicker than the sides. Bake in moderate oven, 350 to 375 degrees, 7 to 10 minutes. This crust will harden while it cools. Cool before adding cooked filling. Yield: One 8-inch pie crust.

Note: 3 cups of bran flakes, wheat

flakes or oven-popped rice cereal may be used in place of the cornflakes.

FILLING

- 1 egg white
- 1 cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cream of tartar
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cups drained, sliced strawberries

Place unbeaten egg white, sugar, salt and cream of tartar in double boiler. Cook over boiling water, beating constantly, until mixture thickens and forms peaks, about 7 minutes. Remove from heat, add vanilla and continue beating until cool. Arrange sliced strawberries in cereal crumb crust. Pour filling over fruit. Garnish with

Cereal crumb crust makes preparation easy for this delectable strawberry pie. The idea is equally good for other berries!



whole berries. Chill one hour before serving. Yield: 1 8-inch pie.

GOOSEBERRY CHIFFON PIE

- 1 tablespoon gelatin
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup orange juice
- 2 cups gooseberries
- 3 eggs, separated
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup heavy cream
- 1 cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon lime or lemon juice
- 1 baked pastry shell
- Few drops green coloring if desired

Soften gelatin in orange juice. Cover gooseberries with water; simmer covered 4 to 5 minutes or until just soft. Sieve; there should be $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of puree. Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon-colored; add $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of sugar; blend well. Cook over hot water until sugar dissolves and mixture thickens slightly, about 5 minutes. Remove from heat. Add softened gelatin and stir until dissolved. Add gooseberry puree and lime or lemon juice and mix well. If a more definite green is desired add a few drops green fruit coloring.

Cool and refrigerate until slightly thickened; beat until light and airy. Beat egg whites until stiff but not dry; add remaining sugar gradually. Fold carefully into gelatin mixture and turn

into baked pastry shell. Refrigerate until firm, 1 hour or more. Just before serving spread a thin layer of whipped cream over the top. Makes 1 9-inch pie.

Berry beverages and cookies or sponge cake make easy refreshments:

BLACKBERRY SHRUB

- 4 quarts berries
- 2 quarts cider vinegar
- Sugar

Crush 2 quarts berries; pour vinegar over them; let stand 2 days. Strain off juice; pour it over 2 quarts of freshly crushed berries. Let stand 2 days. Strain and measure. For each pint of juice use 1 pint of sugar. Boil 5 minutes; skim and seal. To serve, add 2 tablespoons of juice to each glass of ice water.

FRUIT SHERBET

- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups whole milk
- 3 cups fruit and fruit juice
- 5 cups sugar
- 4 tablespoons gelatin
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons lemon juice or powdered citric acid

Mix dry sugar and gelatin. Combine with milk. Add enough water to bring bulk to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints. Heat mixture to 170°F. (not quite to simmering) and cool to 40° F. If possible to hold overnight at this temperature the cream will be much smoother. If not possible, it should be cooled to 40°F. before freezing. Add fruit and fruit juice; this might wait until the mixture is frozen mushy. Continue freezing until firm.

Remove dasher, scrape down mixture from sides of can, and pack in

ice and salt. Hold 3 or 4 hours. Makes about 3 quarts.

Strawberries, loganberries, raspberries or cranberries may be used (also, pineapple, peach, cherry, grape or orange combined with lemon). The crushed pulp is included except where it may prove harsh or unpleasing. A potato ricer is a big help in preparing the fruit.

STRAWBERRY DELIGHT

- 2 cups milk
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- 2 cups cooked rice
- 2 cups fresh strawberries, halved

Place rice in the top part of a double boiler with the milk, salt and sugar. Cook for one-half hour. Chill. When serving, top with whipped cream and strawberries. Any other berries or other fruit may be used, such as raspberries, sliced peaches, pineapple, raisins, dates, figs and apricots.

For the two cups of cooked rice, wash $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of rice well, add to 4 cups of boiling water and cook 20 minutes.

— A. A. —

Strawberries should be washed before the caps are removed.



DREAMER

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

She never saw dust,
She never saw dirt;
There was a tear
In her yellow skirt.
But she could see fairies,
She knew where they'd been
Dancing in circles
On the grass's cool sheen.

She was deaf to the bell
Calling all in to tea;
But she could hear bird-talk
High in a tree.
She knew what they said there,
But she wouldn't say,
With her hands folded, dreaming
The morning away.



GOOD JAMS and JELLIES

GOOD JAMS and jellies mark a good cook, for fruit must be handled at the right stage in order to obtain the flavor of full ripeness, yet have enough pectin to make the product jell. This means either combining slightly underripe fruit with fully ripe, but firm fruit, or providing the pectin in the commercial form or as apple juice. The following recipes include all methods:

CURRENT JELLY

Use sound, slightly underripe fruit. Sort and wash, leaving on the stems; crush slightly. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water per pound prepared fruit or no water at all—an excess of water merely has to be boiled off and is apt to make the jelly darker. Heat fruit slowly to simmering point. Boil about 3 minutes. Drain through jelly bag until juice ceases to drip. Make a second extraction by returning fruit to kettle. Add enough water to cover, boiling about 3 minutes, and drain through jelly bag. Combine the two liquids, and add $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 cup sugar per cup of juice. No more than 6 or 8 cups of jelly should be cooked at one time; use a wide flat-bottomed aluminum or agate kettle. Stir juice slowly while adding sugar; boil rapidly to get a bright clear product. When bubbles are even-sized, after 5 to 10 minutes of boiling, test for "sheeting off." While testing remove the kettle from fire and pour liquid from side of metal spoon. If the two streams unite and sheet off to form one, the jelly is done. Skim and fill hot sterilized glasses. Cool. Jellies may be made from loganberries, gooseberries, and raspberries in exactly this same manner.

TO PARAFFIN JELLY

When jelly is set, loosen jelly from glass about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep with a knife dipped in hot paraffin; then after melted paraffin is poured on the jelly, rotate and tip glasses so that the paraffin penetrates into the slit and makes a perfect seal. Cover, label, and store in a cold, dark, dry place.

JELLIED CHERRIES

1 cup pitted cherries
1 pint apple juice
1 pound sugar

Add cherries and sugar to apple juice and boil the mixture until it sheets from the spoon. Pour into hot glasses and when cold, seal with hot paraffin following instructions given above. Such fruits as currants, sliced peaches, apricots, and plums may be substituted for cherries. Plums should be pricked 4 or 5 times to prevent bursting the skin.

STRAWBERRY JELLY

5 cups juice
7 cups sugar
1 box powdered fruit pectin

To prepare the juice crush thoroughly about $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarts fully ripe strawberries. Place in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. Measure 5 cups into a very large saucepan.

Measure sugar and set aside. Place saucepan holding juice over high heat. Add powdered fruit pectin and stir until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once stir in sugar. Bring to a full rolling

boil and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, skim, pour quickly into glasses. Paraffin at once. Makes about 12 six-ounce glasses.

JAMS

The name jam is applied to fruits preserved by cooking with sugar without trying to keep the shape of the fruit. A jam should be bright in color, may or may not have a jelly-like consistency, may or may not have lost the original shape of the fruit or fruits in the jam.

The usual proportion is $\frac{2}{3}$ as much sugar as prepared fruit for every fruit except strawberries. The prepared fruit is measured into the kettle, the sugar added and the mixture stirred until sugar is dissolved and boiling point is reached. Rapid cooking preserves the bright natural color and natural flavor. When mixture begins to thicken, watch carefully and stir occasionally to avoid burning. When jelly point is reached, remove kettle from heat, and let stand a few minutes. This helps prevent fruit from floating. Skim and pour jam into clean hot jars and seal.

STRAWBERRY JAM

1 pound strawberries after hulling
1 pound sugar

Wash strawberries; remove hulls and any dark spots. Put berries into enameled or aluminum kettle or pan and crush with wooden spoon. Add sugar; stir occasionally and slowly until sugar is dissolved. Boil mixture rapidly until thick and clear—a matter of a few minutes only. When juice is thickened, pour into hot sterilized jars, and seal. Makes about 2 six-ounce glasses.

A good variation of strawberry jam is made by adding to the above strawberry jam one pint of cooked fine-shredded pineapple and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar; proceed to make jam as instructed above. Makes about 4 six-ounce glasses.

RIPE SOUR CHERRY JAM

4 cups prepared fruit
7 cups sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare the fruit stem and pit about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds fully ripe cherries. Crush thoroughly or grind. (For stronger cherry flavor, add $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon almond extract before pouring.)

Measure sugar and prepared fruit, solidly packed, into large saucepan, filling up last cup with water if necessary. Mix well. Bring to a full rolling boil. Remove from heat and at once stir in bottled fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for five minutes to cool slightly to prevent floating fruit. Pour quickly into glasses. Paraffin at once. Makes about 11 six-ounce glasses.

BLUEBERRY AND APPLE JAM

Grated rind of $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon
1 pint blueberries, fresh, canned, or frozen
1 pint diced tart apples
3 cups sugar
Juice of one lemon

Combine grated rind, blueberries, apples, and sugar and cook until mixture is thick and clear, about 20 minutes. Then add lemon juice and recook to proper consistency, about 2 minutes longer. Pour into hot sterilized glasses; cover with paraffin as instructed above. Makes about 3 eight-ounce glasses.

—G.W.H.



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TRY THIS SPICY VARIATION!

Spiced PEACH Jam

4 cups prepared fruit
 $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon each—
cinnamon, cloves,
and allspice
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon juice
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar
1 bottle Certo

To prepare the fruit. Peel and pit about 3 pounds ripe peaches. Grind. Measure 4 cups into a large saucepan; add spices and lemon juice.

For Homemade PEACH JAM—leave out the spices.

To make the jam. Add sugar to fruit in saucepan and mix well. Place over high heat, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and at once stir in Certo. Stir and skim by turns 5 minutes to cool slightly. Ladle quickly into glasses. Paraffin at once. Makes about eleven 6-ounce glasses.



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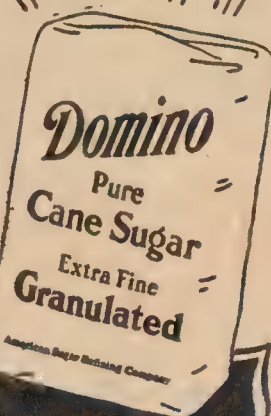
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Every day: drink eight glasses of water; set a definite time for regularity.

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ONE ACT PLAYS!

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FARM FORUM OF THE AIR
THE ELECTRIC FENCE
WHO IS WELLINGTON?
OH DOCTOR!

TO ORDER PLAYS, write to American Agriculturist Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 35 cents for each play wanted. Send coins, money order or check. No stamps, please. Add 3 cents for complete list of plays.

Yellow with Age

AT TIMES practically every housewife has made the unpleasant discovery that some of her white linen or cotton goods are not as white as when she put them away for a few weeks or months. They have yellowed in spots or all over. Disagreeable as this is, the articles may be whitened by very simple methods.

Margaret Furry, Textile Chemist of the USDA, advises trying the simplest remedy first. This is to launder the yellowed article carefully and hang it in the sun to bleach as it dries, or dampen the discolored area and spread the article out in the sun.

If this bleaching fails to work, it may be necessary to use a chemical bleach. This must be done with care for if left on too long, it will weaken or even rot the fabric. Follow carefully the directions on the package.

If making a bleach solution at home, the safest to use is sodium perborate. To treat a small spot, dissolve 2 or 3 teaspoons of the chemical in a cup of water and soak the stained places for a minute or two. Rinse and repeat if necessary. For larger stains, prepare larger amounts of the solution, but be sure to wash it out of the fabric at once, after treatment.

One cause of yellowing during long storage is the aging of the fiber from heat or light in the storage place, such as attics. Soap left in fabric for a long time may cause a yellow stain. Tea and coffee, which may appear as faint stains at first, darken with time. Iron rust, due to some iron compound in bluing or wash water, may develop.

The best remedy for these difficulties is to have white goods carefully cleaned before storing, soap or bluing completely washed out, any chlorine bleaches used in laundering neutralized with a little vinegar in the rinse water followed by a rinse in clear water, and finally the articles stored where they will get the best possible protection from heat and from light.

—A.A.—

SEW ZIPPERS BY HAND

PUTTING in zippers by machine has stumped many a home dressmaker. Now Miss Margaret Smith, clothing specialist for the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, USDA, recommends putting them in by hand for any kind of fabric where there won't be too much strain. This is how she does it—and the same method is



**FARM
FREEZER**
FACTS and
FANCIES

Freezing Greens

BEET greens, Swiss chard, spinach and dandelions are among the "green leafies" that are excellent for freezing. Select young tender leaves. Cut off large tough stems. Discard all bruised, discolored or decayed leaves. Wash leaves thoroughly in cold running water. Scald in boiling water from 1 to 2 minutes, depending on the tenderness of the leaves. Be sure to stir the leaves during the scalding period so that all of them are evenly scalded. Chill in ice water. Drain. Package in moisture-vapor-proof containers and freeze immediately. Complete draining of greens is almost impossible, as some water usually clings to the leaves when they are packed. This water takes the form of frost on the frozen greens and may be used as part of the cooking water when the greens are prepared for the table. —Janina M. Czajkowski

used in making the finest gowns produced in Paris and New York custom houses.

First press a good crease in the placket. To do this, sew up the placket along the seam line with loose machine stitches that will come out quickly. Lay open the seam on the wrong side, dampen with a sponge, and press; then pull out stitches.

For hand sewing, pin in the zipper, laying pins at right angles to the zipper. Now here comes the important part about placing the zipper: the front edge of the placket should lie just past the teeth of the zipper about 1/16 of an inch. After pinning, sew in the zipper by hand, taking stitches right next to the zipper—so close that the needle brushes the side of the metal. Miss Smith prefers the back stitch, using tiny stitches and going back only half as far as the last stitch each time—working from the top side, of course.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden New Phlox From Seed

PERENNIAL phlox do so much for the summer garden that I would miss them terribly if anything happened to mine. Of course I have to harden my heart and ruthlessly pull

out seedlings because they are the sinners that spoil my color scheme.

The safe way to be sure of colors has always been to get divisions of plants of the color desired—sometimes quite an expense if a great many plants are needed. But now the U.S.D.A. announces a perennial phlox that can be grown from seed developed at the Beltsville Plant Industry Station, seed to be available from commercial seed firms. The name of this phlox is Beltsville Beauty. Seed must be planted in the fall in order to expose them to the low temperature required to make them germinate. Colors range from white with salmon eye, pinks of various shades, reds, maroons and salmons.

The following spring the seedlings would be ready to transplant into their permanent locations. However, my preference would be to let them flower in the row in the garden—provided there is room for that—and then set them in the border according to color.

This introduction promises to do as much for home gardens as did the Korean chrysanthemums, the seeds of which may be started early indoors and flowers gathered in abundance in the fall. I'll never forget the thrill I got when my first crop of single Koreans came into flower. I have to admit that my affection largely has been transferred to the doubles, but even so, the singles are wonderful in arrangements.

Summer Cotton

2138



2058



2115



2148

No. 2138. This smartly pocketed, sleeveless frock buttons down the front and has a tea time apron teamed to match. Sizes 12-20; 36-46. Size 18, 4½ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 2058. For the touch of something really different try this double-breasted effect with the closing left of center. Sizes 12-20; 36-40. Size 16, 4¾ yards 35-inch.

No. 2115. This easy-to-make tubbable cotton dress sports a clever yoke-sleeve combination and two deep pockets to liven the sidelines. Sizes 10-20;

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No. 2148. A simple dress, cut for fun and cool comfort. The buttoned shoulders are a washday blessing. Sizes 6-14. Size 8, 3½ yards 35-inch; 2½ yards ric rac.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern number and size clearly. Enclose twenty cents for each pattern wanted. Add 20 cents for our new Summer Fashion Book which has pattern designs for all ages, all sizes, all occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.



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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

A Terrible Temper

By C. A. STEPHENS

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1891

HE was not a "red-haired" boy, but his temper, when roused, was a dreadful thing to contemplate, even from a safe distance. His hair was black as a crow's wing. I take pleasure in settling this point beyond controversy.

American boys very rarely lose entire self-control, even when excessively exasperated and very angry. It is asserted that there is no country in the world—unless it may be China—where schoolboys agree so well as in the United States. English and German schoolboys are said to fight far more frequently than our own, and French and Spanish boys at school frequently engage in sharp altercations.

Certain English and German writers defend this readiness to fight as a sign of desirable energy in their boys. It may be a symptom of energy, but it is also a symptom of brutality. After a long acquaintance with schoolboys in the United States, I am convinced that, as a rule, they avoid fights not from lack of animal courage but because of less excitable temperaments, and greater power of self-control.

We know from a hundred recorded instances that when real courage is demanded, in case of fire or flood, volunteers from among our schoolboys have never been slow to risk and even lose their lives. It has often been remarked, too, that these young heroes were the quietest, most self-contained boys in school, and not the fighters.

Clement Webb was oddly misnamed, for "Clement" means mild, and there was little that was mild in Clement Webb's disposition. His name should have been Ferox, or else Atrox, if names are to depict character.

I came to know him through teaching the school in the village where he lived. It was a place of fifty or sixty houses, two stores, a church and post-office. It was my very first experience in teaching, and was entered upon to eke out my funds as a student.

The school supervisor, who was also the pastor of the village church, examined me long and faithfully in arithmetic and English grammar. Indeed, he tried so hard to puzzle me in compound proportion and cube root that I suspected that he had some ulterior purpose. But I was fresher from these studies than he, and held my own.

Still he appeared to hesitate. At last he said, "You look rather young for this school. I'm afraid you will have a hard time here. It is a difficult place. I wish you had come to it with more experience; I wish you were older."

This was a hard objection to meet. I had thoughts of declaiming to him a paragraph from William Pitt's great speech: "The atrocious crime, sir, of being a young man, I neither attempt to palliate nor deny." But instead of saying this, I assured the supervisor that I was getting older every day, and that if he would kindly give me some needful hints from his own wide experience of the people, I hoped I should be able to get on.

"Well, well, my boy!" he replied, laughing, "I see that you have some of the wisdom of the serpent, and perhaps a little of the guile as well. I am going to sign your certificate. But you will need all your wisdom, and perhaps the

guile, too, to get on here and give satisfaction. The main thing here, just at present, is to give satisfaction."

I did not quite understand this hint. I had supposed that to "give satisfaction" it would only be needful to perform faithfully my duties as a teacher, which I should try to do. But I soon learned that this was not enough.

The people of the village were divided into two bitterly hostile parties. The school agent who had hired me belonged to one party, and had been elected after a hot contest. I was his teacher and the teacher of his party. Whatever I did, he and his clique were bound to be satisfied with.

That was all very well; but on the other hand, I was not the teacher selected by the other party; and the opposition was equally determined not to be satisfied.

While the first party were very cordial to me, the other party held aloof and scarcely noticed me at all. This difference extended to the children in the school, so that I discerned very quickly to which party a pupil belonged. About half were cheerful and obedient, while the others regarded my arrangements and all my words with sullen distrust and aversion.

I do not know a more disheartening situation than to be ground thus between the millstones of a school district feud. Under such circumstances, the teacher is forced to be a "trimmer;" and it was while trimming my sails to escape the squalls of the feud, that I ran afoul of the boy with the terrible temper.

School had been in session a little more than a week, when one day, as I entered the house at the close of the noon intermission, I heard screams, shouts, the rattling of the stove and other sounds of disorder.

Stepping quickly into the room, I saw this lad Clement—then in his fourteenth year—bareheaded, with disordered hair and clothing, and eyes that rolled wildly, rushing about among the benches, aiming furious blows with a broom-handle at any and all of his fellow-pupils, girls or boys.

I spoke sharply to him, and then, as he paid no heed, attempted to seize him. He turned upon me fiercely, and struck me with all his strength. Thereupon I laid hold of him in earnest; but I had great difficulty in mastering him, for he bit, scratched, and kicked savagely.

He was like a maniac. I was obliged to thrust him into a wood-closet and shut him up there, for the time.

Naturally, my budding dignity as a schoolmaster was somewhat ruffled. Besides, Clement had hurt a number of the pupils. I intended as soon as he had cooled to a realization of his offence, to punish him severely; and I considered the relative merits of a green-hide, ferule and birch withes. I might have had him driven from the school, but I must confess I desired satisfaction, myself, for his ferocity.

Something in the wildness of his behavior, however, struck me as singular. I kept him in the closet during the afternoon, meditating as to the best course in the matter; and it was not

till the last pupil had left the house, at four o'clock, that I opened the closet door and bade him come forth, not entirely sure that he would not attack me again.

But he came out looking very woe-begone indeed.

"What led you to fly at me and the others after that murderous fashion?" I asked.

"They plagued me! they tormented me!" he exclaimed, the tears beginning to start in his eyes. "They know I have an awful temper. They know it runs away with me, and that I can't stop it. They know it; and they kept hectoring me half the noontime on purpose to stir me up."

"But I had not hectored you. Why did you strike me?" I demanded.

"I do" know, I got a-going, and I couldn't stop myself."

At first I had little faith in such a statement of moral helplessness. I told the boy, rather harshly, that he could control his temper if he made a proper effort to do so.

"Oh, I do try, sir!" he exclaimed. "I try awful hard. I know it's spoiling me; but as soon as they begin to torment me, and I begin to think about it and look at them, it keeps coming on blinder and blinder till it's all a blur in my eyes, and I can't stand still another minute; and then I don't know what I do!"

In my inexperience, I did not know exactly what course to take. I had not the heart to punish the boy. I sent him home, simply bidding him take care for the future.

When I mentioned the matter at my boarding-place, my landlady, who assumed the task of keeping me informed upon all matters in the village, told me that Clement's father, now dead, "was another just such firebrand before him;" and that it was common opinion that Clement would yet seriously injure some of his school-fellows in his "mad fits." Former teachers had punished him. But there was a feeling abroad that he had not been flogged severely enough.

"He may kill some one and have to go to the gallows for it when he gets older," my landlady added.

A few days later I heard that Clement had indulged in another of his fits of temper, while skating on a pond, and had chased the other boys with stones and clubs. I was glad that this offence had occurred outside my jurisdiction; but that excuse did not avail me long.

A few mornings afterward, as I approached the schoolhouse, I saw Clement hotly pursuing two other lads, with the iron stove-shovel in his hands. When an older boy wrested it from him, the infuriated lad snatched his jack-knife from his pocket. I do not know what he would have done if I had not been in time to seize him from behind and disarm him.

He was put in the wood-closet again, struggling violently and threatening us all.

I ascertained that a number of the other boys were in the habit of provoking him out of pure mischief. One, in particular, would go on tiptoes around Clement, whispering to the others, "Step easy, boys. There's dynamite inside that fellow. Don't jar him, or he'll go off and blow us all sky-high!"

I tried to prevent the boys from

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM AND SPUD

Sniffer is 100 Percent for the Crows



(Continued from Opposite Page)

goaded him to these fits of anger; but my motive was promptly misconstrued. Clement's family belonged to the party that upheld the schoolmaster; while several of the children whom he had struck were of the other party.

Very soon the accusation went abroad that I would not punish Clement because he belonged to the agent's clique. Before I was aware, the supervisor had been appealed to to turn me out, on the ground that I upheld a dangerous and unruly pupil in assaulting the others with fire-shovels and knives.

Instead of visiting the school officially, the clergyman-supervisor first made me a private call one evening, and told me what had been said.

I gave him my impressions with regard to Clement, and related the circumstances.

"It is quite possible that the lad cannot control his temper," he said, thoughtfully. "Some strange traits and humors are inherited, and descend from parent to child. But you will have to do something with him. You must put a stop to his violent behavior in some way, or else there will be a public commotion which we cannot tide over."

I perceived that the supervisor, too, was obliged to be somewhat of a trimmer. Still, I shrank from administering severe chastisement. As I lay awake that night, thinking it over, Clement's tearful protestation recurred again and again to my mind: "As soon as they begin to torment me and I begin to look at them, it keeps coming on blinder and blinder, till it's all a blur in my eyes, and I can't stand still another minute."

A few years before I had bought a small magic lantern for evening entertainments. Thinking that it might be useful for me in amusing the children, I had brought it in my trunk.

Among the circular colored pictures

on glass, which accompanied it, was one of "a Malay running amuck." It represented the man rushing furiously among a crowd of people, with a drawn dagger. Clement's "temper fits" bore some resemblance to the "running amuck" of the Malays; and I wondered whether a mental antidote for the one might be extracted from the other.

An idea occurred to me, and I acted upon it. I rose betimes in the morning, and going to the village tinsmith, had him make for me a short tin tube, four inches long and an inch and a half in diameter. Over one end of the tube I had the smith solder a cap, and perforate the centre of the cap with an awl, to serve as an eyehole.

During the noon hour that day, I set the little circular glass picture of the Malay in the other end of the tube, and after school that afternoon, asked Clement to remain with me.

He took his seat with a look of sullen gloom on his face. No doubt he expected punishment for he knew that there was trouble abroad, and that he had not been punished for his last two offences.

"Clement," I said, when the others were gone, "I am at a loss what to do with you. I cannot let you go on assaulting the others. Why do you not control your temper?"

He began to cry and protest as before.

"Why can't they let me alone?" he exclaimed. "They know I can't help it."

"But do you try to help it?"

"Oh, I do, I do!"

"But how do you try?"

"Oh, I do know; but I do try," he protested.

I took out my tube and asked him to hold it to the light, place his eye to the awl-hole, and tell me what he saw.

He did so, and described the picture. "Oh, he's a-going it awfully; he's stabbing and cutting and frothing at his mouth!" He turned and looked at me,

with a guilty, appealing glance. "That's the way I do, isn't it?" he said, slowly.

"Yes," I replied; "that is very much the way you do. But I think you can help it. And now what I want you to do is to take this tube and carry it in the breast pocket of your jacket. Whenever any one 'hectors' you, and you feel your temper begin to rise, I want you to turn aside four steps and take out this tube and look into it."

He looked at me wonderingly.

"Yes," I went on, "look at the picture carefully, count all the people in it, and think only how savage and crazy that Malay looks, running amuck. If the boys and girls continue to torment you, go still farther off, and keep looking steadily at the picture."

"If you do that, just as I tell you, there is no danger whatever that you will run amuck yourself. Remember, it is a secret between us. Let no one else look into it."

He promised faithfully to do as I bade him.

A few days afterward I heard, through my landlady, that I had given Clement Webb a "charm" for his temper. Public opinion appeared to be divided on the question whether it was of the nature of a medicine or a talisman.

My object, of course, was to turn the boy's eyes and thoughts away from his tormentors. It was only an experiment; but I had no more trouble with Clement that term.

Clement carried out my instructions; and I have often seen him walking away from a group of shouting boys, and looking earnestly into his tube.

The other pupils regarded the "charm" with some little awe, as well as curiosity; and the grown-up malcontents of the hostile clique in the district were so much mystified by what they heard of it that they neglected to invent fresh charges against me.

I managed to pull through the term; and my friend, the supervisor, kindly remarked, when he paid the school his final visit, that I had got along better than he expected.

With that somewhat doubtful compliment I was obliged to be content.

Just for a Day the Past Lives Again

(Continued from Page 16)

among us. The fourth member is the aging farmer who just now is setting down these vagrant memories.

But I have wandered far from what I started out to do—to tell how the ghost of an almost forgotten institution walked again. The Old-fashioned Farmers' Institute was held at Wayne, a cross-roads hamlet of the Steuben County Hill Country. Wayne is fortunate in that it sits squarely on top of a natural-gas dome, so that many people have their own private gas well and everybody burns this most luxurious of fuels. I recollect being in Wayne once many years ago, and some of the elderly natives insist that I was there on two different occasions.

Considering that there was no opportunity for rehearsal, I feel that the meeting was a pretty successful re-

enacting of the past. The Local Correspondent was inclined to be apologetic for the attendance, but I felt it was as large as we could really expect. As a participant, it would ill become me to speak too enthusiastically concerning the excellence of the program. I propose, however, to let myself go a bit relative to dinner and supper. When planning for the meeting, I wrote that a community dinner was just as much a part of an old-time Farmers' Institute as was the Question Box or the Local Correspondent. The women of the countryside rose to the occasion in a wonderful way. It has been my good fortune to eat a multitude of excellent community dinners over a long span of years, but just now I feel like awarding the Grand Prize to the Women of Wayne. I run short of adjectives, so I will content myself with the sober statement that dinner and supper were characterized by an overflowing abundance of good food skillfully prepared. I do not know just how this came to pass. It may be possible that all of the elect women are honorary graduates of the College of Home Economics. It may be that each one of them was happily born with that peculiar talent for housewifely skill which is the equivalent of a "green thumb" on the part of a gardener. I might even hazard the unlikely guess that such a culinary triumph is the result of cooking with natural gas. However, it is doubtless not at all necessary that I should know the secret.

When the final goodbyes were said, Bill drove me back to Bath to be his guest for the night. I was in a happy mood, feeling something like a boy again because we had—just for a day—turned back the Clock of Time and recaptured a bygone past.

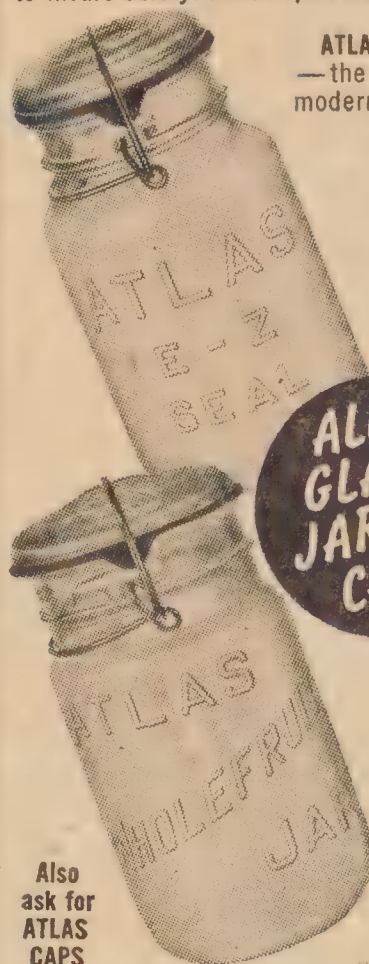


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For an inch of insulation's
Worth a mile of fire hose!

—Graham Hunter

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THREE years ago this spring I came back to Sunnygables after a four-months' illness in the Southwest. Amid a number of uncertainties, one fact stood out. *I would not be able to continue all of my former activities.*

This situation made it necessary to make important adjustments so far as my farms were concerned. It is comparatively easy to make new plans, even to put them into effect when a fellow is feeling full of pep and ambition. But it is quite a different thing to make radical changes in one's way of life when a walk to the barn looms as a major venture.

Herd Sold

The first and most important adjustment to less activity and less responsibility was the decision to sell practically all my milking cows. This was not too hard a step to take because I could get an excellent price. Next I had to plan what to do with the land I owned, and lay out a scheme of operating it which would permit me to keep in touch with practical agriculture. *I wanted very much to do this because I had decided while I was ill that the most interesting thing I could do the rest of my life was to observe and report on agricultural practices, and, if possible, do some experimenting on my own.*

Young Associates

I was fortunate at the time in having five young men available for keeping alive my contacts in agriculture and to help work out plans for operating the farms in which I was interested. Two of these young fellows were my own sons. Three were young men who had worked for me or been around Sunnygables for several years.

My older son, Howard, was established on a large irrigated farm in the Pecos Valley of New Mexico. I had a small financial interest in his operation, but what was more important, Howard's farm gave me an opportunity to have first-hand contact with farm practices in a semi-arid section. This, I felt, was most important for background information. Since Howard was already well established, his situation presented no particular problem. Working out a set-up for my Inlet Valley, New York, farms, however, did. At one time my younger son, Johnny, and I talked about his operating them, but finally I sold him three places outright and left it to him to work out his own plans. He proceeded to open up a gravel bank on one place, and leased the land out for pasture. The other two places he combined and sold to Albert and Margaret Poelvoorde, one of the young couples who had worked for me at Sunnygables for several years.

This left me Sunnygables and one other place which was mostly pasture. The latter I sold to Ross and Marcella Yaple, a young couple who had always worked for me. Finally, I leased the Sunnygables farm and tenant house to Jack and Jean Conner.

Present Status

I have explained all of the above because visitors who come to Sunnygables and farmers and their wives who have read this page for years keep asking how I adjusted my situation when I could no longer be in active charge myself. Now I will report on how things stand at present:

1—My son in New Mexico sold out his operation this spring. He and his

wife do not want to return to the Northeast, so they have bought a small place in the Pecos Valley just south of Roswell, New Mexico, which they are developing into a permanent home. Meanwhile, Howard is waiting for some new farming or business opportunity to show up.

2—My son John—having opened up the gravel bank on one of his farms, leased the land for pasture, and sold the other two farms to the Poelvoordes—has moved to the Midwest, where he is associate farm director for the nation's greatest independent radio station, WLW, at Cincinnati. His job keeps him in constant observation of Midwest farming.

3—Albert and Margaret Poelvoorde, who bought the two farms from John (we always speak of their place as the Albright Farm) are working away at building up their herd, raising a family (they have three children), and generally establishing themselves in the country on a fully independent basis.

4—Ross and Marcella Yaple have sold off most of the farm they bought, and Ross divides his time between working for Jack Conner and for me on my experiments.

5—Jack and Jean Conner have a lease on Sunnygables under which they own a Brown Swiss herd fifty-fifty with me. Eventually, they will buy such of my farm equipment as they need. They own a large flock of hens.

Serious Business

For all of the young people mentioned above, farming is serious business. Those who are engaged in active farming have to live off what they do, pay taxes, insurance, interest on debts and, if possible, make payments on principal.

I stress the fact that whatever reporting I do, or whatever experiments I undertake, has as a background young farm people who have no other source of income than their farming. *Too much interpreting of agricultural practices is done without the benefit of such a realistic setting.*

The other course I could have taken after I was ill would have been to sell all my farm property when I sold my herd and get out of the business. This was what some of my friends advised, but I am sure it would have been a mistake. The situation in which I find myself is most interesting. It is sometimes discouraging, *but it's also life the way it has to be lived in the open country.*

Experiments

In this long explanation, which I assure you I would not have written except as a sort of blanket reply to people who appear to be interested, I now come to the most interesting activity I have left in life—*trying out new farm practices.*

I am quite sure I have written here many times that it pays to have some new things under way on farms just to keep the people who are doing the work alert and to make farming more

interesting. *I believe that the young men with whom I am working agree with me.*

Trying out new farm practices, and, particularly, reporting on them as fully as I do, has its bad features. Sometimes the experiments interfere with regular farm work. Part of the time they turn out badly, *especially if they are original and daring enough to require taking some real chances.* The young couples with whom I work appreciate this. So we have an understanding. We never try out anything which they are unwilling to undertake. If the experiments turn out well, they get the benefit. *When they don't and they are hurt, either through interruption of their farm work, loss of crops or because extra expenses are incurred, I try to reimburse them one way or another.*

I, of course, get my return out of the fun of the experiments and out of the occasional one which contributes enough information for me to capitalize on it.

Work Under Way

Following is a partial list of some of the farm practices being tested out on the farms in which I am interested:

1—Development of a plan of pen stabling which will eliminate practically all hand work, keep cows clean and healthy, cut down on the cost of per head stabling, use no more bedding than is required in stanchion stabling, and cheapen production by getting cows to eat more silage and hay. In three years we have made great progress towards these objectives.

2—The use of elevated milking stalls to cut down on the fatigue of milkers and to enable milkers to take better care of the udders of the cows they milk.

3—The development of a scraper for a tractor which will enable an operator, without hand labor, to keep clean all the paved surfaces, including the barnyard, on which loose cows eat, drink and travel.

4—Storage in a trench silo of unchopped "spring growth" of pastures and meadows. The purpose of this experiment is to work out methods which will enable a farmer who is short of capital to make good grass silage with a minimum investment in storage space and equipment. This is a risky experiment, and one on which I may get caught and have to pay Jack Conner for some spoiled grass.

5—A trial of sprinkler irrigation in growing a garden and maintaining an improved pasture through the hot dry season.

6—The development of pastures which will be so good that cows won't eat much of any grain on them. My goal here, which I probably will never entirely reach, is always to feed dairy cows at milking time all the grain they will eat, but to keep down their consumption because the pastures they are grazing are so lush that they can eat all they can hold in less than an hour, and so rich in protein that they just won't need much grain, and therefore won't eat it.

7—The testing of four seeding mixtures for best results on land which will be pastured. From some of this land the *spring growth* also will be removed for grass silage, and part of the later growth for hay. These mixtures are:

(1) **Alfalfa and Orchard Grass.** Already I am scared about this one because despite the late spring, orchard grass headed out on May 21 at Sunnygables, while alfalfa had not yet budded on June 3.

(2) **Alfalfa and Brome Grass.** This has been a very successful mixture for us. The brome grass heads before the alfalfa (it came out this year on May 28) and it tends to get awfully tall and hard to handle. But on a ten-acre piece grazed during May, the cows ate the brome grass in preference to alfalfa, so that on June 1 the brome and alfalfa had about the same maturity and seemed to furnish an ideal *spring growth* for grass silage.

(3) **Ladino and Brome, Ladino and Orchard Grass, Ladino and Reed's Canary,** the latter for wet spots. These mixtures are for land from which it is not possible to remove the *spring growth* for grass silage or to make any later because it is too rough, too wet, or inaccessible to the barn.

(4) **Birdsfoot Trefoil and Timothy.** We are trying birdsfoot all over the place and as yet have been only moderately successful in getting startis.

8—Testing practices which will keep the legume stands in permanent improved pastures and fields which are used for pasturing, grass silage and hay as long as possible. Already we think we have determined that we cannot manure these fields except with light applications of hen manure. The best success we have had to date is to top-dress them annually with from 200 to 400 pounds of 0-19-19 fertilizer with boron added. Clipping and heavy grazing seem to help, too. At least on our fields, the earlier we turn out on them, the better the legumes seem to do.

9—Testing to find the cheapest and most effective manner of reseeding fields which have run out. Here is where we think we can use the strawy manure from our pen stables to best advantage. We seem to be getting the best stands of legumes and grasses from fields of oats which are spring seeded and the oats grazed off. We also have pretty good success when the oats are cut early for silage. During the last two years we have not had too great success in establishing seedings on fields sown to rye for late fall and early spring pasturing. What we would like to do is to develop some method of working up and seeding an old sod and using our pen stable manure which won't require too much in the way of investment and equipment, and which will cut to the very minimum the months in which the field is out of production.

10—Learning all we can about protecting the health of dairy cows and so handling them that we increase their useful life span. Here again we think we have made real progress. We have purchased a few quite old Brown Swiss cows which were going down hill very rapidly because of the conditions under which they were being handled, and have rejuvenated them. Also we are (with our fingers crossed, of course) keeping reasonably free of mastitis, Bang's Disease, and the diseases which kill off young calves. Generally speaking, our program calls for a minimum of confinement and pampering, and a maximum of fresh air, freedom, and top quality forage.



"CHEER"

The newest and most revolutionary all-purpose detergent recently introduced by THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY after 19 years of scientific research, is a product known as CHEER. Laboratory tests actually prove that CHEER gets clothes cleaner in one wash than any known soap can in two. Also it does away with the washday chores of bluing, bleaching, and using water-softeners, or even rinsing.

Most special detergents are made by extremely complicated processes. Chemically they are different from regular soap but they look and wash much like soap. Both products have what scientists call "head-and-tail" molecules. It seems that the "tail" molecule hates water and sinks into the greasy dirt, while the "head" molecule loves water. The result is that the molecules of the detergent surround the dirt particles, separating them from the surface that is being cleaned and carrying them away with the water.

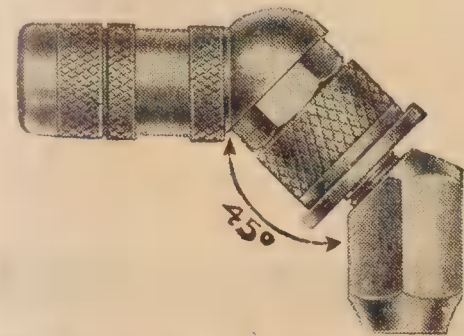
Although regular soaps work the same way, the detergents go one important step further in their cleaning action in that, unlike soaps, they do not react with the minerals in water to form scums and stubborn films that settle out again on dishes, fabrics or other surfaces. CHEER's particular advantages, however, lie in the fact that in addition to removing dirt and keeping it suspended in water, it forms safe rich suds that protect, as well as clean, fabrics.

These days a great deal is being said about retirement plans. One of the best is the kind that the individual builds for himself. If you are interested in that kind of retirement, drop a postcard to FARMERS AND TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Syracuse 1, New York, and ask for information about their retirement and family income plans.

The annual meeting of the NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS COOPERATIVE will be held at their headquarters on the Judd Falls Road, Ithaca, New York, on August 3. In the meantime, the NYABC will be glad to send you information about artificial breeding.

The HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY of Wheeling, West Virginia, is introducing a new arc-lid which is white enamel lined. They also have an Atlas, Jr., Mason three-fourths pint jar for small families.

Bulletins on the chemical control of weeds are available for the asking from THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY of Ambler, Pa. You may be particularly interested in their chemical brush killer.



The W. R. AMES COMPANY, San Francisco 7, California, has developed the Ames Ball Coupler for joining sections of portable overhead surface irrigation pipe. Detailed information about this labor-saver is available from W. R. Ames Company at 150 Hooper Street, San Francisco, Calif., or 2903 E. Broadway, Tampa, Florida.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

IT'S A LOTTERY

I am having some difficulty over premiums ordered from New Process Sales Co., 1331 N. Western, Chicago 22, Ill. They sent me the wrong premiums, and my letters to them about this have gone unanswered.

We wrote this outfit but received no reply. We then took it up with the Chicago Better Business Bureau. They tell us that they have had a number of complaints against New Process Sales Co. The majority of these complaints have to do with merchandise paid for but not received, although some people have alleged that merchandise received was not as they had expected from catalog description.

All complaints reported to the Bureau have been referred to the Post Office Department. Inasmuch as the Bureau views the operation of this company as a lottery in which complainants have participated, it is suggested that complete details of any unsatisfactory transactions be forwarded to Mr. J. H. Marks, Inspector in Charge, Post Office, 433 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

— A.A. —

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Can you give me any information about the Old Age Pension? How should I go about applying for it, and how much can I get a month?

There is no "Old Age Pension." There is Old Age Assistance which is administered through your county welfare department. Application should be made through that office. There is no set amount that anyone gets. It depends on the circumstances in each case. Laws in various states vary somewhat as to residence requirements, etc.; but complete information can be obtained from any county welfare office.

— A.A. —

GIVE COMPLETE ADDRESS

Since the Post Office has found it necessary to cut expenses, many Post Offices no longer give directory service on mail. We have had a number of letters returned recently marked "Insufficient Address." When writing us, be sure to give your complete address; and also, when writing about some commercial concern, be sure to give the most complete address you have available for them.

If your inquiry hasn't been answered by us, it may be because we did not have a sufficient address for you and our letter was returned. If you will drop us a line giving this to us, we will take care of your inquiry promptly.

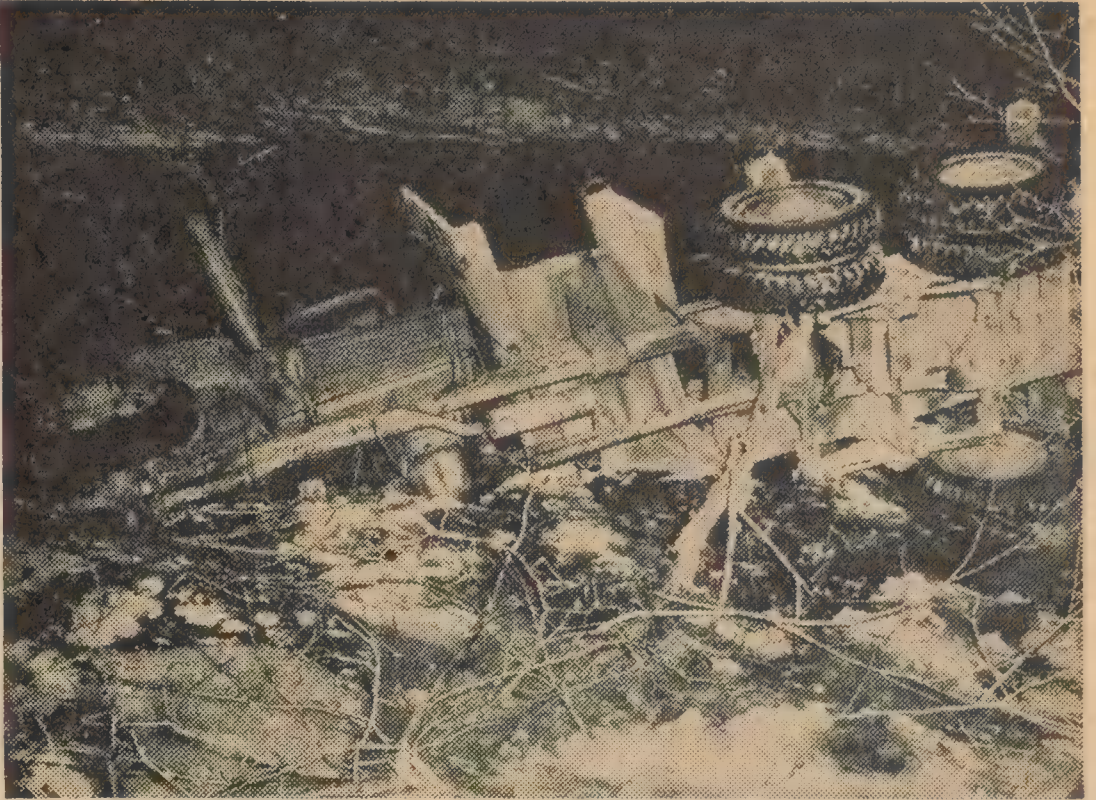
— A.A. —

TRESPASS

The Service Bureau has been getting many requests for the laws and regulations on posting, stray livestock and fencing laws, and similar farm problems. We are glad at all times to answer any specific questions about such problems. However, we do not have available in booklet form such laws and regulations. Let us know what your problem is and we will do our best to advise you.

— A.A. —

I wonder if you would run an item in the Service Bureau to help me find my sister, Sadie. She was said to have married a Joe Gibbons of Route 6, Fulton, N. Y., about 1937. I haven't heard from her in several years and am very anxious to locate her. If anyone knows of her present whereabouts, please write me.—Mrs. Oliver Remington, Old Chester Rd., Huntington, Mass.



FATAL TRUCK ACCIDENT

On a slippery road, this logging truck hit and sheared off an electric light pole, plunged 60 feet down a bank, landing in the Winooski river. The driver, Edwin R. Cole, aged 21, was instantly killed.

Mr. Cole carried the protection of our travel accident policy, so loss of life payment, as provided, was made to his father who wrote us as follows —

Marshfield, Vt.
Feb 14, 1949.
North American Accident Ins Co.
Dear Sirs
I wish to thank you for the check in the amount of \$1,000 which your agent Mr. Melby of No. Ferrisburg, Vt. has personally delivered to me today. I not only greatly appreciate the protection my son Edwin had but also the promptness you have shown in settling the claim.
Yours Sincerely
Warren L. Cole Sr.
Father of deceased Edwin R. Cole

Check No. _____
Claim No. K-174211-Vt.
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago
Not Valid unless Released on Back is Signed by Claimant
February 7, 1949
Pay to the order of Warren L. Cole, Father and Beneficiary of Edwin R. Cole, deceased. \$ 1000.00
One Thousand and 00/100 - - - - - Dollars
PAYABLE THROUGH
LA SALLE NATIONAL BANK
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
FORM 478-MP
J. E. Porter
Claim Examiner

Keep Your Policy Renewed
North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

SEE HOW

Amazing New Ferguson Side-Rake STOPS COSTLY LEAF LOSS

NEW WAY TO RAKE HAY

faster... better!

**SIX-BAR OFFSET REEL
MAKES A BIG DIFFERENCE**

The FERGUSON SIDE-DELIVERY RAKE is designed specifically for tractor operation. It greatly reduces leaf-shattering . . . safeguards the quality and value of your hay!

This rake is truly unique. New six-bar offset reel handles hay GENTLY. No pitching, kicking and tossing even at high speeds. Instead, your hay is lifted gently, up and over into light fluffy windrows with the precious leaves turned inward.

True "sideward" raking action reduces the distance from swath to windrow by 50 per cent. There is far less rolling and churning . . . no sudden jarring.

Tractor-mounted . . . power take-off driven . . . Finger Tip Controlled. And it's surprisingly low in price.



Harry Ferguson, Inc.
Detroit, Michigan

December 29, 1949
Ischua, New York

Having seen the Ferguson Side-Delivery Rake on display, I was interested in seeing it perform in the field.

We had mowed a portion of a meadow (second cutting) and raked the hay with a conventional side-delivery rake and baled ten (10) bales.

I was to give up this operation as unprofitable even in the face of dry pastures and hay shortage when John Graham of Graham & Gorecki said that he could rake enough hay from this field to make it profitable.

I accepted his challenge.

John came to this same farm with a Ferguson Tractor and Ferguson Side-Delivery Rake. He re-raked the same field from which we had raked and baled the ten (10) bales with a conventional rake and to our surprise, we baled thirteen (13) bales after the Ferguson Rake.

John proved his point and we continued to mow, rake and bale and salvaged 450 bales which is approximately 22½ tons of hay that would not have been available for feed, had it not been for the new Ferguson Rake.

This is just like getting something that isn't there.

The rake paid for itself this fall alone and needless to say I purchased, or should I say, I took one that didn't cost me a cent.

I can't say enough in praise of the Ferguson Rake.

Its performance is unbelievable.

Signed, Bert E. Pepper

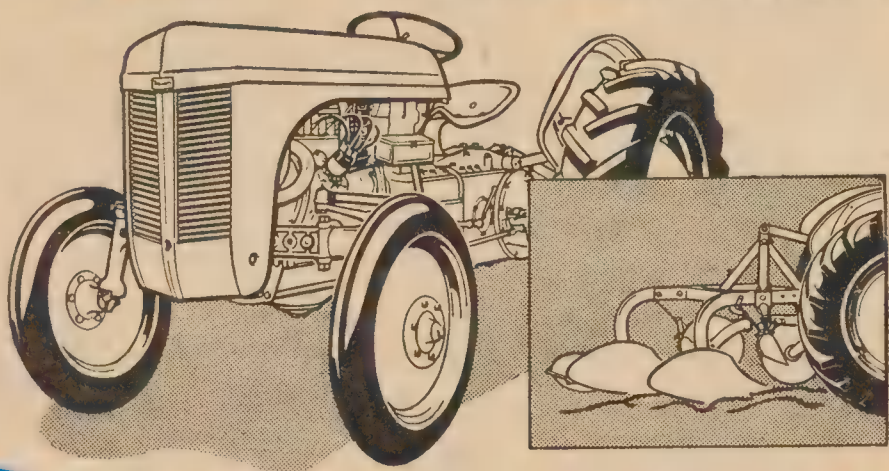
State of New York
County of Cattaraugus
Village of Franklinville.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of December 1949

/s/ Richard L. Farnham, Jr.
Notary Public

The NEW

FERGUSON TRACTOR



WORLD'S MOST COPIED TRACTOR

Send for More Information—No Obligation!

HUB MOTOR SALES, 67 Huntington St., Cortland, N. Y.

- ☐ send latest literature on Ferguson Side-Delivery Rake.
☐ send Ferguson Tractor literature.

Name

Address

Size of farm acres. Acres in hay

SEE YOUR FERGUSON DEALER

NEW YORK STATE

ADAMS, Thomas Sales & Service
ALABAMA, J. LaVerne Ingalsbe
ARCADE, Clinton Copeland
AUBURN, Alexander Tractor & Implement Co.
BATH, Your Farm Supply Store
BERGEN, H. W. Greenaker & Sons, Inc.
BLOSSVALE, Jay's Sales & Service
BOONVILLE, Franklin Farm & Auto Service
BOUCKVILLE, Fred L. Staley
BROADALBIN, Warren Farm Sales & Service
BRIER HILL, Schermerhorn Bros.
CALLICOON, Callicoon Tractor Sales & Service
CANANDAIGUA, Charles J. Coryn, Jr.
CANTON, Smith & White, Inc.
CASSADAGA, Cassadaga Motors
CHAFFEE, Arthur L. Schuster
CHESTER, Chester B & J Garage
COLLINS, Wilson's
COPAKE, Copake Equipment Co.
DANSVILLE, Harold Chittenden
DARIEN CENTER, Sockett's Farm Service
DEANSBORO, Claude M. Hinman Sales
DELHI, Rosa Farm Sales
DOLGEVILLE, Cotton & Dunning Farm Supply
EAST AURORA, Bush Bros., Inc.
EAST RANDOLPH, Ed Gumienik
EAST SYRACUSE, Fisher's Implement Sales
ELLICOTTVILLE, William R. Hintz
FABIUS, Virgil Bros.
FLY CREEK, Farmers Supply Co.
FRANKFORT, Hubbell's Farm Service
FRANKLIN, O'Hara Farm Implement Sales
FRANKVILLE, Graham & Gorecki
GRAND GORGE, Sauver's Garage
GROTON, Van Marter & Son
HANCOCK, Peaslee's Garage
HEMLOCK, John P. Dooley
HICKSVILLE, L. I. William Kroemer & Sons, Inc.
HOMER, Briggs-Oliver
HUDSON, H. G. Farm Implement Sales Co.

HUDSON FALLS, J. G. Piscitelli & Son
HUNT, Nunda Farm Implement Co.
LAFAYETTE, Field's Farm Implement Sales
LEONARDSVILLE, Allen & Wilson
MALONE, Boyer Motor Sales
MARCY, Van Hatten Farm Supply
MARION, Peter J. Moose
MASSENA, Lloyd Bossuot
MIDDLEBURG, Chips Tractor & Implement Sales
MIDDLEPORT, Clayton & Dickinson
MILTON, W. Freehoffer, Inc.
MONSEY, Monsey Garage
MUNNSVILLE, Diehl-Kroneck Farm Supply, Inc.
NELLISTON, Hawkins Tractor & Implement Sales
NEWFIELD, Matson & Payne
NORTH SYRACUSE, Carl H. Towsley, Inc.
NORTH TROY, Hurley's Garage
NORWICH, Grannis & Stratton
ONEIDA, Ryan Farm-Electric Co., Inc.
OWEGO, Birch & Buck Farm Implement Sales
PAINTED POST, G. M. Owens & Son, Inc.
PINE BUSH, East End Garage
POUGHKEEPSIE, J. E. Andrews Hardware Co., Inc.
RATHBONE, Farrand Brothers
RIVERHEAD, William Kroemer & Sons, Inc.
RUSH, Rush Motors
SARANAC, Alexander's Garage
SHERIDAN, Main Motors
SOUTH LANSING, Moravec's Garage
TYRONE, Tyrone Motors
UNION HILL, Union Hill Tractor & Sales Co., Inc.
VAN HORNESVILLE, Cecil C. Harrad
WALTON, Benedict Machine Shop
WATERLOO, Richard E. O'Brien
WATERTOWN, Farmers Implements Sales Corp.
WEST ALBANY, Abele Farm Equipment Corp.
WILSON, Thomas Brown
WINDSOR, Farm Machine Service
WOLCOTT, Jack Lancy

Hub Motor Sales, Inc.

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Ferguson Tractors & Implements*

67 HUNTINGTON ST., CORTLAND, N. Y., Ph. 301





AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

"You Never Miss the WATER...!"

By E. R. Eastman

ON THE radio the other night I heard someone sing an old ballad that Mother used to sing when I was a small boy, entitled "You Never Miss the Water Till the Well Runs Dry." That statement is true of a good many situations in life, and it's especially true of the water supply. Believe me, I know! I had two sources of water supply on our farm, one for the barn and cattle, the other for the house. Some four years ago the barn supply ceased to run. Upon investigation I found that the old pipe, which had been down for years, had rusted out, and I went to all kinds of trouble and expense digging a ditch, laying new pipe from the spring near the woods to the barn, and going through considerable red tape for the privilege of pushing the pipe under the State highway.

All went well until last summer. During the bad drought, the spring which supplied the water for the house dried up for the first time in the history of the farm, and I had to spend about \$900 for labor and piping to tap the pipeline to the spring supplying the barn. I thought I had the problem solved until a week later the whole system stopped and I found that the spring which was now supplying both house and barn was completely dry.

Finally, we opened up seven different ditches leading to small water sources and piped them all into a reservoir sunk into the spring. But there wasn't gravity enough to force the water both to the barn and upstairs into the bathroom in the house, so I had to install a booster pump. Acting on the advice of a dealer who didn't know his business, I got the wrong kind of a pump, and I am still having some trouble with the system because air gets into it and we have to prime it to start the water all over again.

I mention this personal experience because there are thousands of farmers and millions of city dwellers who are also having serious water supply troubles. And what is even more important, if we don't do something about it there will be more water troubles rather than less in the future. It has become one of the most serious of our problems.

The sad fact is that America's water supply is drying up, and the water table in the soil seems to be sinking. I don't need to remind farmers of the Northeast of the serious drought last summer and how hundreds of you had to carry water to stock. I was in New York City on one of the "water saving" days. In the hotel where I stayed was a sign—and in many other public places — forbidding the use of water for baths or for any other purpose unless it was absolutely necessary. The reservoirs supplying New York City had mostly dried up, and dozens of other American cities face serious water supply troubles.

Our Associate Editor, Mr. H. L. Cosline, recently re-



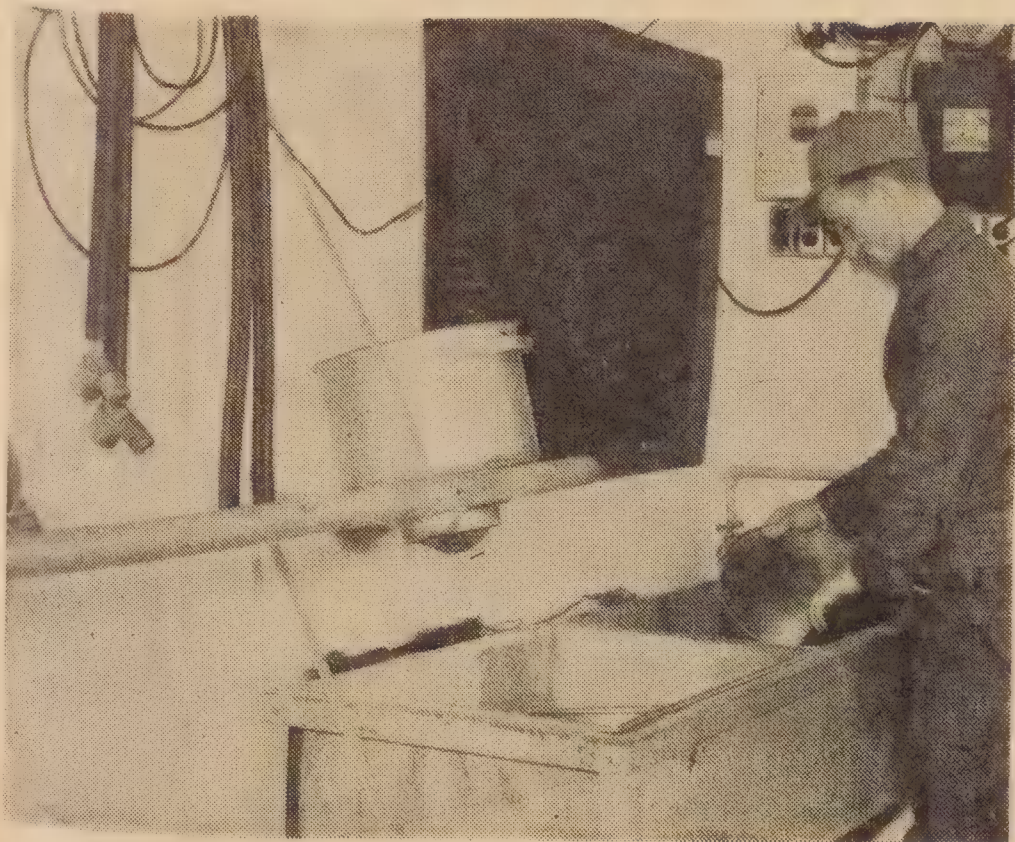
A modern water system is a blessing if the supply of water holds out.

turned from an extensive airplane trip across many sections of the West. His purpose in going was to study the cattle situation out there. He came back impressed with the fact that the water supply is the Number 1 problem in most of the West.

Why is it that the water supply in both city and country is going bad on us? In one sentence, we are using more and wasting more. In my boyhood my brothers and I pumped the water from a pump in the front yard and carried it in to fill the reservoir on the back of the kitchen stove and the tea kettles, and left a pailful for drinking water. I'll bet half the young folks now never even saw an old-fashioned kitchen stove reservoir. In the wintertime we took a bath with relatively little water in the old wash tub—when we didn't forget it. In the summer we got our baths in the old swimming hole.

Look at the situation now. The bathrooms and the flush toilets with a large family take hundreds of gallons of water a day. Modern washing machines and laundries use more water in one wash day than was used in fifty wash days when I was young. Literally billions of gallons of water are used in both city and country for irrigation, watering lawns and gardens, air conditioning of buildings, and washing automobiles. (The water used by any large city is equivalent to a moderate size river). On a dairy farm more water is used in the milk house

(Continued on Page 10)



On a dairy farm today more water is used in the milk-house alone than the whole family used forty or fifty years ago.



“Thank Goodness we’ve got a Big FARM-SIZE G.L.F. FREEZER”

THE big G.L.F. Farm Freezer has room for them all . . . the earliest asparagus and rhubarb right through the summer’s garden produce, to the latest fall fruits and berries, and plenty of room left for pork, ham and bacon, anytime you are ready to butcher. Room too for a side of beef or a veal calf and for those broilers that are just right to kill—no use feeding them any longer.

Farm families who have been using a freezer for years find that there is always something new that they can keep at its best in a freezer. That’s why they like a *big, roomy* freezer that can even take care of the deer the hunter of the family

brings home in the fall and the brook trout early in the spring.

Thousands of farm families helped design the farm freezer—that’s why it fits farm needs so well. **Front Opening**—Just like your refrigerator. You see at a glance your entire stock of frozen foods. Easy to put things in and take them out.

Eight Shelves for freezing—each of the eight shelves in the 30 cu. ft. freezer (four shelves in the 15 cu. ft.) are freezer plates. You freeze as you store.

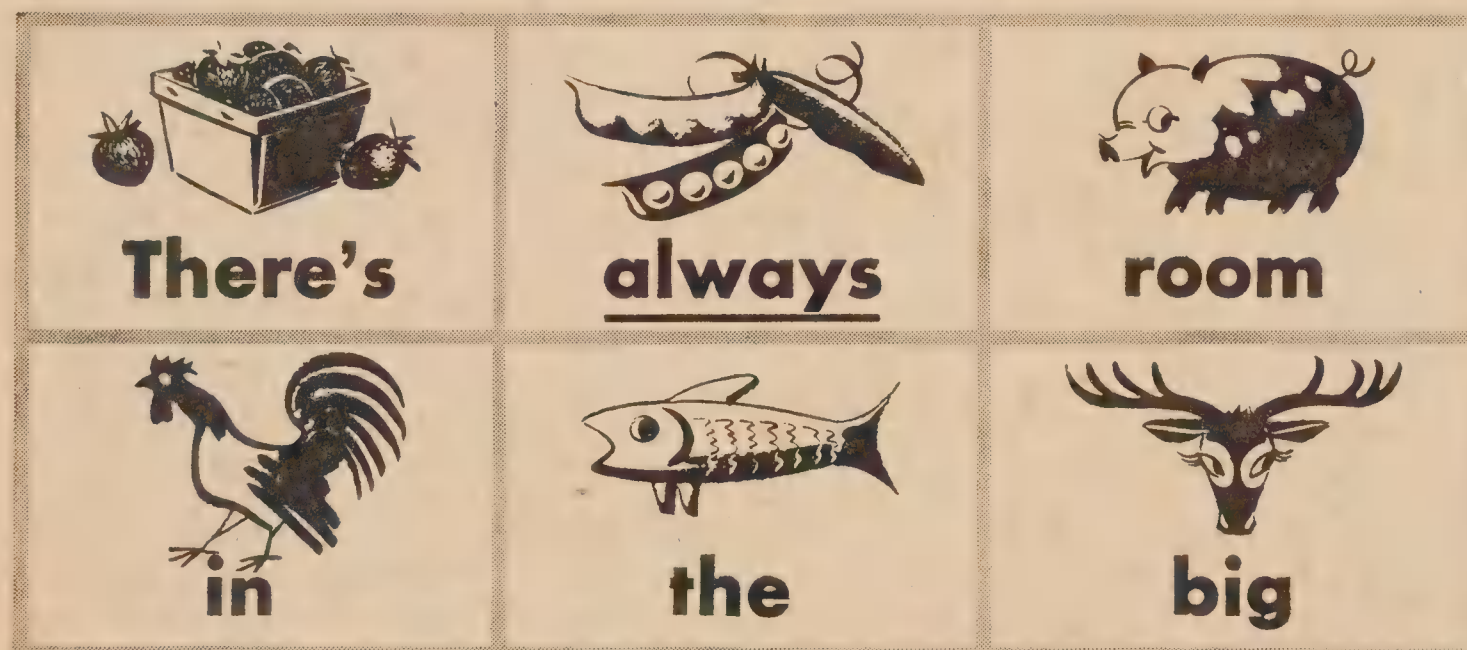
Six inches of insulation—This unusual amount of insulation means economy of operation and extra protection.

Rollo-Grip Locks automatically latch the doors and prevents cold loss and failure to close the doors tightly.

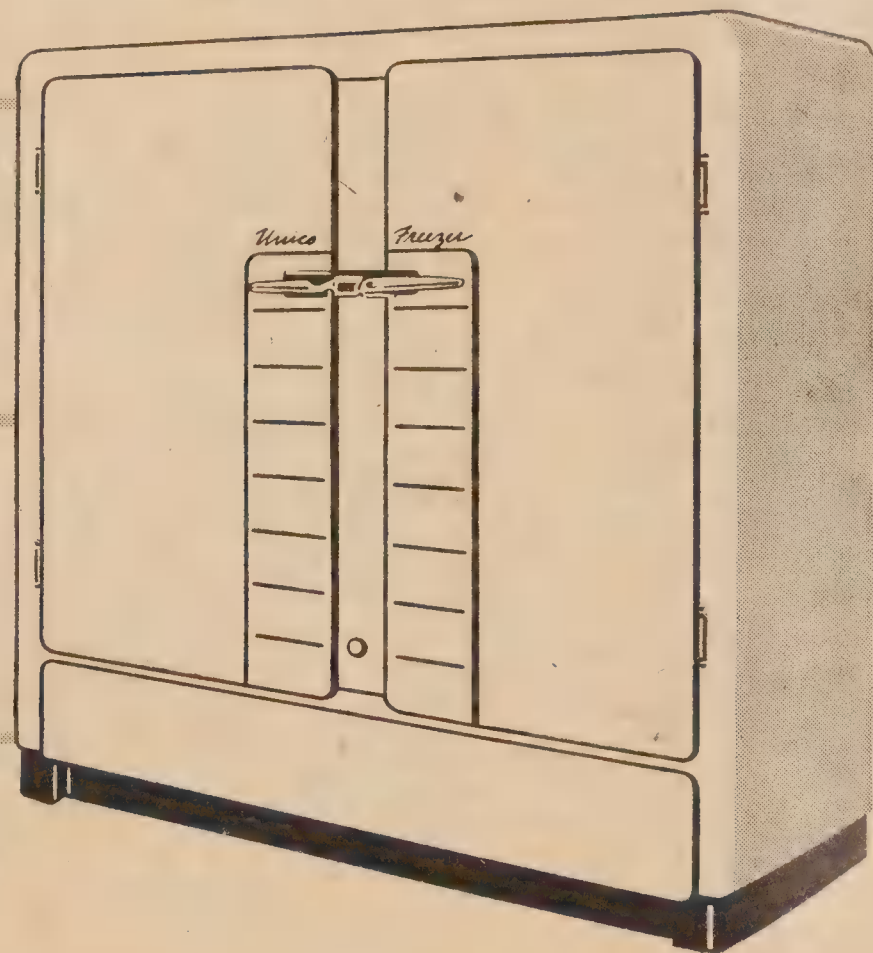
Farm Size—The 30 cu. ft. G.L.F. freezer is the lowest cost freezer per cubic foot of space. It’s the right size for farm families that really use a freezer. For smaller families the 15 cu. ft. size is available.

Your G.L.F. Agent Buyer or store manager has complete specifications on all G.L.F. Freezers and can help you determine the right size for your family.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York



Farm Size ***G.L.F. Freezer***



Clambake, Show and Sale Highlight Holstein Convention

MONDAY of National Holstein Week in New York saw more than 1,500 convention visitors in attendance at a clambake and cattle show at the Harden Farms near Camden. Guests were entertained for lunch at the Syracuse Yacht Club by Babson Brothers, then took busses to the farm which is owned by Charles H. Harden's Camden Wire Company and managed by Dr. E. S. Harrison who has written many articles on cows for *American Agriculturist*. The cattle show was a demonstra-

tion of the Holstein breeding program being carried on by Harden. It featured the female families of the herd, and the offspring of the two main herd sires, Dunloggin Deen Var and Dunloggin King Var.

Eighty-three of the 200-head herd was milking in 1949 and averaged better than 16,000 milk and 603 pounds of fat. With 85 milking this year, herdsman Bruce Stahl reports that they are running ahead of the 603 pound average. Top in the long list of high producers in the herd is Alcartra

Bessie Ormsby Korn-dyke, born in March, 1938. Her sire was Round Barn Winterthur Ormsby Great and her dam Alcartra Korndyke Bessie. Last year, at 11 years of age, she produced in 365 days, 26,316 of milk and 1,007 pounds of fat, milked by hand three times a day. Her two previous records were more than 900 pounds of fat.

S. B. Hall, Troutville,

Dr. E. S. (Ed) Harrison, left, manager of Harden farms, was the busiest man at the show and clambake, but he had time for an interview with radio station WGY's farm director, Merl Galusha.



Host to visitors to Harden Farms during the Holstein Convention was Charles H. Harden, right, whose Camden Wire Company owns the farm. He is visiting with a National Holstein-Friesian Association director, Richard Wills of McDonogh, Maryland.

—Staff Photos



Oregon, was re-elected president of the National Holstein-Friesian Association at the annual meeting held in Syracuse Wednesday. Also re-elected were: Harold J. Shaw, Sanford, Maine, vice-president; and directors H. G. Miller, Northfield, Minnesota; Fred W. Tullis, Monroe, Michigan; Iver W. Youngquist, Bow, Washington. Albert B. Craig, Pittsburg, Pa., stepped down from the board of directors as senior member to be succeeded by Herman A. Snyder, Montoursville, Pa.

The Homecoming "Super Duper" Convention sale Thursday was well named as it topped every sale of the past 30 years. Sixty-nine head went through the ring for a total of \$97,190. The \$1,424 average was the best since the St. Paul, Minnesota, sale of 1920. R. Austin Backus and Gene Mack cried the sale, and the sale committee was composed of J. M. (Jim) Bieremeister of Van Horne Farms, Van Hornesville; M. S. Prescott, Sandy Creek, and R. Austin Backus, Mexico.

Consigned to the sale was stock from 55 breeders from 13 states and Canada.

Top bull and cow were both from New York State. They were Smithland Supreme Champion, consigned by Orson D. Smith, Canastota, N. Y., bought by Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, N. J., for \$7,000; and Butterfly Veediction Pansy, 2½-year-old twin consigned by R. Austin and Jay W. Backus, bought by J. S. Johnson, Oldwick, N. Y. for \$6,100.

Hickoryville Mooie Canary, three-time grand champion of Eastern States Exposition, consigned by Harden Farms, sold to Spitzer Brothers, Strongsville, Ohio, for \$3,100. Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Ross, Gowanda, N. Y., purchased Crescent Beauty Gracious, consigned by Allen Hetts of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, for \$4,000.

Gibson Brothers Build \$300 Barn Cleaner

THERE are various kinds of mechanical barn cleaners. The one at Gibson Brothers' dairy farm, near Stuyvesant in Columbia County, N. Y., was homemade from a pair of motors, \$70 worth of logging chain, some junk parts and a pile of hardwood sticks. It cost only \$300 for materials.

The low expense is only part of the story. The other part is how efficiently

it works. Some of the older-type gutter cleaners had trouble in winter. The one built by Henry, George and John Gibson neatly handles its 240 feet of gutters in cold weather as well as hot.

It has been operating at top efficiency for three years, and the brothers say it has more than paid for itself each of those years. This is because it saves over 100 minutes at every cleaning. All this saving of time, as well as labor, runs into a tidy total per year.

It allows the Gibsons, who generally milk around half of their herd of 90 Holsteins, time for such land improvement projects as laying down 1,500 feet of drainage tile in the past two years, and digging five miles of drainage ditch last spring—this added three acres to one field alone.

At the time they were considering buying a gutter cleaner, one adequate to their barn's needs would have cost them \$3,000. They cut that quoted price 90% by doing the job themselves in three weeks, off and on.

It consists of two units. One is the endless chain whose wooden paddles carry manure to a small pit at the end of one of the barn's two gutters. There another unit, the elevator, relays the manure out of the barn and drops it into the waiting spreader.

For their gutter circuit, the Gibsons used ¾ inch logging chain. Besides being inexpensive, the 250 feet of chain runs free, due to its loose-link character, without buckling, clogging and "freezing."

The cement gutters are 18 inches wide. By making the hardwood cleaning paddles 17 inches long, there is plenty of clearance. The brothers point

out that the paddles could also be made of angle iron.

The paddle is held firmly by means of an iron bar welded to the chain link. This bar is ¾ by 1½, by 4 inches long. Two bolts fasten the paddle to this bar. The paddles are two feet apart.

The chain moves 12 feet per minute. When a paddle reaches the manure-dropping pit, it whips around and is scraped by an iron cleaning bar. The paddle then goes around, under the floor, to the beginning of the other gutter, and starts another round trip. At each end is the flywheel from a junked gas engine. It serves as an idler around which the chain passes.

The driving power is provided by a 3 H.P. motor which cost \$130. The brothers would also have paid \$150 for a gear reducer, but none happened to be available. So they promoted one in a junk yard. It had formerly been used on a bakery's dough mixer, and cost them only \$7.

This provides a reduction of 36-to-1, but still too fast for the gutter chain. Combining it with the 4-to-1 reduction from the transmission of an old Model-A Ford solved the problem.

Another old Ford transmission is used with the elevator unit. Here, power is provided by a 1 H.P. motor which cost \$60. Its driving speed is reduced 7-to-1 by running a pulley around the wheel of the other Ford rear end. Then its transmission reduces this another 4-to-1, so that the elevator, as a result, runs 60 feet a minute.

The elevator platform is 28 feet long and made of wood. Its paddles are 10 inches long. Returning down one side of the elevator, they whip around in the pit, and bring manure up the other side to the drop-off into the spreader.

It's the chain operation that eventually makes or breaks most cleaners. The Gibsons say they solved theirs, while cutting costs, by using sturdy, non-buckling logging chain and going on from there with their own welder

—no foundry castings here.

On a very cold day, a bar slipped under the elevator chain cracks any freezeup and it's ready to operate. But freezing troubles are practically nil, because the elevator empties into the spreader standing in a built-on shed. This was needed to house the spreader and tractor anyway.

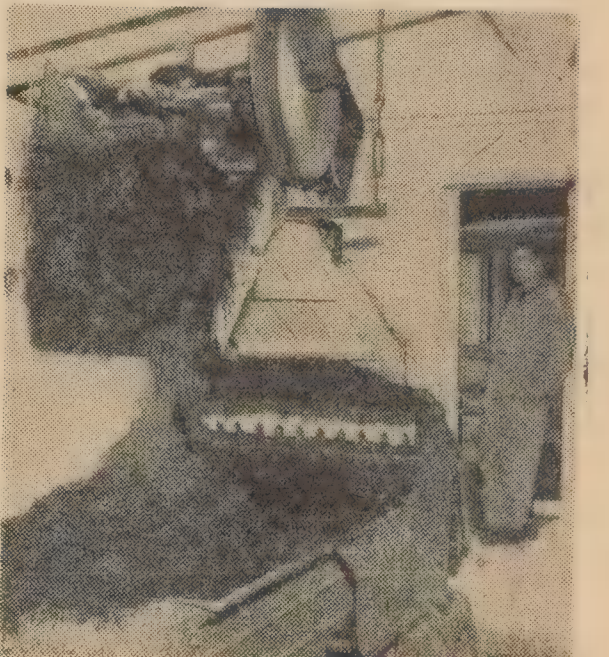
It keeps manure from blowing, and prevents snow and freezing rain from gumming up the elevator. One winter day, a group of visiting farmers came to see the Gibson cleaner, which was the second in the county and its first homemade one.

They inquired about freezeup troubles.

"How cold was it this morning?" Henry Gibson asked.

"She was 16 below at my place," one visitor replied.

Gibson flicked the switch, and the mechanical hired man hopped right to work.—William Gilman



Automatic barn cleaner at dairy farm of Gibson Brothers, Columbia County, N. Y., uses an old auto rear end for gear reduction on motor which runs elevator out to manure spreader. Elevator travels 60 feet per minute.

—Photos by: E. Gilman



How to convert ¾ inch logging chain into a barn cleaner is shown here by Henry Gibson. Hardwood paddles are bolted to iron bars which have been welded to chain links every two feet.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

WHAT WE CAN DO

ON July 4, 1776, our fathers signed the Declaration of Independence. On this 4th of July, 174 years later, it is time for us to make a new Declaration of Independence. It is time to remember that the liberties which cost our fathers so much are rapidly being lost, and that these losses nullify their untold sacrifices.

It is time to emphasize again that true liberty is based upon the welfare and the importance of the individual, that government exists for the individual and never the individual for government.

On my desk as I write is a letter from a friend referring to an editorial which I wrote in the May 6 issue of *American Agriculturist*, in which I pointed out that the hidden taxes on a 21c quart of milk amount to 8c; on a pair of \$9.00 shoes, to \$3.00, and that there are similar hidden taxes on most of the things we buy. Therefore, it is the poor people who unknowingly really pay the largest share of the taxes.

"All right," wrote my friend in his letter, "but what can we do about it? Lots of doctors diagnose the cause, but not all can tell the cure."

A Freedom meeting in Rochester last winter answered the question of what we can do about it with the following suggestions:

WHAT CAN BE DONE

"We fighters for freedom do not think it necessary for the lovers of freedom to come together in one vast organization at present nor in one political party, although we do propose organized effort. But what is absolutely vital is that every freedom-loving American should arouse himself to the danger, and, secondly, that we shall aim at a common target.

"You who read this can do more than you might think. Start fighting, by voice and vote. Begin right within your own circle of acquaintance:

"1. Talk to your own family against statism and for freedom. Make sure, first, that your own wife, children, and relatives know what is at stake.

"2. Talk against statism in your office, factory, lodge, club, church, at lunch, wherever you meet people. An audience of one is not too small.

"3. Write against statism to your friends, to the newspapers, to radio stations, and above all to your representatives in Washington and the State Capitol. Mention the matter even in ordinary letters on other topics. Write and write again.

"4. When a political candidate, of whatever party, raises his voice for anything that smacks of statism, of handing out something for nothing, of government control over our property or actions, hit him hard with your voice, pen, and, above all, your vote. Influence others to strike back at him. This isn't any play-spell now. It's late. We are fighting to stay free men and women.

"5. When a political candidate or office-holder of whatever party makes it plain that he is sincerely a fighter for freedom, fight for him and fight hard.

"6. Join an organization that is working against statism and for liberty. There are many such springing up all over the country. You will get aid and stimulation from others who are fighting in the same cause. And there are more of us every day."

THE PAY-OFF

FAITHFUL gardeners are now reaping the results of their hard work and skill. Starting as soon as the snow was off, we had a good supply of parsnips and vegetable oyster (salsify) fresh out of the ground. A little later, and continuing for two or three weeks, we feasted on fresh asparagus. And I mean fresh, for you just can't buy the same quality in a store. We have had plenty of lettuce and radishes for weeks, and on June 15 we had a big strawberry shortcake made with berries fresh out of the garden. Yum! Yum! There will be plenty of berries to put into the freezer, too, providing we can beat the thieving birds to them.

Peas were ready to eat and to freeze by June 24, and from now until freeze-up there'll be a constant succession of vegetables of a freshness and quality that cannot be had except in vegetables that go direct from garden to table. After freeze-up, of course, we will fare nearly as well till spring with

By E. R. Eastman

two freezers jam-packed full of meat, fruit and vegetables.

Out of this experience of raising much of our own living year after year comes the emphatic conclusion that market garden growers and wholesale and retail handlers of fruits and vegetables must give more and more attention to maintaining the fresh quality of these products until they reach the consumer. When better use is made of refrigeration, quick freezing, and fast handling of the product, a tremendous increase will be seen in consumption.

NORTHEAST LEADS

WE have been saying for years that the Northeast is the largest poultry-producing section in the world. Now Dr. John Huttar, G.L.F. poultry specialist, writing in the Monthly Economic Letter of the Northeast Farm Foundation, comes along and proves it. According to John, taking 100 as the index of poultry numbers in 1900, the Northeast jumped to an index figure of 260 between 1900 and 1950. The Midwest, which used to lead the Northeast, rose only to an index figure of 180, while the United States as a whole increased from an index figure of 100 to 214.

There are four good reasons, says John, why the Northeast leads all other sections in the production of poultry products: (1) Better markets; (2) better bred stock; (3) good poultry climate; (4) more poultry "know-how." "Of these advantages," says Dr. Huttar, "the two that our northeastern farmers must guard if they are going to continue to lead are their markets and their better stock. As margins shrink in the poultry enterprise, these will become increasingly important, as was shown in the 1930's."

"CUT AND COVERING" FARMING

AFTER observing farming methods up and down the Northeast farm country for many years, I am convinced that tractor farming may be and often is poor farming. I'll never forget when as a 14-year old boy I was learning to plow and my boss sternly warned me against "cut and covering," meaning, of course, that if the plow hit a root or a rock and jumped out of the furrow, I was to back the horses up and pull the plow back and not leave any unturned sod.

Ride up and down the country as I have done this spring and you will count more plowed fields than not where the tractor plow went out and no effort was made to back up and turn the skipped sod over. Grass and weeds will grow in such fields all summer. In their hurry, not enough farmers plow off the ends of the field where the tractor is turned around. Also, in mowing the meadows, little effort is made to get close to the fences. The result is that the brush and weeds around the fences grow out farther each year.

You will tell me if I am wrong, but I think farmers would make just as much money if they worked a little less land and did a better job on what they do work!

FED UP ON PESTS

AS I have before indicated on this page, we raise a large part of our living on our own farm, and it would be a comparatively simple proposition were it not for the pests and vermin with which we have to contend. They have been particularly bad this year.

We have had a constant battle with the woodchucks to keep them from destroying a quarter of an acre of peas which we broadcast. We bombed them out of every hole near the peas, only to have a new gang move in and dig new holes within a day or two.

Similarly, it has been a fight to keep the blackbirds and starlings, to say nothing of the crows, from pulling up the sweet corn. At this writing we

and the birds are having a race to see which will get most of the nice big garden strawberries. The same goes for the cherries. We support regularly, year in and year out, a herd of from ten to fifteen deer, with the result that we can plant no crop on the back end of our farm that they like to eat. They also make heavy inroads into the hay. As for rats, for years we have waged a constant battle with them. In our experience, cats are the only effective means of control, but it's difficult to keep them on the job because they come out second best in contesting the right of way with the automobiles.

Most of the farmer's trouble from pests is due to unwise and unfair conservation protection measures, or to the pests being brought in from other countries. For example, the English sparrow — which destroys grain, drives out native birds, and spreads barnyard diseases — was brought to America in 1850 because some immigrants wanted familiar birds about them. They are certainly familiar enough now!

With the help of the scientists, the farmer is learning to control pests and insect diseases which attack his plants, but we don't seem to be able to do much to control the increasing number of undesirable birds and wild animals.

LET'S HAVE AN EXPECTANT FATHERS' DAY

FATHERS' DAY has just passed and I did all right. Now I am coming up with another suggestion. Why not have an "Expectant Fathers' Day?"

Looking back on my own experience, I think these "birds" rate a lot of sympathy and get very little. All but one of our babies were born in the home — and that has some advantages, for the father can keep some control of the situation. But I'll never forget how I hung around the hospital — forlorn, worried and forgotten — when the last baby was coming, until finally I jumped in the old Ford and drove it to the nearby empty horse-racing tracks on the fair grounds. Then around and around that track I drove, going so fast that Barney Oldfield would have had to eat my dust had he been racing me, unless he'd been an expectant father also.

Yes, sir, I'm for an Expectant Fathers' Day!

"FUSSY EATERS"

DID you ever consider the effect of fussiness about eating food on the young children in the family? It's very easy to fix food prejudices that will stay with the children all of their lives and that may seriously affect their health.

Dr. Rebecca Solomon of the Connecticut State Department of Health says that "fussy eaters" cannot be surprised if their children imitate those same bad habits.

I have often thought how handicapped a person is and how much he misses in good eating when there are a large number of foods at which he sticks up his nose. I am sure that if one really tries he can learn to like almost every food. For example, years ago I never thought I could drink coffee without dumping about three teaspoonfuls of sugar in it. I had to cut down on the sugar intake, and now sugar in my coffee would spoil the good coffee taste and make it seem like so much medicine.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

JONES WAS SITTING with his wife behind a palm on a hotel veranda late one night when a young man and a girl came and sat down on a bench near them. The young man began to tell the girl how pretty and good and lovable he thought she was.

Hidden behind the palm, Mrs. Jones whispered to her husband:

"Oh, John, he doesn't know we're here and he's going to propose. Whistle to warn him."

"What for?" said John. "Nobody whistled to warn me!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

ATTITUDES: Many citizens are worrying about the future—about possible depression or wild inflation; about future wars, cold or hot; about the trend toward socialism or statism. Such possibilities need our serious thought, but **FEAR** without **ACTION** harms the individual without helping the difficulty.

Here are some suggestions as expressed by Jim McConnell in a recent talk: (1) One of the best ways of helping the world's problems is to do your day-to-day job to the best of your ability; (2) have a hobby and ride it; (3) enjoy your family; spend some time with them and laugh with them. After all, many of the things we worry about never happen.

INFLATION: Apparent intent of Federal government is to use all possible measures, such as deficit financing, public works, easy credit, etc., to try to prevent a decline in the general price level. Among reasons are: 1. Drop in price level brings uncertain business conditions—often a change in the party in power. 2. Prices at present level or higher seem necessary to bring in tax dollars to keep top-heavy government bureaus flourishing and growing. 3. Our present government debt would become unmanageable at much lower price level.

Future possibilities on price level trends include: 1. The general price level might be held at approximately present level. 2. Government attempts to maintain present level might fail, and a depression might result. 3. We might have continued gradual inflation.

The farmer or businessman who could predict what will happen could plan future business moves and guard against whichever of following effects might come, or at least know the effects and watch the trends:

1. A steady price level favors a normal production program and normal expansion, but discourages speculation.

2. A falling price level hurts producers of basic products such as food; it is ruinous for farmers or businessmen whose debts are heavy; it encourages selling before price drops lower rather than holding for possible price increases.

3. Inflation robs everyone, especially white collar workers whose salaries rise more slowly than prices. It encourages speculation and the owning of property rather than money. Extreme inflation also favors barter rather than cash transactions.

Outlook for year or 18 months seems to favor continued mild inflation. Beyond that, economists are slow to express opinions.

TRENDS: In discussing high level price supports, I have often mentioned that we had them in recent years when they were not badly needed, but that we might not have them when they would be needed more. That is beginning to happen.

Chances for price supports on the 1951 potato crop are dim. Long Island potato growers turned down a proposed Federal order and marketing agreement 2 to 1. Government officials are reported about ready to drop egg price supports because poultrymen did not follow government recommendations to reduce egg production. At recent meeting of National Apple Institute, John Chandler of Massachusetts said growers fear and would keenly resent government price supports on apples.

INTIMIDATION: The House Committee on Lobbying headed by Congressman Frank Buchanan is attempting to prove that any business that points out the dangers of socialism to its employees or others is thereby engaged in lobbying. Edward Rumely subpoenaed by the House Committee as executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government, refused to give the Committee names of purchasers of books, for example, "The Road Ahead" published by the Committee. The House Committee on Lobbying was wrong in demanding the information and Mr. Rumely was right in refusing. This attempt to discredit and intimidate business is in line with other government policies.—H. L. Cosline.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



ALTHOUGH the weather's blazing hot, as usual neighbor hasn't got the sense to rest until it's cool, he keeps on working like a fool. He sweats right through a scorching day, a-putting up alfalfa hay; just watching from beneath a tree makes heat rash break out all over me. I've also got some hay to mow, and some's been down a day or so; but though the former gets too tough, and while the latter's cured enough, you'll never catch me pitching hay while sun is beating down this way. I'd rather sacrifice some wealth than work today and spoil my health.

In fact, I think I'll change my plan next year and hire another man to help Mirandy grow more grain; and then, to get rid of the pain of making hay and doing chores, which any man with sense abhors, I'll sell off ev'ry head of stock, including my wife's chicken flock. That way, as soon as harvest's o'er, I'll sell my grain and lock the door and head for some palm-shaded land to spend the winter on the sand.

Of course, the farm may run down some, and neighbor's sure to call me dumb; but for awhile the farm will pay, so why not live the easy way?

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Here's Edward Lichter, who farms 130 acres, milks 27 head of Holsteins and has 32 head, with heifers.

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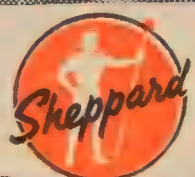
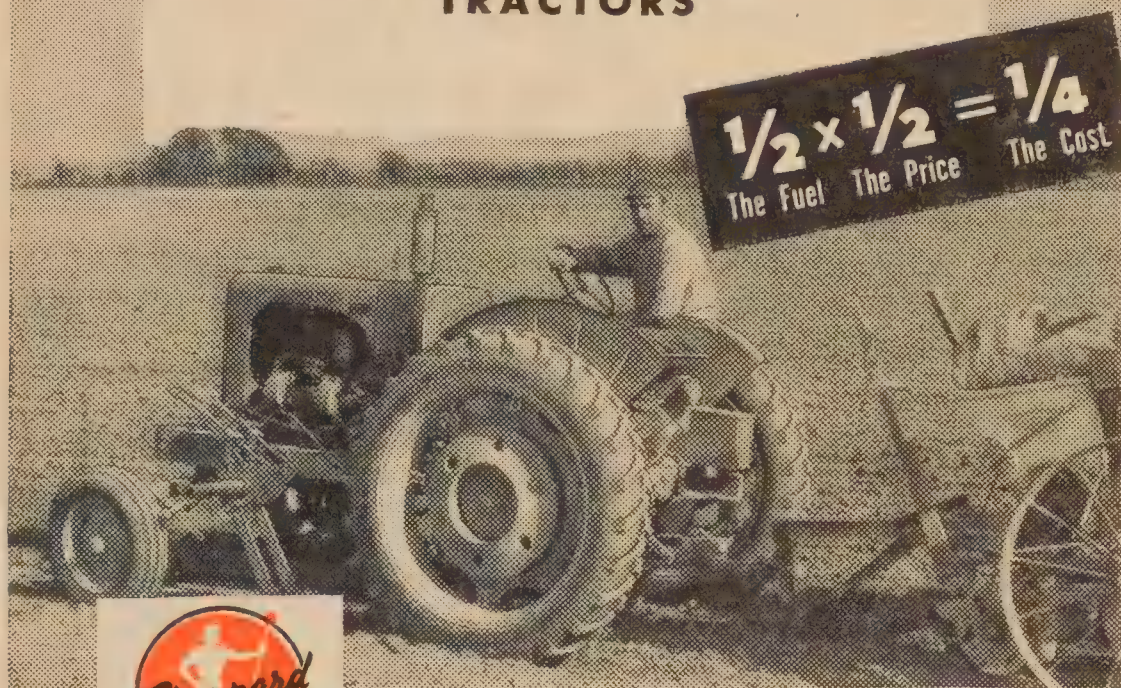
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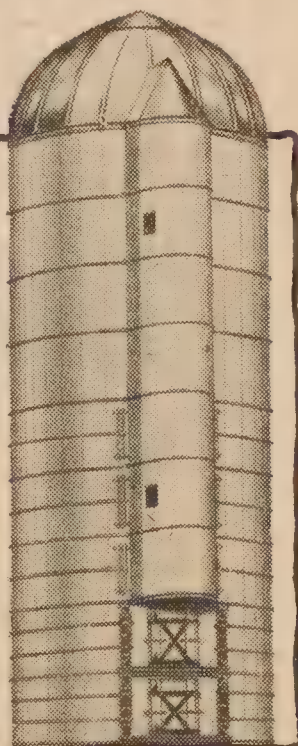
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More Green Grass in Hot Summer Weather

By **GEORGE SERVISS**

THE spring flush on native permanent pastures will soon be gone. From then on the ladino—tall grass pastures will show to greatest advantage, although even these will not have the carrying capacity they did in late May and early June.



GEORGE SERVISS

Water, temperatures, and soil fertility all influence this slackening of growth in mid-summer. The deeper rooted plants have more moisture at their disposal since they draw from a larger reservoir of soil. Certain plants do not grow as well at high temperatures as others.

The big weakness of blue grass is the vacation it takes during the heat of the summer. The taller grasses and the legumes, particularly the legumes, are not affected to near the extent that bluegrass is by high temperatures, if water and plant food are available.

Irrigating Pastures

Except where there are facilities for irrigation, we have little control over the amount of water available for the crop. Improving the drainage would be helpful in many instances, since it makes conditions more favorable for the growth of plants and increases the depth of soil from which plants may draw water. There is interest, though, in pasture irrigation. From what I have seen of it I think it has real possibilities for the ladino-tall grass combination, but at present I doubt the economics of it for bluegrass and white clover.

In addition to irrigation, there are things that may be done to insure better pastures in mid-summer. One can include perennial legumes (ladino, alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil) in all seeding mixtures. This automatically insures more aftermath for grazing if it is needed. There is no use seeding such legumes on most soils in the Northeast, however, unless one is prepared to lime and fertilize adequately, both before seeding and after establishment. Where ladino is the perennial legume used, early harvest of the first growth is important both for maintenance and amount of aftermath available for grazing. This practice, of course, must be started a year ahead, and is not fully effective until several such seedings have been established. Those making summer seedings this year can make a start. In the long run this is the best solution of the problem on most farms.

The second practice is the use of Sudan grass. This has to be done annually and is somewhat more expensive than the previous practice mentioned, but is much cheaper than buying grain or hay.

Mid-Summer Fertilization

The third possibility is the use of fertilizer to increase the mid-summer growth of existing hay and pasture crops. Phosphate and potash mixtures such as 0-20-20 or 0-19-19 plus borax applied after the first mowing or grazing will increase the summer and fall growth of ladino clover-tall grass mixtures, except where the fertility needs were adequately taken care of in the spring or fall, providing there is sufficient rain for growth. It does not make much difference so far as total

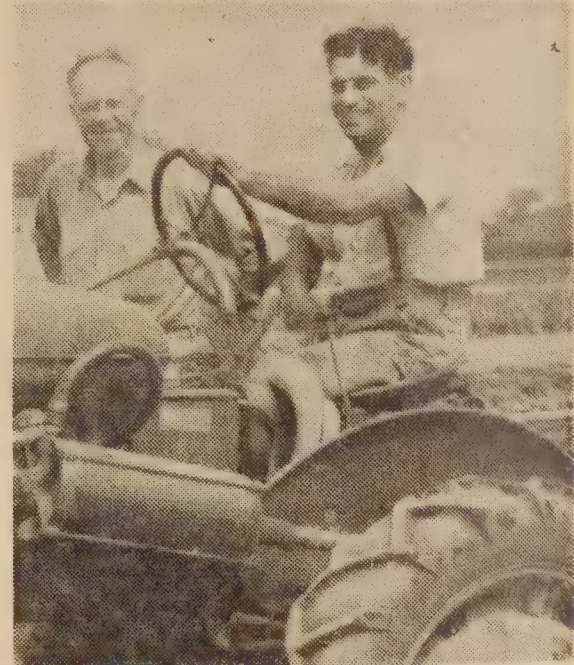
yield goes when such mixtures are applied, but after first cutting or first grazing will give a larger increase in mid-summer when one good bite is worth as much as two bites in the spring.

The other possibility is nitrogen on grass. Given normal rain, the tall grasses—timothy, smooth brome and orchard, will show good response to June application of nitrogen. Bluegrass will also respond, but not to as great an extent. The increase will not be as large as from spring or fall application, but the value of a pound of green pasture grown in mid-summer is considerably greater than a pound during the flush period in the spring. Where the fields will be plowed this fall or next spring or where adequate minerals have been applied, straight nitrogen materials such as ammonium nitrate or nitrate of soda may be used. If the field is to be left down for another 2 or 3 years, 10-10-10 would be better since the phosphate and potash in it will also be needed. Early September application of nitrogen to such sods will also increase the amount of fall pasturage.

—A.A.—

IRRIGATION HELPS MAKE 3 ACRES DO WORK OF 15

NEW ENGLAND vegetable growers are accustomed to unusual results obtained by intensive cultivation on comparatively small acreages. An outstanding example of this is the three acre farm of Anthony Oliveira in Seekonk, Massachusetts. He specializes in green crops entirely, all under irrigation, and the folks down that way say that he gets as much off his three



Anthony Oliveira of Seekonk, Massachusetts, at the tractor wheel, explains to his neighbor, Harold Tompson, chairman of the Massachusetts State Production and Marketing Administration Committee, his method of getting big vegetable production from a small acreage of rich Bristol County land.

acres as some extensive-type farms do from fifteen.

A good illustration of inter-cropping is his schedule on fall spinach. After seeding a fall crop 14 inches apart, he follows this by a planting of a row in between each two rows about three weeks later. Last fall on these plantings, he started cutting on the first seeding in about five weeks. The second took six weeks to harvest and, as he says, "the ground was working all the time."

Other crops include dandelions, iceberg lettuce, beets, romaine, escarole, and other greens.—Walter E. Piper.

New Vaccine for Rabies

RABIES has come to be a very serious matter in a number of central and western New York counties, and will doubtless spread to other areas. Rabies has caused serious financial loss to many farmers who have had cows or other animals contract the disease as a result of being bitten by rabid foxes. Also, many parents hesitate to allow their children outdoors after dark, or, for that matter, hesitate to go out themselves without a pitchfork or club in their hands. A rabid fox seems to show no fear and will attack anyone without provocation.

One method of control has been to require vaccination of dogs that otherwise might serve as an important step in the spread of the disease. In this connection Lederle Laboratories of Pearl River, New York, have recently announced the development of an entirely new rabies vaccine to immunize dogs. They say it is the most important step taken toward the elimination of rabies as a fatal disease since the work done by Pasteur.

The vaccine was developed by Dr. Herald R. Cox and Dr. Hilary Koprowski and was given a very stiff test before it was released for general use. All dogs that were immunized by this vaccine were completely immune to rabies even after a period of a year following vaccination. Lederle researchers predict that veterinarians will be able to immunize dogs by a single vaccination.



A dog being immunized with rabies vaccine.



A worker immunizing chick embryos with live virus, one of the important processes in producing this vaccine.



Dr. Hilary Koprowski, left, and Dr. Herald R. Cox, the two men largely responsible for the new rabies vaccine.

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Eat MORE of it every day...

Every year Science discovers new facts about milk and milk products. Every year Science proves what we dairy farmers have always known . . . namely, that there's priceless nutrition and food value in milk and products—*especially in butter*—that you can find in no other food.

Science has proved over and over again that *butter is better* for you. Proved that butter helps you to make the best growth gains in youth . . . that it adds vitality and beauty to the prime of life . . . and years of active living to old age.

Stop! Nature's Workshop. No Admittance!

But Science stops right here. Because Nature is a jealous dame and guards her secrets well. Science knows *what* butter does . . . but Science *doesn't know* HOW butter does it.

That's why Scientists who try to make butter substitutes, or cream substitutes, or other imitations of milk and milk products always get so far off the beam.

In their pride, they think they know everything that goes to make up an egg. But they *don't know* what puts LIFE in the egg.

By marvelous tests they separate and weigh every single chemical element in a grain of wheat. But they *don't know* the secret of the tiny wheat germ. They *don't know* what makes wheat seed GROW.

Butter Can't Be Duplicated

As one scientist has aptly said it: "Nature put something into milk that cannot be duplicated in the laboratory."

But you can bet your last dollar on it that Nature put that *certain something* in milk and butter for a very good reason. It is needed for food. And if man can't duplicate that *certain something* in a laboratory, he can't duplicate in it a factory. All the man-made laws ever passed by a legislature won't make any difference.

Dairy farmers don't need to be told the food value of milk and milk products. They see the proof in the boundless health of their own families. But now—when milk is in abundance—is the time to set an example for all to follow. Let every farm table be bountifully supplied with milk and butter, with cream and cheese, and all other dishes prepared with dairy products. Let every farmer and his wife say to their neighbors: "*Butter is better for you.* I believe it. I use it. I never permit a substitute to appear on my table."

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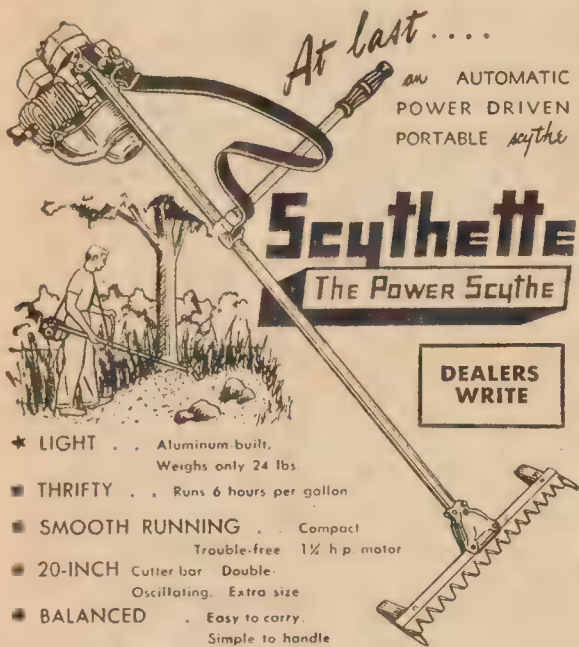
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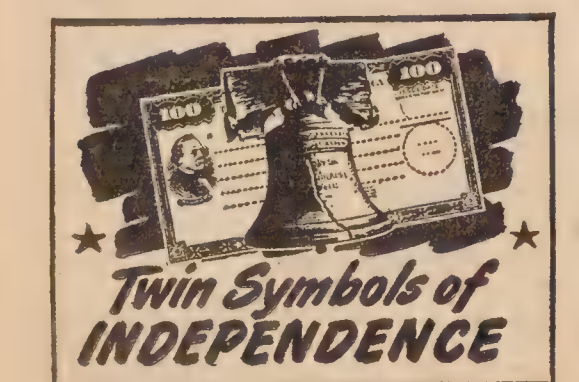
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Western N. Y. Potato Growers Cool Toward Marketing Agreement

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

SINCE the hearing in Rochester on a proposed marketing order for upstate potatoes, there have been many rumblings that the rank and file of growers were against it. The two-to-one vote by which the order was rejected on Long Island is pointed to as an indication of what may be expected in the upstate area.

While the hearing was conducted fairly enough, it is pointed out that proponents were organized and opponents were not; also, that it was held at the wrong time, when most growers were busy planting potatoes.

Whatever the reason may be, many growers who previously paid comparatively little attention to the proposed order, are now convinced that it would be foolish to tie themselves to an order while no restrictions are applied to the Long Island crop.

After the upstate hearing concluded, it was indicated that a revised order would not be ready for a referendum until some time in July.

Backward Season

As this is written, many farmers have started cutting hay, but in most areas it certainly has not been haying weather. Low temperatures and overcast skies, with an occasional bit of rain, have been the rule. In some places hay has been baled, and in others it may be seen lying in the fields, brown and uninviting to the eye. In the meantime, on established alfalfa fields in Western New York, growth was heavy and waiting to be cut.

After a late, cold spring, pastures made an exceptionally good growth and it appears that more grass went into silos than in previous years. In our own case, at Gannett Farms, the most grass we ever put up before just filled one silo. This year we half-filled a second silo and then quit. By that time the ground was becoming very dry and growth was slowing down. We turned the cows into one field we might have cut. A post-hole digger disclosed that the soil is dry 'way down deep.

Milk Prices

At milk-price hearings in Buffalo and Rochester, dealers opposed producers' petition for a \$5.40 price beginning July 1 and \$5.80 Sept. 1. D. B. MacCollom of the General Ice Cream Company said there was too much milk, that the volume did not justify any price increase, that a larger than usual percentage was going into surplus classes.

He insisted that as farmers increase surplus production, pricing should be used to discourage the trend. Several farmers countered that as the unit price drops, they have to increase production to get more dollars to pay their overhead costs. It was pointed out that farmers, unlike dealers, are unable to pass on their costs. A point was made that part of the April 1 price reduction to producers was retained by dealers on the plea of higher costs, instead of being passed on to consumers.

Fruit Outlook Good

In the absence of official estimates, the National Apple Institute places this year's apple crop at 110 million bushels, compared to 133 million bushels a year ago. The state-federal estimate of 28 per cent fewer peaches than a year ago in New York State bears out earlier predictions of a light crop. This on top of freeze damage in Georgia and the Carolinas is expected to strengthen demand for the crop. It is indicated that the state's apple crop may be about 20 per cent less than a year ago. Straw-

berries are a disappointment in some sections this year, partly due to the effect of last year's drouth on plants.

* * *

Locusts Arrive

Definitely identified as 17-year locusts, the noisy swarming of millions of insects in Livingston County caused a flurry of excitement among nearby farmers. But Russell Parker, county agent, says he has been advised they will run their cycle without damage to local crops.

— A. A. —

RURAL RADIO ON AIR NIGHTS AND SUNDAYS

NIGHT-TIME and Sunday broadcasting, featuring fine music and news programs originated by The New York Times' station, WQXR, will be an added service of the Rural Radio (FM) Network, beginning today (July 1). Rural Radio Network will stay on the air beyond the former sign-off time of 7:30 p.m. to carry the famous WQXR programs each Wednesday evening until 11:06 p.m., and will begin broadcasting similar programs from 3 until 11:06 p.m. Sundays.

The Network now includes 12 stations located in Niagara Falls, Wethersfield, Hornell, Bristol Center, Ithaca, DeRuyter, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Rome-Utica, Cherry Valley, Troy, and Poughkeepsie.

— A. A. —

LAND BANK DECLARES DIVIDEND

The Federal Land Bank of Springfield has declared a 3 per cent dividend to stockholders of record as of May 31, 1950, amounting to \$108,218.25, according to H. B. Munger, president. This dividend, the second in the last 12 months, will be distributed to 63 national farm loan associations supplying more than 20,000 Northeast farmers with long-term mortgage credit.

All of the Bank's capital stock of

NEW YORK GRANGE BREAD CONTEST NEWS

WE NOW have the names of ten county champion bread bakers in the big statewide baking contest sponsored by the New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist*. Reports from the Pomona chairmen in these ten counties indicate that nearly 1,000 Grangers took part in local contests that preceded the county competitions.

Here are the county winners to date:

POMONA WINNERS

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Columbia	Lindenwald	Mrs. Konneth D. Fleischer
Dutchess	Amenia	Mrs. Florence McEnroe
Livingston	Caledonia	Mrs. Eugene Wyand
Montgomery	Mapletown	Mrs. Burtis Meyers
Oneida	Marcy	Mrs. Carlton Seavy
Ontario	Honeoye Valley	Mrs. Herbert R. Van Vliet
Orange	Wawayanda	Mrs. Archie Sutherland
Otsego	Goodyear Lake	Mrs. Grace M. Lamb
Schoharie	Franklinton	Mrs. Omer R. Scott
Tioga	Campville	Mrs. Elizabeth Adamek



Francis Foster of Bath, N. Y., and the trophy that was presented to him at the Diamond Jubilee Annual Meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association held at Syracuse, N. Y. recently in recognition of the outstanding performance of his 100,000 lb. producer, Foster Field's Starlight. She is the 500th Ayrshire cow to become a member of the breed's lifetime 100,000-lb. Producers' Club. At seven years of age, she turned in a sensational record of 16,637 lbs. 3.71% milk and 581 lbs. fat in 305 days on twice-a-day milking.

Pomona contests will be held in 43 other counties during the summer months, and all county winners will compete at State Grange this fall in a final contest to determine who will be the State Champion Bread Maker. The winner and other high scorers will be awarded valuable cash and merchandise prizes. There will be six grand prizes, one for each of the contestants who place among the first six. These are being donated by the following *American Agriculturist* advertisers: De Laval Separator Company (food freezer); International Harvester Co. (refrigerator); Kalamazoo Stove and Furnace Co. (gas range); Knox Stove Works, Inc. (combination oil-electric or coal-electric range); and Speed Queen Corporation (electric ironer and an electric washing machine).

Also, the ten high state winners, as well as the 53 county winners, will each receive valuable merchandise prizes from these five *American Agriculturist* advertisers: American Sugar Refining Co., Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange Inc., R. B. Davis Co., General Foods Sales Co., (Certo Division); and Russell-Miller Milling Co.



Dr. Robert O. Blood, newly-elected President of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association and former Governor of New Hampshire. Dr. Blood is the owner of the Crystal Spring Farm at Concord, N. H., where Ayrshires have been bred for a quarter of a century.

\$3,607,275 is owned by these 63 local farmer-owned-and-operated cooperatives. The Federal Land Bank, in accord with one of the fundamental principles of cooperatives, returns its earnings to the users of the system to the extent consistent with sound business practices.

— A. A. —

COMING EVENTS

August 3 is the date of the Empire State Potato Growers' Field Day which will be held at the Phelps farm near Chaffee in Erie County, New York.

August 12 is the date of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association Field Day at one of the Cornell University farms on the Ellis Hollow Road.



A FORUM FOR Backyard Gardeners

A FRIEND wants to know how big a quick freezer to buy, if any. That's a tough question to answer, and one which depends on the size of the family, the size of the garden and your interest in gardening.

Perhaps my own experience will be a partial guide. With two in the family we have a 6½ cubic foot freezer and find it quite adequate for fruits and vegetables. Usually we come out even in the spring without a big accumulation of food that must be held over.

During the war we kept 30 hens and always had a few chickens in the freezer. The hens are gone but we buy a few from a neighbor so we have one or two handy at all times.

We have given up the idea of buying a quarter of a beef or half a pig. If we had a large family we would want to do that and we would need a bigger freezer. Now, when we buy a roast we get one twice as large as we need and put half of it in the freezer. It's handy to have it there for emergencies. Also, you can usually find a gallon of ice cream there, or rather, what is left from the original gallon.

You may not agree, but we like some things, for example, corn and peaches, as well canned as frozen. I doubt that a freezer will save a backyard gardener much money, but it will make for better eating. Whether you agree or disagree with our conclusions, let's hear your experiences.

Humus

How can I maintain the humus supply in a small vegetable garden when I seem to be unable to buy manure?

For a small area, humus can be maintained at a cost that you can afford by adding peat moss. The usual advice to maintain a compost pile is good, but most backyard gardeners cannot find enough grass, weeds and sod to keep the humus supply in the garden adequate.

Dry Weather

Recently I took part in an interesting discussion as to the reasons why the bloom on all shrubs has been unusually abundant this year.

We agreed that it was a result of last year's weather, but from there our opinions varied. I was inclined toward the idea that last year's dry weather kept vegetative growth at a minimum, and that therefore more nutrients were stored in the branches and roots.

Another idea expressed was that shrubs that had had tough going last fall responded to the challenge with an urge to survive and reproduce.

Usually the backyard gardener is tempted to leave vegetables in the gar-



The last week in May, I cut the asparagus on this plot to the ground. It was cultivated with the garden tractor and then I smoothed it with a garden rake. This helps me to control weeds.

den, where they look so satisfying, until they are fully mature. The better way is to begin harvesting some time before they are ready. In that way you prolong the season from any one planting and avoid some of the waste that comes from over-maturity.

It's a wise flower lover who has the sense of values that calls a halt before gardening becomes a burden rather than a pleasure. Always there is the



Edging a border of perennials improves the appearance of flowers and lawn. I used a half round edger to cut the sod, which was then undercut with a sharp hoe.

urge to try new varieties and more of them, and the average village lot can be cultivated so intensively that it takes most of the spare time of one person.

Resist the temptation for continual expansion, and study your flowers so they can be cared for easily. Buy what tools you want and get good ones, but steer away from fancy "gadgets."

Lilacs

Is it necessary to cut old bloom from lilacs in order to get good bloom next year?

When I was a kid on the farm we had a lilac bush older than the memory of my parents. Nothing was ever done to it except to harvest some blooms in May, yet it seldom failed to be a mass of purple blossoms.

In recent years I have usually removed the old blooms but I neglected to do so in 1949, yet we had unusually good flowers this spring.

* * *

Unless you dust with sulfur, hollyhocks will surely be affected with rust. A few puffs once a week will keep them green and healthy.

* * *

Cultivating the garden when the soil is too wet kills few weeds and tends to make the soil lumpy.

* * *

Lupines make a fine show in the perennial garden. They can be grown from seed if planted early in the summer and transplanted to their permanent location in the fall or early next spring.—*The A.A. Gardener.*

— A.A. —

FOR ANTS

Chlordan, one of the newer insecticides, is recommended for controlling ants in lawns. Its recommended rate is 1 pound of 50% wettable Chlordan powder in 50 gallons of water which is enough to treat from 750 to 1,000 square feet of lawn. Ant hills can be handled by putting a pinch of the 50% wettable powder on the hill and washing it into the hill with water.

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435	California and Pacific Northwest.....	17	_____
432	Yellowstone, Pacific N. W., Banff, Lake Louise.....	17	_____
438	Jasper Park, Yellowstone, and North Coast.....	18	_____
420	New Orleans, Texas, Calif., Pacific N. W., Montana.....	17	_____
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Summer Poultry Gossip

By L. E. Weaver

Keep the Bars Up Against "Coxy"

IN SPITE of all the wonder drugs that can head off coccidiosis in chickens, prevention through sanitary practices is still the best policy. If it doesn't rain too often; if water puddles and mud are exceptions on the range, and not the rule; if the sun can get through to dry up



L. E. Weaver

damp spots quickly, indoors as well as outside; if pullets are encouraged to spread out over all the range and thus keep infection spread thinly and are not allowed to bunch up all day in the shade of one old apple tree or elderberry hedge so that droppings accumulate and infection piles up into "massive doses," if their sleeping quarters are uncrowded, airy and reasonably cool; and if plenty of good feed and clean water keep the pullets growing normally; then it is not likely that you will have to resort to sulfa or other drugs to keep them free of coccidiosis.

By this time of the year the bloody or cecal form of the disease will not often show up, but any of the half-dozen intestinal forms may become serious under favorable conditions. When one form gets a start there are often two or three others along with it. Watch the color of your pullets' legs. When you see some that are whitish when the others are yellow or orange in color, it is time for a check-up. Take a few of the pale shanked ones to your nearest poultry disease laboratory, and take along any others that look unthrifty, are not growing well, or that

have rough soiled feathers. The doctor at the lab will tell you if you should start giving the flock a medicated mash. These drugs are still plenty costly and they can add a lot to the cost of growing your pullets, but they can be a good investment if they save lives and make better pullets for the laying house.

Once in a while I find some poultryman who never has trouble with coccidiosis in his chickens. I think such men are not just lucky, they are skillful. Certainly for such men there would be no point in spending good money for medication. On the other hand there are farms on which "coxy" shows up year after year in spite of all efforts to carry on a program of sanitation. Luck could be a factor in such cases, hard luck, of course. For instance, the range might be a flat field of clay with practically no drainage. In such a case good management could still win out. Range rearing could be abandoned in favor of confinement rearing. But until the local coccidiosis-encouraging situation has been cleared up, sulfaquinolone or one of the other "coxy"-stopping drugs in the mash can head off the disease and be a godsend to the poultryman.

* * *

Good Pullets Can Be Grown Indoors

SOME unexpected surprise is always bobbing up in the chicken business. That's one of the things that makes it interesting, I suppose. Now when I have just gotten around to where I feel entirely on safe ground when I tell folks that they can grow good pullets indoors and need not leave them out on range at the mercy of foxes and dogs, my good friend, Bruce Hagen, comes into the office and tells me that the Bulkleys have gone back to range rearing. It looks as though I will have to get over to Odessa and get the story.

Allen Bulkley, Sr., was the first man

(Continued on Opposite Page)

For Greater Efficiency



small claw

The more purposes a tool can be used for, the more helpful it is to the home craftsman. Here is an idea, suggested by American Builder magazine, for adapting a standard claw hammer so that it can be used to pull small nails and tacks as well as large nails. File a small claw in the

end of one of the large claws, as shown in the sketch. The small claw also is helpful in pulling nails from hard-to-reach places.

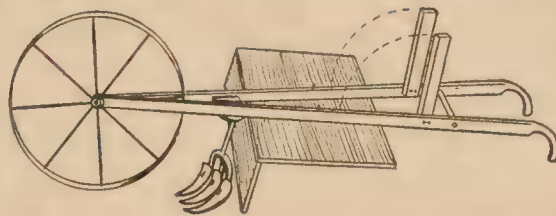
— A.A. —

Keep the Buzz Saw Covered

My husband took an old tire and cut it along the inside so that it is open. Then he put the tire over the buzz saw. It fits well over the saw and protects it from the weather. Also, when the saw is not in use it is less of a hazard to have around where small children play. — Mrs. M. L. Blair, Worcester, N. Y.

— A.A. —

Cultivator Wheelbarrow



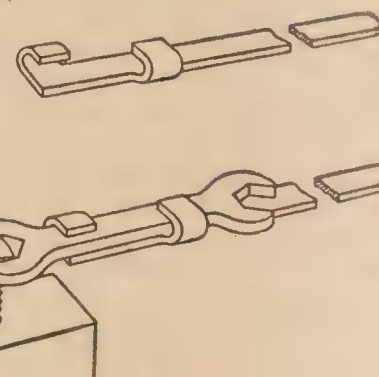
I have a one-wheel cultivator like the enclosed sketch that I made. As you look at it now it stands ready to cultivate. Now turn it bottom side up and look at it and you have a wheelbarrow. It makes a very handy tool about the place.

For the wheelbarrow I made a small

platform about 18 by 20 inches. This can be lifted off when not in use as a loose bolt drops down through each handle (no need of a nut). The legs attached to the handles are 19 inches long, 3/4 inch thick, and 1 1/2 inches wide. These can be bolted tightly and pulled back near the handle, but this is not necessary as they are not in the way at any time, neither do the attachments have to be removed when used as a wheelbarrow. — C. A. Bates, Oneonta, N. Y.

— A.A. —

For Extra Leverage



Extra leverage is often needed when a short-handed, open-end wrench is being used. American Builder magazine suggests that an extension handle be made for this purpose. One handle, constructed as shown in the accompanying sketch, can be made to fit a complete set of wrenches. The handle can be attached or detached quickly.

— A.A. —

Of Screws in Plaster

It is almost impossible to make screws stay in a plaster wall unless you try this trick. Put the screw in the wall then remove it and fill the hole with fine steel wool. After this is done, insert the screw in the hole again and it will stay. — Mrs. David Sprague, Paterson, N. Y.

"You Never Miss the Water....!"

(Continued from Page 1)

alone than the whole family used forty or fifty years ago. And there are millions more of us to use it!

Fifty years ago there were still plenty of woods left. The woods hold back the water. The dirt roads on the hills had "thank-you-mums" which ran the water into the meadows and saved more or less of it. Now the rain water rushes down the paved highways into the creeks and is lost. Floods of all kinds are much more numerous and worse than they have ever been because the water runs off so fast. No wonder the water supply is dwindling!

The point that most concerns us is what can be done to conserve water. For unless something is done about saving the water supply we, or at least our children, stand a good chance of facing catastrophe.

First of all, we must become more water conscious. We think of it as being free as air, but it isn't. In the cities, water rent has to be paid; in the country we pay for it one way or another whether it comes from springs or is pumped from wells.

There is some hope that scientists will learn how to control the rain supply. New York City last summer hired a rainmaker, paying him \$100 a day. He seeded the clouds with chemicals, and it did rain over the New York City water shed. But there is doubt even in the mind of the rainmaker whether or not he was responsible. Anyway, some

New York Cityites said they would pay him \$200 a day to stop, even though the reservoirs were not yet filled, because they thought the rainmaker was responsible for some of the coldest, most disagreeable weather during the first weeks of spring that had been seen in years.

I got a laugh out of the row between New York City and Albany. Albany claimed that New York City was stealing its rain clouds. I wonder what Grandpa would say to that if he could come back to the earth for a day?

Anyway, even though the rain supply could be controlled somewhat by seeding the clouds, it will be years before all the legal controversy and the exact methods of making rain this way can be resolved. In the meantime, there are several steps that farmers can take to help insure a continued and sufficient water supply.

The first of these measures, particularly if there is any doubt at all about your supply of water either now or in the future, is to study your own situation. I guess I never would have got my water problem solved if it hadn't been for the competent advice and help of Dr. B. B. Robb of the farm engineering department of the New York State College of Agriculture.

In making such a study of your water situation, first, calculate the amount of water you will need. One authority has figured that about 50

gallons per day are needed for every member of the family. Milking cows take about 25 gallons a day, a little less is needed for dry cows and young stock. Four gallons per day will take care of 100 chickens, and 2 1/2 gallons will be needed for each sheep. After you figure out the amount needed from these figures, add at least 50 per cent more for dry weather and emergencies.

If you decide to drill a well or drill from the bottom of a dug well, then the problem is how far down will you have to go to get water enough. Unfortunately, no one can answer that question for you.

Many people believe in water witching to determine where to sink a well, while scientists say it's nonsense. It won't cost you much if anything to try to locate water by water witching, but remember, even if you think the scheme works, it could locate a very small vein of water which would be entirely inadequate for your purpose. My own opinion on locating a well is to drill it where it will be most convenient. Now please don't come back at me with a hundred letters or so, as you do every time I mention water witching. Remember that I say that if you want to use the plan, it's your privilege to do so. My only reservation is, don't let your faith carry you so far that you will locate the well in an inconvenient place.

It costs money, of course, to dig the ditch and pipe the water from a spring, but once you get water running from a good spring with plenty of gravity there should be no more cost for many

years. If there isn't gravity enough to give you pressure, then you will have to install a booster pump. And here again you will need competent engineering advice to get the right kind of a pump.

This applies also to the pump you will need in your well. Consulting the pump manufacturer and the agricultural engineer may save you trouble and expense from installing the wrong kind of pump.

To save both water and soil we must give more attention to modern soil conservation measures on every farm, and especially on the side hills. Among the most important of these measures and something that can be practiced easily is strip and contour farming.

Looking forward to the future and the welfare of those who will follow after us, we of our generation who own land might well give more thought to reforestation. There are thousands of farms in these northeastern states that are wasteland and ought to be growing trees. These trees will make a valuable crop some time and, equally important, while they are growing they will conserve water.

And lastly, why not follow the suggestion of the New York State Grange and build a farm pond? On many farms this could be done cheaply and easily. Farm ponds provide water in case of fire, they can be stocked for good fishing, and can be made a recreational and beauty spot for the farmer, his family and their friends.

In any case, must we wait to miss the water "till the well runs dry?"

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SUMMER POULTRY

GOSSIP (Continued from Opposite Page)

anywhere, to the best of my knowledge, successfully to grow pullets in confinement for laying replacements. He has a number of other pioneering "firsts" to his credit also. He was the first to import the famous "Tom Barron" Leghorns into this country. He was one of the first to make use of trap nests. He had one of the original "certified" flocks in New York State. He was one of the first to have his entire flock blood-tested to eliminate Pullorum disease; (we called it White Diarrhea in those days) and he received the first Pullorum-clean certificate issued by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets. When we at the college began to talk about "Progeny-testing" as a better method of using trap-nested stock, Allen Bulkley again was in on the ground floor. Today two of his four sons, Allen Jr. and John, are members of the firm, and they operate what used to be three separate poultry farms.

It was about 23 or 24 years ago that near-disaster struck the Bulkley Poultry Farm. It was a wet season. Water stood in shallow pools for weeks on the level, heavy clay range. The pullets went into the laying houses polluted with parasites and perhaps with one of the earliest outbreaks of what we now call leukosis. At any rate, those pullets for the most part were a dead loss.

The following season, trying to get away from infected soil, Mr. Bulkley rented land and reared his pullets on "new ground" but to no avail. Again the losses in the laying houses were terrific. But Mr. Bulkley is not a quitter. Wire floors were being suggested as a possible solution for the problem of infected range. Accepting the challenge in his typical pioneering fashion, Mr. Bulkley not only brooded his chicks on wire floors but reared them on wire to maturity. He licked the disease problem but still had to face many seasons of experimental trials before he found feeds and feeding practices that produced satisfactory results.

Little by little and piece by piece research laboratories have been fitting together the jig-saw puzzle of nutrition. They tell us that many pieces are still missing. No doubt pullets on succulent green ranges, eating vitamin-rich vegetation and insect life, and with sunshine on their backs get a few things that are not yet in the feed bags and which are therefore denied to pullets grown indoors. To that extent range-reared pullets ought to out-class those grown in confinement. However, pullets on range have the best chance to pick up parasites, and many ranges are far from succulent. My guess is that if a dozen range-reared flocks were compared with a dozen confinement reared lots you wouldn't find enough difference to be detected, either in their appearance or in the owner's pocketbook. But there could be a lot of difference in the amount of time and labor in caring for the growing birds and in the number carried off by "varmints." Now, when confinement rearing has become an accepted practice on many poultry farms, just why have the Bulkleys reversed their field? After I have visited them I may have more to add to this story.

Chickens Can Have Blackhead

WHEN blackhead is mentioned we usually think of turkeys. They have had what amounted to a monopoly of the disease for years, although it has been seen in chickens often enough that most poultry books mention the fact in an off-hand way that seems to say, "Chicken raisers don't need to worry about it." From reports I have been hearing there has been a change in the situation this year and not for the better. In quite

a number of flocks of pullets on range there have been rather serious outbreaks of blackhead. Deaths have been fairly numerous.

In one case, the outbreak occurred just after the pullets had been vaccinated against Newcastle disease. I suspect the pullets were temporarily down in condition as a result of vaccination, and the blackhead infection, which, like coccidiosis, seems to be always around, just slipped in while the door was open. Probably the same thing has happened on other farms, but vaccination is not the only thing that might be the "pre-disposing cause." I expect coccidiosis could do it, or red mites swarming over the pullets at night and sucking their blood, or just being packed into a stuffy coop with only one window on a hot night, even if there were no mites present.

The outbreak mentioned above was brought under control rather quickly. The pullets were moved to a different brooder house in a different location to get them away from the infection. It is possible that just getting over the effects of their vaccination might have been all that was needed to bring back their resistance to blackhead.

Question Box

Why is it that I can't grow head lettuce?

This is a cool weather crop, and if you sowed seed in May it is likely to be too hot and dry by the time it gets ready to head. Plant it early and give it plenty of plant food so that it will grow rapidly. For hot weather you will probably have to depend on leaf lettuce. This can be very crisp and good if you thin and transplant it in order to give each plant room to grow.

What is the best way to control worms on broccoli?

A general purpose garden dust containing rotenone will do the trick but it is necessary to dust before you see the worms. If you keep the heads covered by dusting at least once a week, you shouldn't have any trouble. The rotenone is not poisonous to humans.

When a field is seeded to birdsfoot trefoil, what if any grasses or legumes should be used with it?

Legumes should not be planted with birdsfoot. The competition is too severe. A grass is usually seeded because it helps to support the trefoil and makes it easier to mow. For hay, 5 pounds of timothy and 5 pounds of birdsfoot are often used, or 5 pounds of birdsfoot and 8 pounds of brome grass. For fields to be used entirely for pasture, 6 pounds of Kentucky Blue grass may be added.

I haven't had good success in growing rhubarb. Could you suggest what might be wrong?

Without knowing more about your problem it would seem that one of two situations exist: either you have not fertilized the rhubarb enough or it has been growing so long in one place that it needs digging up, dividing and resetting. Rhubarb is a heavy feeder and there is little chance that you will get on too much fertilizer or well-rotted manure. If rhubarb has grown well in past years and then stalks begin to get smaller, it is an indication that it should be divided and reset.

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REGISTERED Hereford Bulls that can qualify to head your herd. Quality individuals, best backing. Mack Park, Wolcott, N. Y. Phone 3604.

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PERMANENT year round pastures are being rapidly developed in South Carolina and land suitable for permanent pastures is still cheap. You can let the cattle gather their own feed and save the cost of labor for harvesting and feeding. Wholesale milk prices 55c per gallon, retail price 24c per quart. If you are interested in good farm lands suitable for year round permanent pastures, see or contact Bradham Realty Co., Realtors. "We specialize in farm lands, small and large tracts." Phone 48, P. O. Box 430, Sumter, South Carolina.

STROUT—Headquarters for farms. Big Golden Anniversary Farm Catalog, 124 pages, 2830 bargains, 32 states, Coast-to-Coast. Strout Realty, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Farms, Homes, Land, Business Properties; N. Y., N. J., and Pa., all areas. Also listings wanted. John R. Potts Agency, North Branch, N. J.

RETIRED owner offers bargains. Brick country hotel, both licenses—48x60 ft. theatre. Several new frame and block houses 4 to 9 rooms each, with big lots, all electric, near hotel, stores and churches. Ideal locations, fertile soil. Fruit lots for sale. Pictures free. Write Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKEN Hatchery in Central New York State, 33 acres of land, good water supply. Incubators have 52,000 egg capacity, room for 6,000 layers, hatchery building and about 40 brooders with equipment. About 4,000 hens all from pedigreed stock, also about 8,000 young stock ranging from one to three months old. Price as listed \$33,000. Must be seen to be appreciated. Stanley Fish, Hartwick, N. Y., Salesman for Frank Fattu, Realtor.

Say you saw it in **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST**

Use This Handy Blank for Your Classified Ad

NAME

ADDRESS

PLEASE PRINT



By J. F. ("Doc") ROBERTS

AGAIN the price of milk at the farm is lower. I feel very strongly that right now dairy-men have the opportunity to correct this situation all by themselves.

Sell for meat at least some of your poorer producing cows or prospectively poorer heifers. Grade animals will now bring almost as much for meat, and in many cases more, than they will for milk.

This opportunity is unusual; seldom, if ever, has it been true before. Again, if the supply of milk is shortened up by fewer cows and heifers on farms, then the price of your remaining dairy stock is maintained or goes up, as well as the farm price for milk.

Per Capita Production Down

The fact that milk production is at a record total this year is not what it may seem. The per capita rate of milk production is below the record. More milk, but more people also. Then the margin of so-called surplus must be very small, making it unnecessary for any great liquidation of breeding stock or of the better animals.

Another situation facing dairymen is that less than half the milk produced is sold as fluid milk—the balance going into butter, cheese, evaporated, dried milk, etc. What an opportunity the new "Milk for Health" group has to increase the use of fluid milk if given the cooperation of every dairyman!

Hog prices have continued to stay up ever since "supports" were repudiated. Hog production is a much neglected field in the Northeast, particularly as we continue to grow more and more of our own grain. In Grandfather's day, every farm carried at least two or three sows; today we are approaching the same conditions which they enjoyed—namely, that again two or three sows can be a valuable and profitable asset on all of the farms in the Northeast. It looks now as if hogs would work even higher as the summer advances. If this proves true, then beef, lamb or veal may not meet their usual mid-summer break in price. Of course

next fall the supply will be greater, and some price reductions will follow, but with cheap pasture gains in weights, even this prospect does not look at all serious.

Roughage for Livestock

We in the Northeast seem to be having a good growing spring. Reports are that the Midwest and West have had a slow, backward spring. Our hay crop in western New York will be large, and a great deal of it will be in by the Fourth-of-July. That is the supreme livestock item of any year. It means that our pastures have been good and there will be feed for our long winter.

When driving around, particularly with city people, I often hear the re-

mark, "How fine the country looks!" I wonder if we farmers realize what changes have been made, since they have come about so slowly. As you ride along the crest of a hill and look out over wide expanses of valleys and other hills, have you ever noticed the changes in the size of the fields, their care, what they are producing, and all that goes into making "the country look good"—changes that mostly have come about in the last ten years or so?

Mechanical farming must be the answer. There are few eyesores. Very few fields are ever abandoned permanently, as they can be replanted in twenty-four hours. This is the step-up our land is getting, as well as the increased pace we are experiencing for ourselves.

Many Northeastern Fairs Again Offer Grass Silage Competition

NEARLY HALF of the Northeast's fairs will include grass silage in their competitive exhibits this year, according to a poll of fair secretaries just completed by *American Agriculturist*.

The idea of exhibiting grass silage was boosted along by your farm paper two years ago when, in cooperation with various organizations and commercial companies, a ten dollar prize was offered at 96 fairs in 8 states. Some fair dates were so early in the year that farmers found it inadvisable to open silos for samples, but 47% of those heard from in our survey will "keep the ball rolling," as far as grass silage at fairs is concerned.

Among those definitely planning a competitive class for silage are:

NEW YORK — Hemlock Lake Union Fair, Hemlock, Aug. 30-Sept. 2; Saratoga County Agricultural Society, Ballston Spa, Aug. 28-Sept. 2; Genesee County Fair, Batavia, Aug. 7-12; Franklin County Fair, Malone, Aug. 21-26; Chemung County Fair, Horseheads, Aug. 13-19; Wyoming County Fair, Pike, Aug. 22-25; Gouverneur and St. Lawrence County Fair, Gouverneur, Aug. 7-12; and Allegany County Fair, Angelica, Aug. 23-26.

CONNECTICUT—Wallingford Grange, Wallingford, Sept. 16; Riverton Fair, Riverton, Aug. 14-15; Durham Agricultural Fair, Durham, Sept. 29-30; and Hazardville Fair, Hazardville, Sept. 26-27.

PENNSYLVANIA — Sullivan County,

Fair, Forksville, Aug. 30-Sept. 2; Wayne County Fair, Honesdale, Sept. 12-16; and Troy Fair, Troy, Aug. 21-26.

NEW JERSEY—Morris County Fair, Morristown, Aug. 22-26; Gloucester County Agricultural Fair, Woodbury, Sept. 4-9; and Sussex County Farm and Horse Show, Branchville, Aug. 8-15.

VERMONT—Rutland Fair, Sept. 4-9; World Fair, Tunbridge, Sept. 19-21.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — The Hopkinton Fair at Contoocook, Sept. 2-4, is the only one we've heard from in New Hampshire that expects to have a grass silage exhibit.

Cash prizes, in addition to ribbons, are offered at all the above fairs, with the total awards for the event ranging anywhere from \$2.50 to \$25. Seven of the fairs offer a \$10 first prize and most of them have cash awards for the first three or four places.

Many Still Undecided

Among those undecided about having grass silage exhibits are: Union Grange Fair, Plymouth, N. H., Sept. 13-16; Northern Wayne Community Fair, Lakewood, Penna., Aug. 24-26; Chautauqua County Fair, Dunkirk, N. Y., Sept. 4-9; and the Harwinton, Conn., Fair, Oct. 7 and 8.

— A. A. —

COMING LIVESTOCK SALES

AYRSHIRES

July 29—Massachusetts State Sale at Shrewsbury.

August 9—Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Ayrshire Association Sale at Lancaster.

GUERNSEYS

July 6—Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders Sale (night) at Lancaster, Pa.

July 21—Glenburnie Farm Sale at Trenton, N. J.

July 27—Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders Sale at Lancaster, Pa.

August 1—Sale at Old Farms, Farmington, Conn.

SHEEP

July 15—New England Sheep and Wool Growers meeting and sale, Belden Farms at North Hatfield, Mass.

July 22—Northeastern Breeders Purebred Sheep sale at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

* * *

On November 3 a Fat Stock Show will be held at the Caledonia, N. Y., stock yards. James McGuire, Oakfield, N. Y., is general chairman of the show and Harold Sweet, Batavia, is secretary.

Fresh bog spavin? "Clear it up fast with ABSORBINE"

says C. W. Pace of Longmont, Colorado



"As soon as I see signs of bog spavin, puff or soreness on my horses, I use Absorbine. That's the treatment advised by our veterinarian, and I have been using it for over 16 years."

Yes, farmers know there's nothing like Absorbine! It's not a "cure-all," but a time-proved help in relieving windgall, collar gall, and similar congestive troubles.

A stand-by for over 50 years, it will not blister or remove hair. Only \$2.50 at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

You're Invited!

10th ANNIVERSARY Annual Meeting

Aug. 3, 1950

Judd Falls Rd. Ithaca, N. Y.

- Display of outstanding artificially bred animals
- Research exhibit

Plan Now To Attend

N Y A B C
New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative

Box 528 A Inc. Ithaca, N. Y.

New England Sheep and Wool Growers' Association

ANNUAL MEETING AND SALE

Supper Meeting July 14 — Hatfield Congregational Church. Sale July 15 — Luther Belden's Farm, North Hatfield, Mass.

53 head of purebred rams and ewes from the top quality flocks of New England and New York will be available in Southdown, Shropshire, Hampshire, Dorset, Suffolk, Cheviot, and Corriedale breeds. Lamb is high in price, wool is holding steady, good sheep are hard to find. Give your flock a shot in the arm with some new blood from the cream of the New England flocks. Plan to take home a sheep or two that will help you produce more pounds of lamb and wool.

50 head of commercial sheep will also be available, or a total of 103 sheep. Let these sheep earn you some cash.

Annual Meeting Speaker

Prof. MALCOLM KERR, University of Maryland

CORRIEDALE SHEEP

ARE TODAY'S BEST INVESTMENT

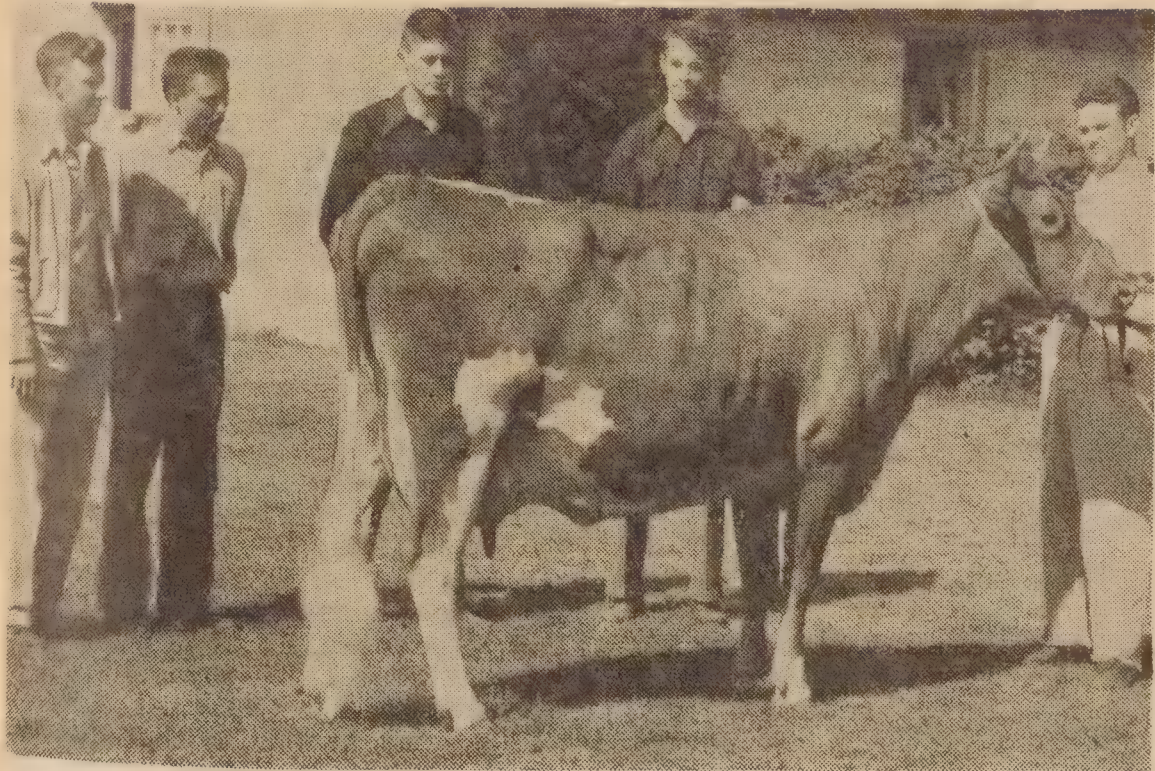
Corriedales shear more dollars per head than any other breed.

Corriedale fat lambs top the market. For free Booklet and list of active members, write to

ROLLO E. SINGLETON, Secretary
American Corriedale Association
100 N. Garth Columbia, Mo.

**KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
RENEWED**

REPRESENT U. S. AT ENGLAND'S ROYAL SHOW



REPRESENTING THE UNITED STATES in competition for international honors at the Royal Show of England at Oxford, England, next Tuesday, July 4, will be the Maryland 4-H Dairy Cattle Judging team. In the above picture the boys are shown getting in a little "practice judging" on a cow belonging to Blakeford Farms, located on Maryland's famous Eastern Shore. From left, the team members are David Ifert, Middletown; Donald Pickering, McDonogh School; Lambert Davis, Cecilton; and Royd Smith, Frederick. Holding the cow is Guy Harmon, Jr., son of the manager of Blakeford Farms and president of the Maryland Cooperative Guernsey Breeders' Association. This is the sixth Maryland 4-H team to represent the U. S. at the Royal Show.

SEVENTH ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE PUREBRED SHEEP SALE

Saturday July 22, 1950

**Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.**

SALE 12:30 P. M. (EDT)

RAMS

100

EWES

Hampshires, Dorsets, Suffolks, Cheviots, Shropshires, Oxfords, Corriedales, Columbias, and Southdowns from New England, New Jersey, Penna. and New York.

H. Earl Wright Auctioneer, Howard J. Hill Sale Mgr., Albion, N.Y.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION



The Necktie Party

By ELLA BEECHER GITTINGS

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1891

ONE SATURDAY afternoon in October four Swaleville boys stood on the Willamette River bridge in earnest conversation. These boys represented, at least in their own estimation, the aristocracy of Swaleville.

The eldest, a boy of seventeen, was Percy Drake, whose father kept the Drake Hotel and was a man of consequence. Ben Tyndal's father had a general merchandise store adjoining the hotel. Harvey Ballard was the editor's son. But the crowning aristocrat of them all was Clinton McKinsey, a newcomer in Swaleville.

It was his father who had mysteriously arrived in the town, as mysteriously purchased the worthless farm of a shiftless farmer named Pete Morley near by, and afterward laid it out in building lots, calling it "McKinsey's addition to Swaleville."

It had afterward turned out that he had got wind of and anticipated the building of a railroad to Swaleville, and his timely purchase made him a person of importance.

In the business development of the place which followed the news of the coming of the railroad, the improvement and embellishment of the "church-house" which served as a place of worship and general assembly for all religious denominations might have been neglected if the ladies had not taken it in hand. They began a series of fairs and festivals to raise money to paint and refurnish the unsightly building.

Swaleville had never known such a round of gaiety as it had now. At first the people gave liberally, but when all the new and taking things in the way of entertainment seemed exhausted, the "two-bit pieces" came reluctantly.

At this discouraging juncture Miss Carlisle, the popular village school-mistress, offered to help the ladies get up a "Necktie Social." It was arranged that each lady who attended should bring a lunch for two, and enclose in it a duplicate of the tie which she wore.

These lunches, put up in fancy baskets or attractive parcels of some sort, were to be sold by auction to the gentlemen. Each purchaser was then to share his lunch with the lady whose duplicate tie came into his possession.

The ladies advertised the affair at once, and the flagging interest of the people in the reconstruction of the church-house revived.

It was not only new, but it was Miss Carlisle's plan. That counted for much.

The boys on the bridge were talking of this party.

"Yes, of course we'll go," said Ben Tyndal, "only I hope the bidding won't run high. I don't want to make a very big hole in my bicycle money."

"I'll risk that," said Harvey. "Father says folks are desperately close with their money. Everyone wants to pay subscriptions to the INFORMER in stove-wood or apples."

"If I could find out which was Miss Carlisle's lunch, I'd pay five dollars before I'd let anyone else get it," said Clinton McKinsey.

"So would I," said Percy Drake. "It would be money in their pockets to let the cat out of the bag about her basket some way. There'd be some lively bidding if 'twas known."

"That's the trouble with this sort of

thing. Nobody knows, and everybody goes—all the riffraff. Fancy a fellow's having to lunch with one of the Glass girls, for instance! It takes one's appetite to think of it."

Clinton's nose went up in the air.

"Or, worse still, with Betty Morley!"

A chorus of laughter followed this suggestion. Betty was the very unattractive and very uncultured daughter of the worthless Pete Morley.

"Oh, she won't be there," said one.

"I'm not so sure of it. If she gets it through her head what it's to be like, and could make a raise of corn-bread and bacon enough for a lunch, I think she'd go."

"She might stew one of those big pumpkins in her father's late corn field. They reserved the crop when father bought the place," said Clinton McKinsey.

"Hello!" cried Ben. "Here comes Mark Grannis. Wonder if he's going, too?"

"With Betty?"

"In his overalls?"

"I say boys," said Percy, hurriedly, and lowering his voice, "I've an idea for a regular lark! It's about Mark and Betty, and the pumpkin comes in. You keep still, or else fall in with what I say, when he comes along. I'll explain afterward."

"All right!"

Mark Grannis's father was hostler and man-of-all-work at the Drake Hotel. His mother took in washing. Mark's social standing was decidedly low; but he led his class in school, and

the "upper ten" were a little jealous of the kindness which Miss Carlisle always showed him. What teacher fails to appreciate a bright and earnest scholar, even though he is clad in overalls?

"Hello, Mark! Going to the necktie party?"

Mark shook his head, and was passing on when Percy called out:

"What's your hurry, old boy? Can't you take time to be sociable once in a while? Because you beat us all at school, you needn't put on airs outside, eh?"

Mark had an uneasy suspicion that Percy was making fun of him. Still, in spite of misgivings, the unusual tone of comradeship warmed his heart.

"Why not go?" asked Percy.

"Oh, I don't know. I guess I don't want to."

"Come now, there's no use of a smart fellow like you making a hermit of himself. All the other fellows are going."

"Come now, say you'll go—just to please us!" said Ben. "We're going to try for Miss Carlisle's basket, and the lucky fellow has to stand treat. We shall not know her basket, of course. All that is to be kept secret; but we're going to guess. If it's like her, it will be the prettiest one there. Understand?"

Mark nodded, and a sudden light came into his eyes. To him Miss Carlisle was almost an angel. The thought of her wakened all the manhood in his breast.

"See here, boys," he said, bravely, "what's the use of my pretending to you this way? You know as well as I do why I can't go. I haven't money to buy anybody's lunch. Besides, my clothes aren't fit."

"Pshaw! Lots of the fellows will wear just their everyday clothes, and maybe you can earn two bits between now and Thursday."

"If I can, I'll go!"

"Sure?"

"Yes, sure. I've got two bits now, but I wouldn't like to go to a place like that with less than four bits."

"Give us your hand on it."

Mark went on his way in a strange tumult of feeling. What did it mean? Perhaps the boys were not so bad at heart as he had thought.

"Now tell us what you're up to, Percy," said Ben, as soon as Mark was out of hearing.

"What Clint said about the pumpkin made me think of it. You know how the boys bother Mark about Betty? He's sensitive to ridicule, and if you want to make him angry, ask him about his friend Betty. Now I mean to get Betty to go and take a raw pumpkin for her lunch, and we'll fix it so Mark will bid it off and get her tie."

"Will she do it?"

"I'll make the thing work some way. You'll see."

Before the boys left the bridge the details of the plot were carefully planned, and they parted in high glee.

As the last boy vanished from sight, there was a rustling in a thick clump of willows that grew on the river bank close by the bridge, and Miss Carlisle, with botany case in hand and a queer smile on her face, stepped out from their leafy cover and walked quickly up the bank.

So mysterious were the preparations that went on the next week that one would almost think Christmas was at hand. Each lady wanted to outdo her neighbor in the tasteful arrangement of her lunch, and at the same time keep her secret.

The boys' plot thrived well. Betty, through Clinton's skillful diplomacy, was induced to go to the festival and send a pumpkin for her "lunch."

As good luck would have it, Miss Carlisle gave Mark an errand to do for her in the country, for which she paid him a half dollar. It might have been pure accident that she paid him the money in the presence of Percy Drake.

Another apparent accident happened. She made so elaborate a basket for her lunch that she was obliged to take it to school to work on at recess when the pupils were out. Once, on hearing footsteps, she slipped it quickly in her desk without covering it.

A short time afterward, she sent Clinton McKinsey to her desk to get a book. He had the lid half raised when she stepped forward to intercept him. It was too late! He had seen the basket, and noted the necktie of fringed white silk which lay upon it.

There was no danger that Clinton would not keep the secret. He even went so far in his self-conceit as to suspect that she wished that he should know which was her lunch!

The eventful evening arrived. The church-house was filled to its utmost capacity. The boy conspirators sat on a front seat with their unsuspecting victim, Mark Grannis, in their midst.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM AND SPUD

Pincher Overdoes His Act



(Continued from Opposite Page)

His eyes sparkled, and his cheeks glowed with excitement, for the four boys seemed bent on nothing else than making him have a good time.

Such unwonted comradeship was intoxicating to him. He forgot all about his darned and threadbare best suit—especially after Miss Carlisle came in, and smiling brightly at the group of boys, took a seat facing them, in the "amen corner."

She wore a dress of dark blue, on which a white silk tie showed very plainly. There were white chrysanthemums in her belt, and her hair glistened in the lamplight like waves of gold—at least, so Mark thought.

He even forgot to be annoyed when Ben Tyndal nudged him significantly as Betty Morley came in. Betty was never abashed by a crowd, and elbowed her way to the front until she had found a seat as near as possible to Miss Carlisle.

Betty wore a dress of gaily flowered red print, upon the breast of which was pinned an enormous tie of green cambric.

Miss Carlisle smiled upon her also, and Betty grinned broadly. Miss Carlisle had paid her a call that afternoon, and the honor of it was fresh in Betty's mind.

Soon the bidding began. Baskets, large and small, fancy boxes and ornamental bags went off in rapid succession. As yet nothing had sold for less than "four bits," or half a dollar, and several had even brought a dollar. The ladies were elated.

When the silk-lined Japanese basket which Clinton had seen in Miss Carlisle's desk was put up, that young man, without the least caution, started the bid at one dollar.

There was a little stir in the audience. It was the highest starting bid yet made.

"One-twenty-five." "One-fifty." "Two dollars," came in rapid succession. "It is the schoolteacher's," the whisper had gone around.

At last, with flushed cheeks and a triumphant glance at Miss Carlisle, Clinton McKinsey laid a five-dollar gold piece on the auctioneer's table, and bore away the prize.

"Are you sure it's hers?" whispered Percy, as Clinton resumed his seat and rested the costly treasure on his knees.

Clinton nodded. "I know it," he said. "Well, it's about time for us to be taking in something. Let's try for the next; what do you say, Mark?" said Percy.

He saw the auctioneer's hand upon a brown paper bundle tied with red tape. The red tape had been supplied to Betty Morley for the purpose.

"Now, gentlemen," said the auctioneer, "don't be afraid to bid on this because there's so much red tape about it. Appearances are sometimes deceitful; and judging by its weight, I should say there was enough in it to feed the heaviest two people in the room. What do you say, Joe Gump? What'll you give?"

Joe Gump was six feet two, and weighed about two hundred and fifty pounds.

"A nickel," responded Joe, good-naturedly.

"Ten cents!" called Percy Drake.

"Fifteen!" said Ben Tyndal.

Clinton nudged Mark.

"Go in for it," he said. "I happen to know something about that parcel, and if I had not been after this, I'd take it in, sure. It's going cheap, too. Folks seem afraid of it because 'tisn't fancy—more fools they. Look here, boys, not so fast. Give Mark a chance."

Harvey Ballard had just offered twenty cents.

"Two bits!" said Mark half-frightened at his own voice. There was no opposing bid!

The boys in the plot were squeezing

their lips together hard in their effort to suppress their laughter. Mark had fallen into the trap more readily than they expected.

As Mark took the clumsy parcel in his hands, the tape slipped, and one corner of the stiff paper fell away, disclosing to the curious crowd a yellow pumpkin reposing on a tin platter bordered with parsley leaves!

Mark turned deadly pale. It was a cruel hoax, planned by those boys, whom he had been silly enough to trust. He had a mad impulse to turn and hurl the pumpkin at their heads; but Miss Carlisle was looking at him.

The color surged back to his face, and tearing the wrapper entirely away, he strode back to his seat, holding aloft his yellow prize with a forced laugh.

"He takes it pretty easily, but wait till he finds the necktie!" whispered Clinton.

"The necktie!" shouted some one from the crowd.

"Yes, the necktie! Show us who likes raw pumpkin."

Miss Carlisle left her seat and came toward them. The crowd fell back a little. She did not speak to Mark, but stood near. It was enough. It kept up his fast-failing courage.

Mark raised the pumpkin from the plate. No tie was there.

Percy and his companions began to feel uneasy. Had Betty been too stupid to put her necktie into the parcel?

"Hello, Mark! your pumpkin's cracked clean across," said some one.

Mark looked. It was not a crack, but a cut. A piece had been taken from the top to form a lid, and so nicely adjusted as not readily to be seen. He took hold of the stem and lifted the cover.

A shout went up from the crowd. The pumpkin had been hollowed out, lined with tissue paper and packed full of lunch; and on the very top, resting on a folded Japanese napkin, lay a dainty necktie of fringed white silk!

"The school teacher!" "The school teacher!"

The crowd took up the cry, and sent it echoing about the room.

"Three cheers for Mark Grannis!" were called for. The cheers were given with a will.

None but Clinton's fellow conspirators saw how pale he turned when Miss Carlisle's tie was found in the pumpkin, so absorbed was everyone in Mark's unexpected turn of fortune. Yes—one other saw it, and saw the look of rage that crossed his face, and the consternation of his companions when Betty Morley's green cambric duplicate bow was found inside his costly purchase. Miss Carlisle saw, and stood close by his side when he cast the green tie to the floor, saying, "I'll never do it, never! I'm going home!"

"Gentlemen don't break their bargains," she said quietly. "Every gentleman who purchased here tonight, accepted, in so doing, the conditions of the sale. Take my advice, Clinton, and make the best of what you think a poor bargain."

She moved away to join Mark and help him unpack the pumpkin.

It was a goodly store that this homely fruit yielded: Delicate sandwiches tied with blue ribbon, slices of cake, oranges, bananas and luscious grapes. Mark sat like one in a beautiful dream, listening to Miss Carlisle's cheery talk, and feeling sorry from the bottom of his heart for poor Clinton, who, in an obscure corner, was laying slices of corned beef, gingerbread and pumpkin pie before the delighted Betty, but tasting nothing himself.

In the very bottom of his basket Clinton found a card upon which was written in a hand well known to Swaleville youth:

"The best laid schemes o'mice and men gang aft a-gley."

Rural Radio Network

FM PROGRAM SCHEDULE FOR JULY, 1950

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'ts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'ts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'ts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music
8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Byron Emerson 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Byron Emerson 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer
1:00 Country Home 1:15 Headlines in Chemistry 1:30 The Stars Sing	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Trade Winds 1:30 The Stars Sing	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Know Your Birds 1:30 The Stars Sing
2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:05 Around the World 4:30 Rendezvous	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:05 Around the World 4:30 Rendezvous	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:05 Around the World 4:30 Rendezvous
5:00 Treasury Guest Star 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 Let's Listen 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 Naval Reserve 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home
7:00 Light and Shadow 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Jacques Fray 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 The Concert Hall 9:30 Home Music Quiz 10:05 Latin America 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:00 The Freedom Story 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 WQXR-FM's Artists 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 The Concert Hall 9:30 Ballet Program 10:05 Record Showcase 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:00 Story of Empire County 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Jacques Fray 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 The Concert Hall 9:30 Home Music Quiz 10:05 Record Premieres 11:06 Evening Hymn
THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'ts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'ts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 News, Markets 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Home Gardener
8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Byron Emerson 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 Excursions in Science 8:45 Tabernacle Choir 9:00 News 9:15 Showers of Blessings 9:30 Ave Maria Hour 10:00 News 10:15 Music for Youth
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:15 GLF Calling 11:30 Proudly We Hail
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 News 12:20 Market Trends
1:00 Country Home 1:15 This Week in Nature 1:30 The Stars Sing	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Special Programs 1:30 The Stars Sing	1:05 Midday Symphony 2:05 Record Review 2:30 Movie Music 3:00 Concert Hall 4:05 Operatic Favorites 5:05 Masterworks of Music
2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:05 Around the World 4:30 Rendezvous	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:05 Around the World 4:30 Rendezvous	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:30 Your Business Reporter 6:45 Wonderland of Vision
5:00 Let's Listen 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 Here's to Veterans 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	7:00 Dance Time 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Scenes from Opera 8:05 Symphony Hall
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	9:05 Great Conductors 9:30 WQXR-FM Studio Series 10:05 On Wings of Song 11:06 Evening Hymn
7:00 UN Story 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 New Records 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 The Concert Hall 9:30 Ballet Program 10:05 Record Showcase 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:00 Adventures in Research 7:15 Religion Makes News 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Hambro & Zayde, Piano 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 The Concert Hall 9:30 Home Music Quiz 10:05 Latin America 11:06 Evening Hymn	SUNDAY
		3:00 News 3:05 The Opera House 5:05 Melodies of Old Vienna 5:30 The Artists Play 6:05 WQXR-FM String Quartet 7:05 New Records 8:05 Symphony Hall 10:30 Pop Concert 11:06 Evening Hymn

Rural Radio Network programs are on the following FM stations:

WFNE Wethersfield 107.7 mc

WFLY Troy 92.3 mc

WVBT Bristol Center 95.1

WWNY-FM Watertown 100.5 mc

WVCN DeRuyter 105.1 mc

WRUN-FM Rome-Utica 105.7 mc

WVCV Cherry Valley 101.9 mc

WHL-D-FM Niagara Falls 98.5 mc

WSLB-FM Ogdensburg 106.1 mc

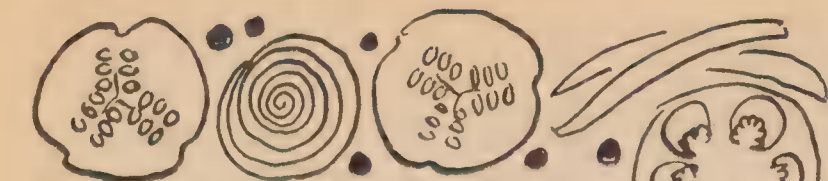
WWHG-FM Hornell 105.3 mc

WHCU-FM Ithaca 97.3 mc

WHVA Poughkeepsie 104.7 mc

(local programs 9-11 a.m.)

New York Times News—3, 4, 8, 9, 10 and 11 p.m.



EVERY YEAR we get letters from readers requesting recipes for making pickles "like you can buy in a store." Then I have to explain that those pickles are cured by the long process which many home-makers are not willing to undertake. However, there is nothing too complicated about it—it just takes time and patience and a satisfactory place to keep them (the room should be between 70 and 80 degrees) while they are curing.

If you understand the changes which take place during the process, you're not so apt to do something which interferes with these changes. When cucumbers are placed in salt brine, the juice, sugar, and salts are drawn out of the cucumbers. The lactic acid bacteria also are in the cucumber, and these feed on the sugar thus drawn out. During the feeding, fermentation takes place, evidenced by bubbling of the brine. As the fermentation proceeds, the characteristic pickle flavor develops. If anything is done to disturb the lactic acid, then proper fermentation will not take place and you get poor results.

Stone crocks, enamelware, or glass containers are best because they do not impart undesirable flavors. Absolutely no metal should come in contact with the pickle solution.

Start with fresh-picked clean cucumbers—picked before they turn yellow. Wash and dry cucumbers and weigh them. A four gallon crock will accommodate 12 pounds (about $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel cucumbers) and 9 quarts of brine. Make this brine of 9 quarts soft water and $3\frac{1}{4}$ cups cooking salt, not iodized. If you want to hasten fermentation,

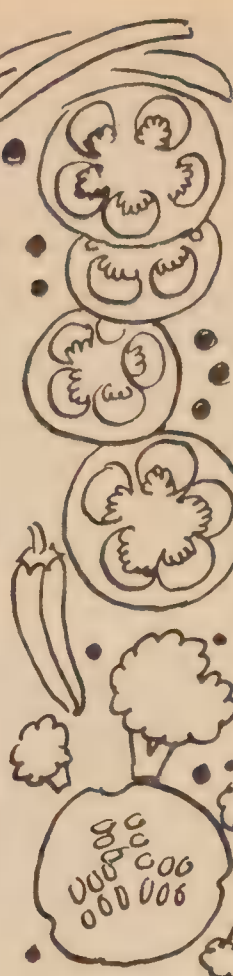


Photo Courtesy Corning Glass Works

ing process until they taste only slightly salty.

After this freshening process, the pickles may be eaten as salt pickles or they may be made into sour, sweet, or mixed pickles, as in the three recipes which follow:

SOUR PICKLES

For each 2 quarts of freshened salt pickles, allow

- 1 quart cider vinegar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon celery seed
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon whole cloves
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon mustard seed
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon peppercorns

Tie spices loosely in cheesecloth. Heat with vinegar and sugar; boil for five minutes. Let spices stand in vinegar overnight. Pack freshened drained cucumbers into glass jars; heat spiced

3 minutes, and complete the seal. Cool and store in a dark, dry, cool place. Makes 2 quarts.

MIXED MUSTARD PICKLE

- 1 dozen 2-inch cucumbers
- 1 pint sliced cucumbers
- 1 pint pickling onions
- 3 or 4 tomatoes
- 1 small head cauliflower
- 3 green sweet peppers
- 3 red sweet peppers
- 1 cup snap beans
- 1 cup carrots, sliced
- 6 tablespoons flour
- 4 tablespoons powdered mustard
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon tumeric
- 1 cup water
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts vinegar

Vinegar and water for soaking

If salt stock is used, freshen it first and then cut. Fresh vegetables are cut and soaked over-night in brine made by

cloth to each quart of vinegar. Simmer 5 minutes. Let stand overnight.

In the morning pour off brine, rinse cucumbers in clean cold water. Cover the cucumbers with the pickling solution. If the vinegar is strong enough of spices, remove the spice bag. Let pickles stand in vinegar 24 hours—2

A truly good pickle lifts a meal out of the commonplace: Careful measuring and fastidious are important factors in the making.

or 3 days would be better. Pack cucumbers into jars and cover with a fresh boiling solution made in the same manner as above. Adjust cover and process jars in hot water bath 5 minutes. Cool and store in dark, dry, cool place.

DILLED CUCUMBERS OR GREEN TOMATOES

Dill pickles are tremendously popular, especially with young folks. The procedure need not take more than 2 to 4 weeks, provided temperatures are kept right for the process.

- 40 to 50 cucumbers or green tomatoes
- 2 ounces mixed pickle spices
- Fresh or dried dill
- 1 pint vinegar
- 1 pound salt
- 4 tablespoons sugar
- 2 gallons water

Use fresh-picked cucumbers or green tomatoes of uniform size and free from blemish. Wash them well and drain. Into a 5-gallon crock place a layer of dill and spice. Fill the jar with the cucumbers or tomatoes to within 4 or 5 inches of top. Mix vinegar, salt, sugar, and water, and pour over the vegetable. Place a layer of dill over the top. Cover with a heavy plate and weight it down to hold the vegetable under the brine. Use only enough brine to cover, for as the liquid is drawn from the vegetable the jar may overflow. Each day remove the scum that forms over the top and keep the pickles at even room temperature, about 70 degrees or as warm as 86 degrees if possible. In about 2 weeks the pickles are ready to use—crisp, well-flavored with dill, and clear throughout with no white spots when cut.

For storage, pack the cured pickles in sterilized quart glass jars, and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of vinegar to each. Fill up the jars with pickle brine, but first strain it, bring it to boil, and cool. Seal the jars airtight, and store in a cool dry place.

QUICK DILL PICKLES

Put 3 sprigs of dill in the bottom of each sterile quart jar; add 1 tablespoon mixed pickling spices if desired. Pack jars with washed cucumbers, whole or sliced lengthwise. Add a clove of garlic (optional) and cover with 3 sprigs of dill. Fill jars to overflowing with the following boiling solution and seal: 1 quart cider vinegar, 2 quarts water, 1 cup salt. This makes 6 quarts.

CABBAGE CHOW CHOW

- 1 quart cabbage, chopped
- 1 pint white onions, chopped
- 1 cup green sweet peppers, chopped
- 1 cup red sweet peppers, chopped
- 1 quart green tomatoes, chopped
- 1 quart vinegar
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 tablespoon celery seed
- 5 tablespoons white mustard seed
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon tumeric

Soak chopped cabbage and tomatoes separately for three hours in brine made by dissolving $\frac{1}{4}$ cup salt in 1 quart water. Drain and add the other ingredients. Boil mixture until it is clear. Pour into clean sterile hot jars and seal. Makes about 5 pints.

Pickles to be Proud of

by GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

add 3 tablespoons sugar. Cover with a plate, and weight it down with a glass jar partially filled with water. Next day add about $1\frac{1}{8}$ cup salt, placed on the submerged plate, and at the end of each week for five weeks, place $\frac{1}{2}$ cup salt on the plate. Every few days remove the scum with a piece of cheesecloth; this permits air to get in and promotes the fermenting process.

Curing is complete when the bubbling ceases and when a cut pickle shows no white spots, but is a dark olive green in color, firm in texture, and quite salty in flavor. If the salt pickles (also called "salt stock") are not to be used at once, carefully skim. Set the container in a cool place and cover the surface of the brine with melted paraffin to seal it from the air. A better method is to pack the cucumbers in 2 or 4 quart jars, cover with own brine, and seal the jars airtight; keep in cool place until needed.

TO FRESHEN SALT STOCK

Before making into other pickles, the cured cucumbers need to be freshened. This is done by putting them into enamel pan, covering with water, and heating slowly until just lukewarm, 120 degrees. Keep them at this temperature for about ten hours, stirring frequently. Then pour off water, and taste the pickles. If too salty, repeat heat-

ing process just to boiling point and pour it over the pickles, completely filling the jars. Partially seal the jars and process in a hot water bath for 3 minutes. Complete the seal. Cool and store in a dark, dry, cool place. Makes 2 quarts.

SWEET PICKLES

For each 2 quarts of freshened salt pickles, allow

- 1 quart vinegar
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar
- 1 teaspoon allspice (whole)
- 1 tablespoon whole cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon whole cloves
- 1 tablespoon mustard seed

Add spices tied loosely in cheesecloth to vinegar and sugar. Boil 5 minutes. Allow to stand overnight. Soak freshened salt pickles in a mixture of 1 part water to 3 parts vinegar from 4 to 6 days; drain off and discard. Then soak the vegetables in sweet pickling vinegar 4 or 5 days. Drain off this pickle solution, and to each quart of it add one to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of sugar and bring just to the boiling point. If all the sugar is added at first to the vinegar, the pickles will shrivel. Pour the sirup over the pickles and simmer for 5 to 10 minutes; set aside for 2 or 3 days before packing.

Pack pickles into glass jars; heat the liquid to boiling point, pour over pickles, completely filling jars. Partially seal jars, process in hot water bath for

dissolving 1 cup salt in 4 quarts water. Rinse and drain. Cover vegetables with equal parts vinegar and water and let stand 3 or 4 hours. Drain well. Mix flour, mustard, and tumeric with water; stir until smooth; add sugar and vinegar, and cook until sauce thickens. Add vegetables and simmer until vegetables are hot. Pack into hot clean jars and seal. Makes about $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.

QUICK CUCUMBER PICKLE

Wash, weigh and soak clean fresh cucumbers overnight in a brine made by dissolving $\frac{1}{2}$ cup salt in a quart of warm water; weight down so cucumbers are held under the brine. One quart of brine covers 2 pounds of cucumbers. A peck of cucumbers weighs about 12 pounds; therefore, make 6 quarts of brine or pickling liquid to cover a peck of cucumbers. A peck of cucumbers will yield about 8 quart jars of pickles.

Make a vinegar solution using $\frac{3}{4}$ cup sugar and 3 tablespoons whole mixed spices tied loosely in a cheese-



Knitted Sunsuit



Little girl sunsuit No. 2170 requires 3 skeins of Bear Brand Super-Spun Nylon to make in sizes either 2 or 4 years. Also a few yards of yarn of any kind for the embroidery which is done after the suit is knitted and in a duplicate stitch. It is a one-piece garment and worked in a stockinette stitch of knit-a-row, purl-a-row with a seed stitch border. This particular yarn is anti-shrink and moth proof, yet very soft. It comes in one skeins of lovely pastels as well as the deep tones.

The instruction sheets will be mailed free to you upon receipt of your request and a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Send to Embroidery Department, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, New York.

TODAY IN Aunt Janet's Garden

AS I write this during the second week in June, the beauty of the flowering shrubs and perennials is almost beyond description. Due to the lateness of the season, many of the earliest flowering ones and the later flowering ones bloomed at the same time. Hence we have had blooming all at once native dogwood, lilacs, azaleas, rhododendrons, and, as they fade, on come the Korean snowball and Paul's Scarlet hawthorne.

Pansies are at their best—hot weather makes them sag a bit!—irises are popping open every minute, and, just a week or ten days behind schedule, comes the first peony blossom, that of officinalis rubra, the old-fashioned "piney." Other peonies are in fat bud.

These peonies were all divided in the fall of 1948 during a very dry season. This meant that they did not get roots established well enough before freezing weather to do well last year. Hence their blooming this season is awaited with curiosity and some anxiety.

Perennial phloxes are thriving. True

I had to replace some of the seedling phlox plants which flowered so in the border, as they completely spoiled my color scheme. The replacements were Mary Louise, a fine white, and Salmon Glow, a beautiful salmon pink, which I had years ago, but which were somehow lost.

The annual sweet alyssum which edges the border reseeded itself nicely and is now in blossom. This gives a sort of lace-edge finish to that border.

In the wake of all the blossoming comes the removal of all "deads." This is not wasted time, for if left on, the plant proceeds to make seed; this consumes strength which should go into the plant rather than into unwanted seed pods. Then too comes the pruning of the forsythia and other early spring blooming plants—not the round-headed shearing of shrubs that I see so often, but the judicious clearing out of old wood, which gives a more natural effect. It is easy to tell which branches to remove because the oldest ones have the darkest wood; they should be removed just above the surface of the ground.

In the case of lilacs, just clipping off the old heads is usually sufficient. With azaleas and rhododendrons the old flowers can be pinched out from between the two new leaves starting at the tip of each branch.

Bulb foliage is anything but attrac-

tive now. I help to hide it by winding it around my finger and laying it down behind plants that will blossom later. To remove the leaves before they have cured completely might mean a loss of next year's blossoms.

—A.A.—

"FUN BOX" FOR CHILDREN

A "FUN BOX" is easy to make and is just the thing to bring out when a little friend is ill or when someone comes to play at your house, or even on a rainy day when the children get bored.

First of all, get a medium sized box and decorate it on the outside. This can be easily and quickly done with crayons. Mark in big letters on the top or sides: FUN BOX.

Inside the box put little things that a child can play with: Bits of ribbon, yarn, bright colored papers, postcards that can be cut into puzzles, bright colored pages from seed catalogs, colored linings from greeting card envelopes, paper dolls, tinfoil, a blunt pair of scissors, crayons, empty powder boxes or tiny boxes of any kind, colored beads, shells, or any other odd things that will please a child. Children especially love the surprise element of the "Fun Box."

—Marion E. Hastings, Windsor, Vt.

Sun Specials



No. 2535. This wearable cap sleeve dress has a fitted and collared bolero jacket to turn it into a go-everywhere costume! Sizes 12-20; 36-46. Size 18, 5½ yards 35-inch fabric for the dress and bolero.

No. 2159. Make this dress sun-back style—and make it again with a contrasting yoke cut-in-one with cap sleeves. Sizes 10-20; 36-40. Side 16, 3¾ yards 35-inch; with yoke, 3¾ yards 35-inch with ¾ yard 35-inch contrast.

No. 2215. One of the most flattering washables of the season—and one that takes almost no time at all to make! Tucked waistline. Cropped kimono

sleeves. Sizes 12-20; 36-48. Size 18, 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

No. 3533. Pocket edition sunsuits for brother and sister—both in one pattern! Sizes 1, 2, and 3. Size 2, 1½ yards 35-inch fabric for the girl's sunsuit; and ¾ yard 35-inch fabric for the boy's version.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly. Enclose 20 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 20 cents for our new Summer Fashion Book which has pattern designs for all ages, all sizes, all occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.

for IMPROVED HOME CANNING

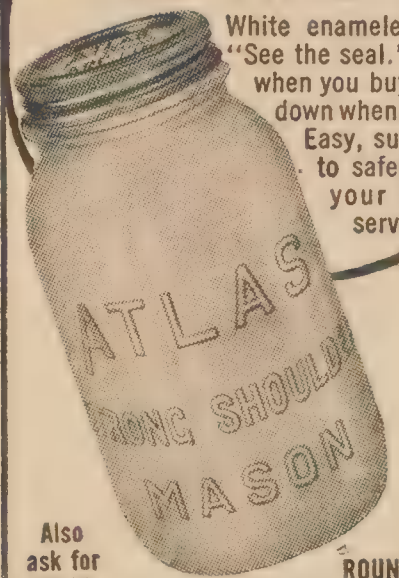
ATLAS jars and caps have been proven by over 50 years of home canners' preference.

NEW!

ATLAS JUNIOR MASON, ¾ pt.—for small families or small portions. Eliminates waste.



Both jars come with THE NEW ATLAS ARC-LID



White enameled lined. "See the seal." It's up when you buy it. It's down when sealed. Easy, sure way to safeguard your preserves.

Also ask for ATLAS CAPS

ATLAS ROUND MASON

—a popular style and always dependable.



Hazel-Atlas Glass Company WHEELING, WEST VA.

ATLAS JARS

Now She Shops "Cash and Carry"

Without Painful Backache

As we get older, stress and strain, over-exertion, excessive smoking or exposure to cold sometimes slows down kidney function. This may lead many folks to complain of nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness. Getting up nights or frequent passages may result from minor bladder irritations due to cold, dampness or dietary indiscretions.

If your discomforts are due to these causes, don't wait, try Doan's Pills, a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. While these symptoms may often otherwise occur, it's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!



SEW AND SAVE—Fresh new fashions for warm days, with emphasis on smart simplicity that makes for easy sewing. Over 150 practical designs for every age and every occasion, the most complete collection you'll find in any pattern book.

Send for your copy now. Price, 20c. Order from AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

PRESENTED on this page are some pictures which report more faithfully than I can with words on three experiments we are trying at Sunnygables this summer.

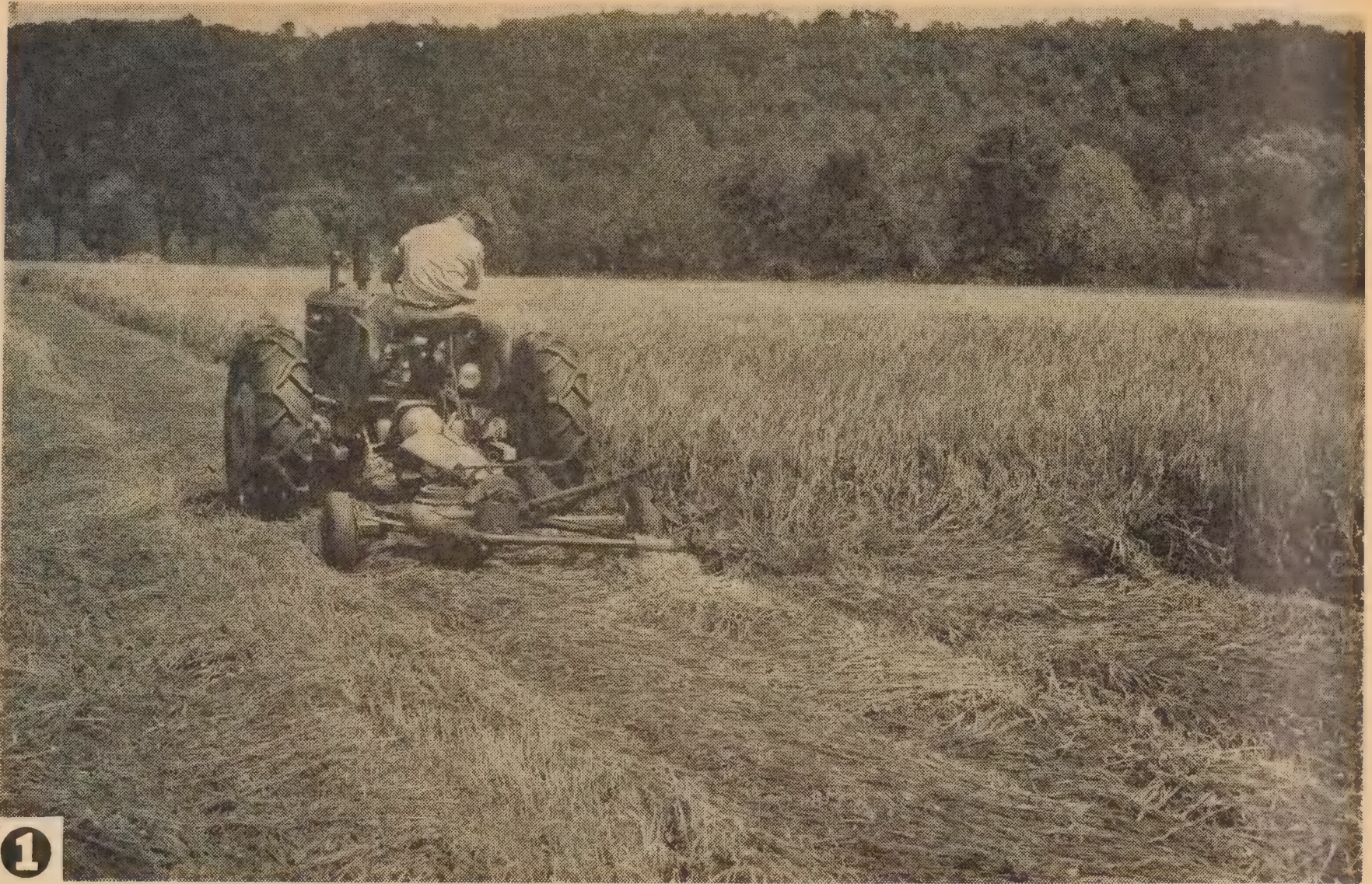
Grazing Spring Growth

The first and largest of these pictures shows the results of an experiment which seems to have worked out quite successfully. In it you can see a five-year-old stand of brome grass and alfalfa being cut for grass silage on June 5. There is nothing remarkable about this, *except that it is the growth left on a 10-acre field after 21 Brown Swiss cows had grazed it nights and an occasional day throughout the entire month of May.*

The stand is full of alfalfa which the cows scarcely touched. If you look carefully, you may be able to see it.

From our experience with this field during May, 1950, we shall certainly have no reservation in the future about grazing the spring growth of meadow stands of grass and alfalfa.

— Photos by C. Hadley Smith



Kernels, Screenings & Chaff

By
H. E. Babcock



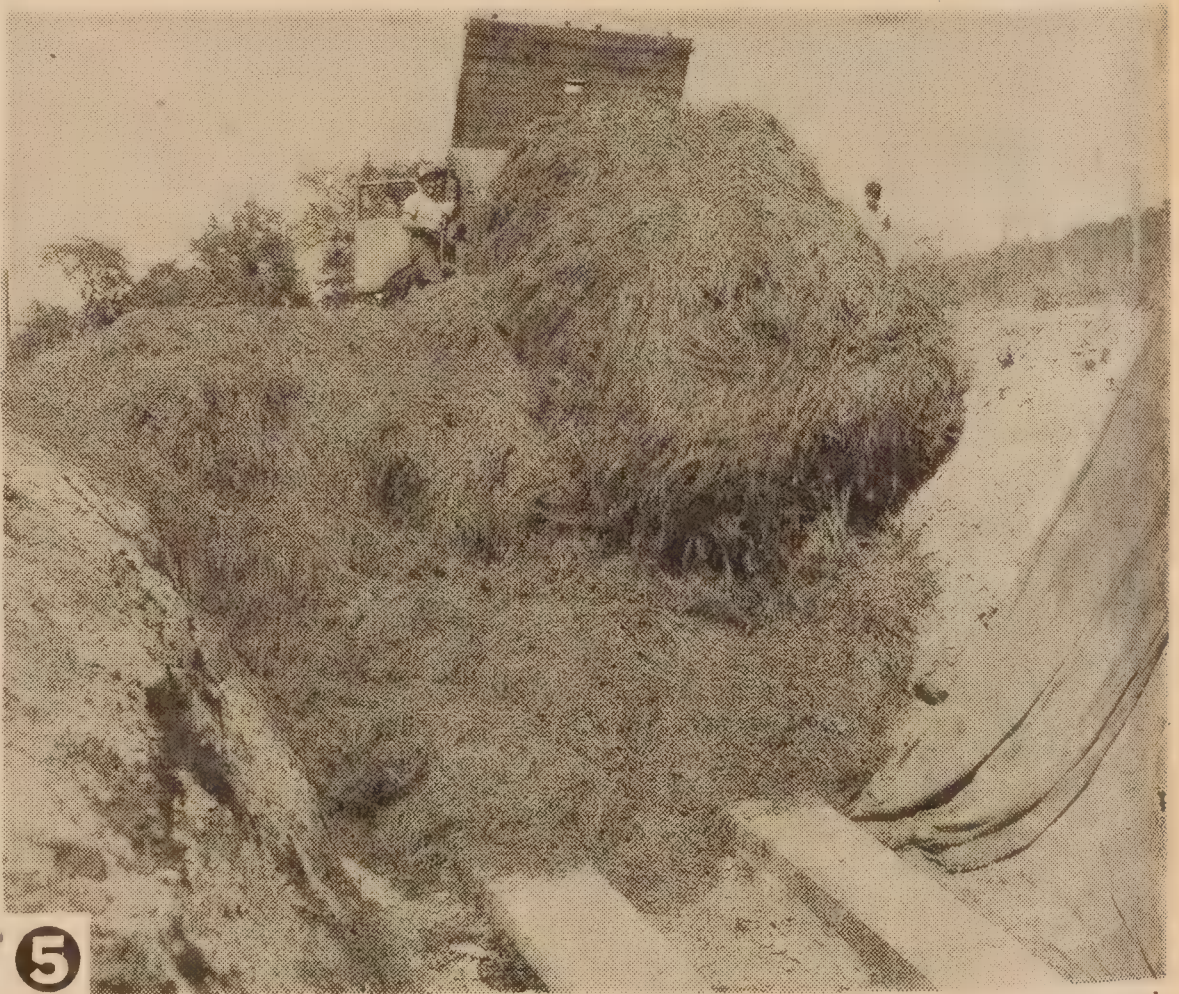
In an endeavor to set up Jack Conner at Sunnygables with a completely mechanized outfit for making grass silage, but one in which he invests a minimum of money, we have gone back to our 12-year-old Stewart dump truck and a heavy duty hay loader for picking up the grass and hauling it to our trench silo, where we are storing it unchopped.



Years ago we learned that one man, the truck driver, could build a big load of grass on a truck with a hay loader by stopping about three times and tipping forward the pile of grass which the loader built up.



This is a completed load of grass. Note that it is built heavier on the rear end, where the hay loader puts it anyway, to aid in tipping the platform of the truck when the catch that holds it down is released. It takes about ten minutes for a man to put on a load of 5,000 pounds of grass by this method.



This picture shows how a truck load of green grass is dumped into our trench silo without chopping it. This year we began filling the trench at the high end, and have backed over the grass as it has been dumped in with full loads to pack it. *It is important to recognize that we are aware we are taking a lot of chances testing out this cheap method of making silage.* If it turns out that the stuff is no good, we will faithfully report the fact. Up to the present time, we have \$250 invested in the trench, including the concrete runways through it. On the sides of the trench, we are putting some strips of rubber film (not shown). We are testing them to see if they can be used to protect the walls of the trench from heavy rains, and the thawing and freezing breakdown after the silage has been removed.



More and more northeastern farmers are installing complete or partial irrigation systems. A post card addressed to the ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, Pittsburgh 19, Pa., or the coupon on page 11 of the June 17 issue, will bring you a copy of the booklet called "Pipe Lines for Profit."

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Mich., has announced that it will offer a new 20% emulsifiable formulation of lindane this season. Lindane is the chemical fly killer which the United States Department of Agriculture approved for use in dairy barns during 1949.

The BEACON MILLING COMPANY of Cayuga, New York, announces the election of Stanley W. Tyler as president and Floyd Riford, who has been president since 1936, as chairman of the Board. Mr. Tyler has been with Beacon Milling since 1924. In 1943 he was vice president in charge of production and purchase, and has been vice president since 1947.

THE NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY, New Holland, Pa., has recently announced an augur-type ferage blower with retractable wheels which ends the need of digging to lower the machine for use. It can be placed so that the table is 22 inches from the ground.

One of the interesting exhibits of the International Baby Chick Association Exposition was a group of acrobatic baby chicks. Encouraged by a hopper of "LARRO CHICK BUILDER," the chicks walked up a 24-inch incline in a single file; the leader sampled the feed and then was pushed over the edge by the next bird and lowered gently to the cage floor by a counter-balanced platform. The cycle was continued until the chicks were no longer hungry, then they were removed and ten new-comers were substituted.

Many housewives will be trying the recipe for spiced peach jam. It appears in the CERTO ad on page 25 of the June 17 issue.

THE SECURITY MANUFACTURING AND CONTRACTING COMPANY, Burlington 34, Wisconsin, boasts that lightning has never destroyed any building fully protected by the Security system. They will be glad to send you the full story on request.



Here is the new "jet action" toy car which is being given to customers in many service stations selling the new "jet action" Tydol-Ethyl gasoline. The balloon furnishes the power to get up surprising speed for a surprising distance on a smooth surface. The balloon is replaceable. The toy is making a hit with parents as well as youngsters.

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

Subscriber's Alertness Brings a Reward Check

ON FRIDAY evening, April 14, James T. Tallman, Route 1, Columbus, N. J., was returning home with his wife from a shopping trip. He noticed a car parked behind his milk house and at first thought it was one of his neighbors. Then he decided it was no one he knew and became suspicious. He sent his wife in the house to call the Bordentown State Police, and stationed himself in the lane to catch them should they drive out. They came out all right—about forty miles per hour. Although Mr. Tallman was nearly

tenced to serve from one to three years in the New Jersey State Prison. Our congratulations to Mr. Tallman, Detective Bolen, and other State Police who worked on the case, and the Judge—all of whom cooperated in seeing that justice was done. Below is a reproduction of the check which went to Mr. Tallman.

The story might well end here, but Davidson was destined to make even more news. While confined in the county jail, he helped another prisoner to escape. The fellow who escaped later

50-262
213

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA N° 4843
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June 9 19 50

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

James T. Tallman
R. D. 1
Columbus, New Jersey

\$ 25.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
C. Weatherly

knocked down, he did manage to get the license number.

The State Police arrived shortly after, and Detective A. R. Bolen discovered that there were chickens missing. Similar thefts had been reported by other farmers in the vicinity, but there had not been sufficient evidence to enable the Police to run down the thief. This time it was a different story. Thanks to the promptness of Mr. Tallman, Detective Bolen made short work of catching and putting in jail Floyd Davidson of New Castle, Del. Davidson pled guilty, and on May 22 he was sen-

gave himself up to the authorities. Davidson was then charged with aiding and abetting the escape, and was given another one- to three-year term in State Prison. He was going to make the break with the other prisoner, but he couldn't get through the small opening. Maybe he ate too many of the chickens he stole from various Burlington County farms, although he claimed he sold them to diners and restaurants in Pennsville for \$1 apiece. He said he needed the money to keep up payments on his truck which he used in a hauling business.

HOUSE DAMAGE

You have helped us before. Now I have a real problem. We hired a man to take care of things while we were away. He agreed that he would be responsible for looking after things. Instead, he completely ruined a hot water heater, damaged a milk cooler, and ran up a huge telephone bill which we had to pay. Many things in the house are missing and damaged, and the house was very dirty when we returned. Is there anything that can be done? The Personal Finance Company is trying to collect money they loaned him.

So far as I can see from your letter, there is no basis for any criminal action unless you could definitely prove that some things of value are missing and that he took them when he left. It appears from your letter that he has no financial responsibility or desire to pay; and it would seem, on the basis of your letter, that you would be wasting time and money to sue him for damages done. It may not be much consolation, but it could have been worse. He might have burned the house down.

— A. A. —

SHORT WEIGHT

Recently a poultry dealer came to my farm and offered 29c a pound for some fowls. On the basis of the weight of some birds sold just four days previously which averaged 5.63 lbs., they should have brought me a total of \$326.54. However, when the dealer weighed them and paid me, he figured it at \$240.41. We didn't realize until he had gone that we had been short-weighted. Then we followed him to a neighbor's, and he gave us \$32 more, but we were still \$54 short. We would like to bring him to justice.

We are very sorry, but it is too late now. If you had notified the State Police immediately and had been able

to identify your fowls and have them weighed, you would have had a case.

I do not doubt your story because it has happened many, many times. Clever operators can give you short weight even though their scales are adjusted correctly. Always do some figuring to arrive at the approximate weight of birds you have to sell, and notify the police immediately if you are short-weighted. A few poultry buyers are always on the lookout for some trusting soul who will not question their figures.

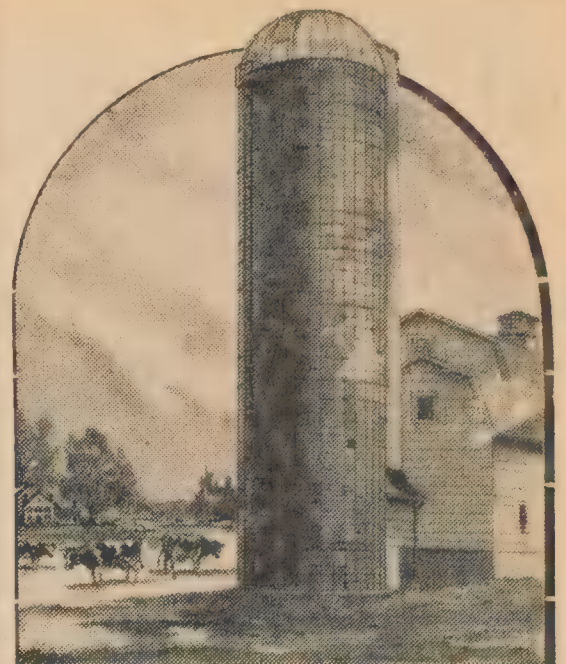
— A. A. —

NOT LICENSED

Practically every mail brings letters to the Service Bureau inquiring about insurance companies. A great many of these inquiries are a result of literature received through the mail by subscribers. We are glad to check as to whether the company in question is licensed to do business through agents by the Department of Insurance in the state from which the inquiry comes. If it is, we tell the subscriber that he should have no fear about taking out a policy.

Anyone who is insured in a licensed company is protected by the insurance laws of the state which regulate such matters as policy forms, investments and other insurance operations. In case of a disputed claim, the services of the Insurance Department are available to a policyholder.

The fact that a company is not licensed does not necessarily mean it is not reliable. However, we feel it is a good idea to play it safe and deal through agents representing licensed companies. Unlicensed companies can solicit business by mail, but not by resident agents.

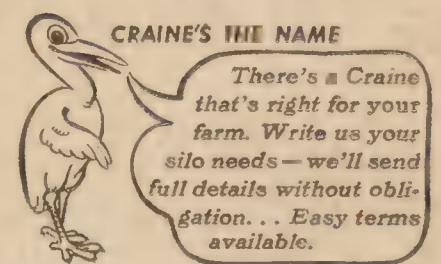


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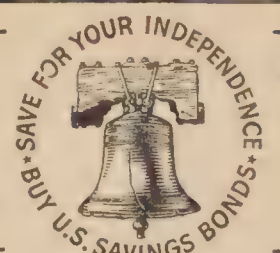
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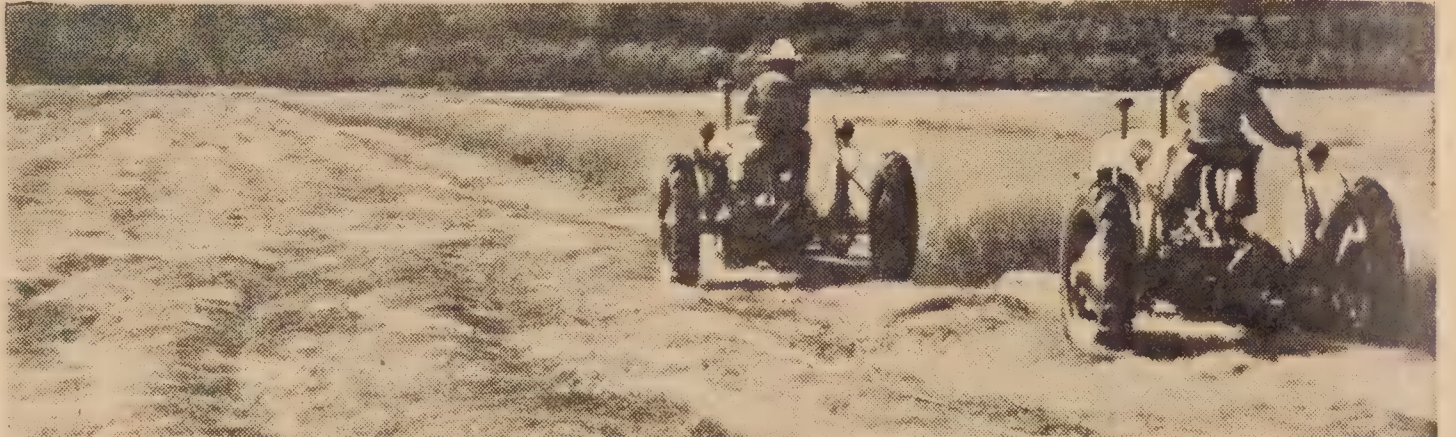
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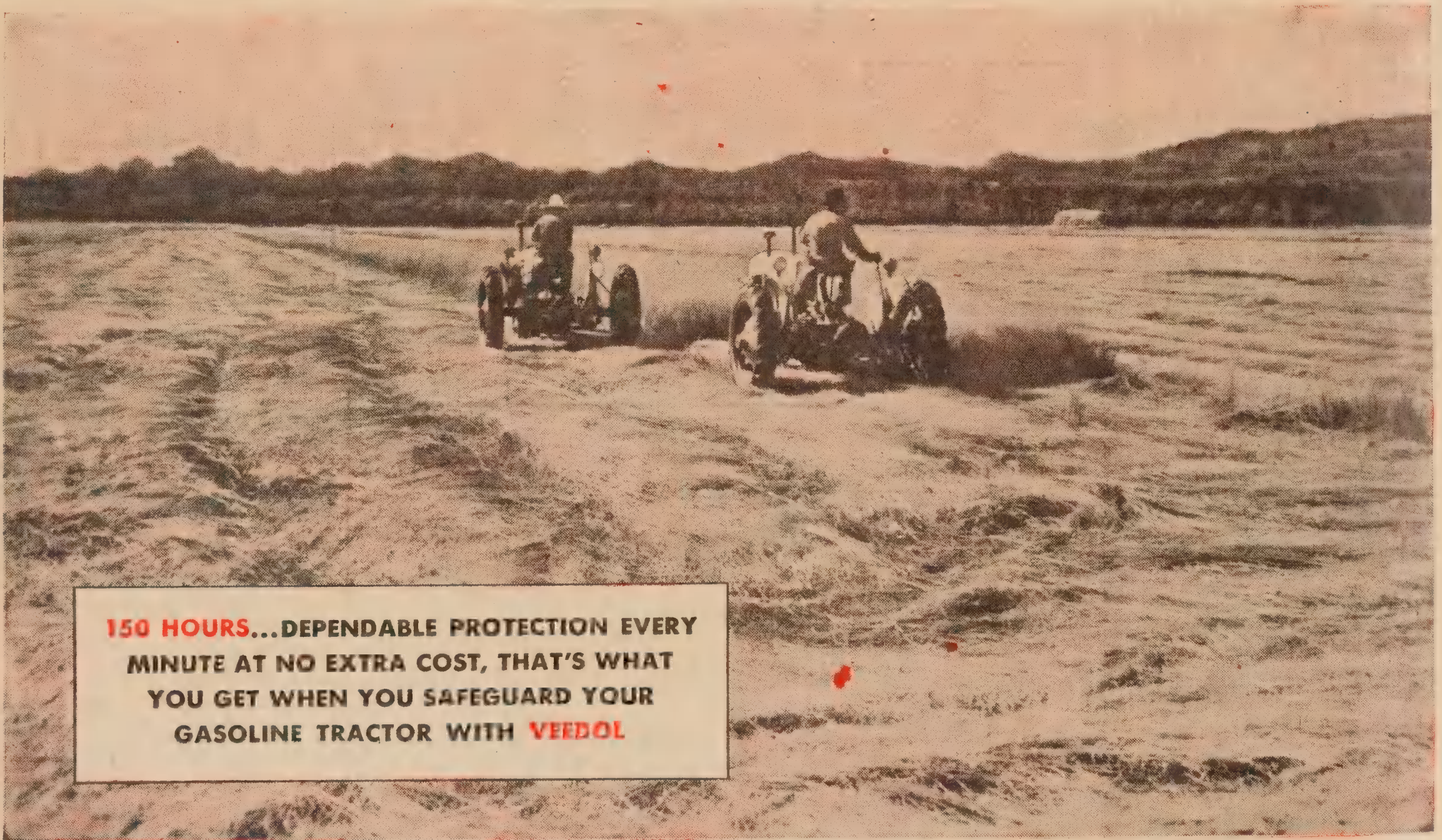
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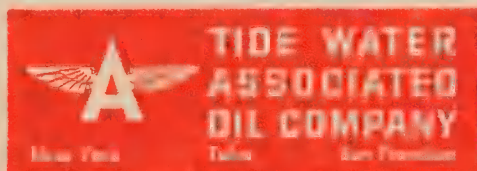
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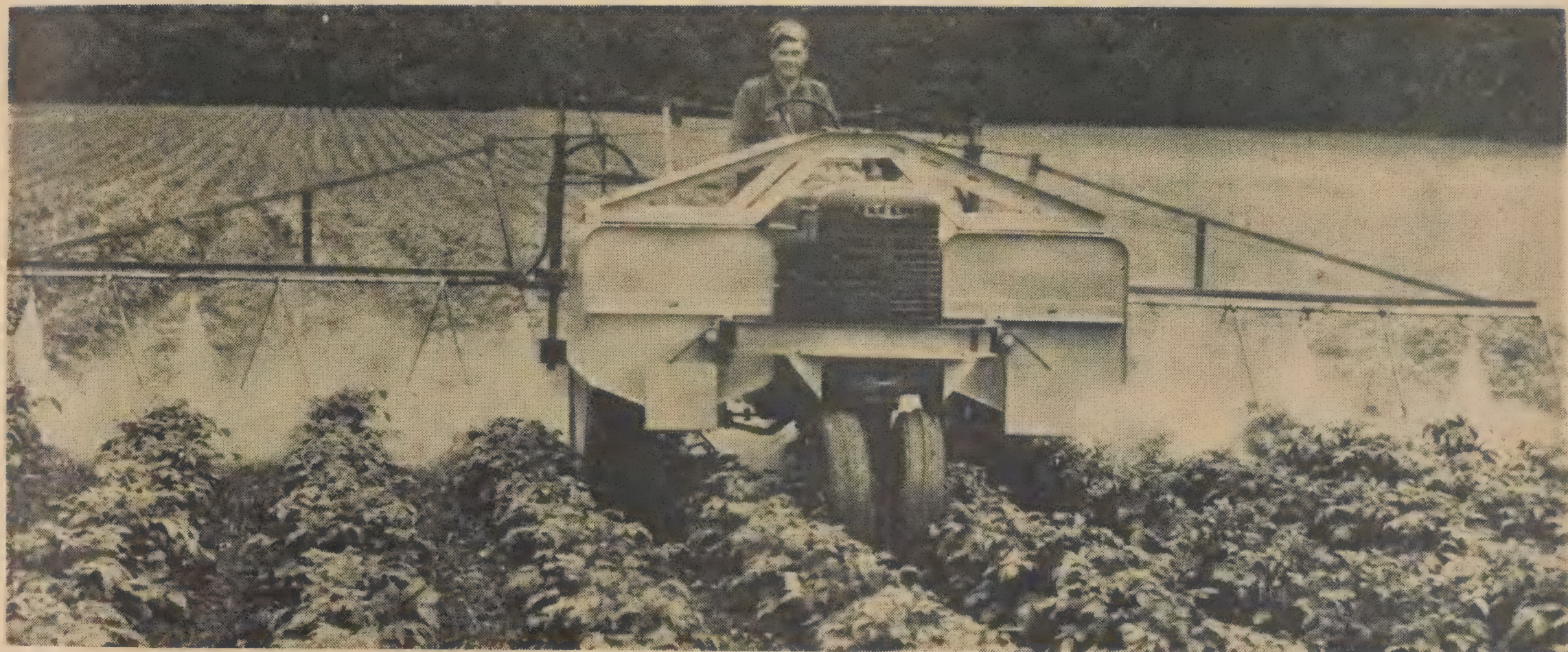
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



IN ORDER that you might have a cross section of opinion of northeastern potato growers, we requested growers from all sections of the Northeast to comment on price supports, marketing agreements, and on the long-time outlook for potato growers. But before we give you their comments, let's review some factors which have an important bearing on the present potato marketing situation.

1 There has been dissatisfaction in some potato-growing areas over acreage allotments. Telling growers how many acres they can produce is a risky business. It is very difficult to make such allotments in a manner that is absolutely fair.

2 Some time ago Congress said in a resolution that price supports would not be available for the 1951 potato crop unless marketing quotas were established. But Congress has taken no steps to pass legislation requiring marketing quotas, and the natural assumption is that price supports will not be available after this year's crop. Incidentally, if marketing quotas are established and voted on favorably by potato growers all over the nation, each grower will be told how many potatoes he can market and will have a stiff penalty to pay if he markets in excess of his quota. If that should come to pass it would be real control, much tighter than anything yet experienced.

3 Consumer reaction to price supports for potatoes has been progressively more unfavorable. Gradually growers have realized

Where Do POTATO GROWERS Go From Here?

that consumers can't be blamed too much when year after year more potatoes are grown than consumers require, and when year after year large sums of taxpayers' money are used to support prices. More and more growers admit that price support at present levels cannot be continued.

4 Marketing orders and agreements are required this year in areas where the Secretary of Agriculture states that such an order is necessary if producers in those areas are to get price supports for the 1950 crop.

Growers in areas not so designated by the Secretary continue to get supports without the necessity of complying with a marketing order and agreement. Such orders and agreements regulate the volume of potatoes

**Farmers can grow 'em but how
are they to be marketed?**

going to market by requiring that potatoes of only certain sizes and grades be sold. Producers have an opportunity to vote, and two-thirds must favor it before a marketing order and agreement become effective. So far Kern County, California, and Long Island have voted "No" on such an order and agreement. Growers in western New York will vote soon, and the chances that they will vote "No" are considered greater than before the Long Island results were announced. New Jersey growers recently voted "Yes," while Maine growers have been under an order and agreement for two years and will continue unless there is a demand for another vote.

This brief history may indicate some reasons why Long Island growers have turned down the marketing agreement. Now let's see what growers from the Northeast have to say about the situation:

"Let's Do It Ourselves"

"I believe the sooner the government gets out of the potato business, the better it will be for the industry as a whole. I doubt if any potato acreage controls can be made to work fairly or satisfactorily.

"Demand for potatoes will probably continue at about present levels. It can be somewhat increased by getting them to consumers pared and washed, canned or precooked, so that less effort is required to prepare them for eating; by growing better varieties; by

(Continued on Page 10)

G.L.F. 16% DAIRY FOR SUMMER FEEDING



ALONG about this time every summer, when the days really get hot, pastures begin to dry up and cows become restless. The heat, flies and lack of lush pasture all add up to lower milk production. When production starts to fall off and you have to increase feeding, G.L.F. 16% Dairy Feed is a practical pasture supplement to use.

The difference between the feed supplied by excellent pasture and that furnished by poor pasture is enormous. The cows have to walk a long way and graze steadily, and still can't get enough to eat. A 1000 pound cow capable of producing 40 pounds of 3.5% milk per day will have difficulty getting enough feed from poor

pasture to produce about 15 pounds of milk. She may continue to produce more than that without grain, but she will draw on her body for the additional nutrients.

G.L.F. 16% Dairy fed to cows when pastures are dry will help reduce the amount of the production drop and keep cows in better condition for fall. The 16% protein level is sufficient because cows will receive additional protein from the pasture.

Molasses in the Pasture

Molasses feeding as a supplement to pasture is proving to be an economical means of holding up the Total Digestible Nutrient intake needed.

It can be fed in shallow troughs, gravity fed from the drum, added to the grain fed at milking time or fed in the manger.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.

New 1950 G.L.F. Residual Barn Spray

Flies add much to the discomfort of cows during July and August and actually affect milk production. G.L.F. Barn Fly Spray contains Lindane in Oil which makes it an effective killing agent, lasting from four to six weeks. It is economical to use, one quart of concentrate makes 25 gallons of spray.

G.L.F. Feed Services for Dairymen

JOHN CASTROGINI— Star Farmer of America

By HAROLD DONOVAN

Teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Montrose, Pa.

THE little town of Montrose, Pa., with its starched white houses and lush green shrubbery, received a pleasant jolt this year when one of its natives was honored with the Star Farmer award. John Castrogini received the award for the North Atlantic Region, one of four young farmers throughout the United States who got this recognition for their hard work and efficiency as former students of high school vocational agriculture.

John lives on a 225-acre farm three miles outside of Montrose. He owns fifty-one head of Holstein cattle valued at \$9,500. He is twenty-four years old and—for the benefit of all feminine readers—he's single and personable.

Land of Opportunity

He is next to the youngest of a family of six children. In 1911 his parents, Alberto and Josephine Castrogini came from Sicily and, as you might expect, they speak broken English. Life in the old country is different from life in the land of the free. In Sicily the average family owns from three to fifteen acres, and the larger the family the more land they will need. The climate is warm—too warm, for it stifles people's energies, and so the land is handed down from one generation to another with no changes or improvements. In those days, John's father told us, when a man needed a pair of shoes and had no money to buy them, he went to work for one of the rich barons who owned vast portions of the land. It was a poor way of eking out an existence, certainly not like the life Albert and Josephine Castrogini enjoy now.

Don't think for one moment that they are wearing out the rocking chairs on their comfortable, shaded front porch. Not at all. They work hard. So does John. But at least in this country there is room for individual initiative and a chance for a man to get ahead.

Establishing Credit

Like many others, John started his farming on a small scale. In grammar school he made a profit of \$300 and put this money into poultry and swine, his first project. Occasionally after this he borrowed money from the bank, but was always careful to pay it back within a few months, thus establishing good credit at his local bank. John entered the Montrose High School the year this country entered the second

World War. Four years later he graduated with highest honors.

In his freshman year at high school John made a labor income of \$164.98 by carrying two projects, poultry and swine. The second year he tripled the number of hens from 200 to 600. At the start of his schooling, John had his mind set on dairy production. During his sophomore year he bought three dairy calves, rented land from his Dad and raised oats and corn. During his junior year he decided to discontinue the swine, but stepped up the poultry to 1,000, increased his dairy holdings from 3 to 13, and also his acreage of oats and corn. In his last year at school, John took over the farm. By this time he had 19 cows, 22 head of young dairy cattle, 300 poultry, 36 acres of hay, 16 acres of small grain, 15 acres of corn and soy beans, and his net profits rose to \$3,108.

Adopting New Practices

As he learned new ideas in school, John made innovations on the farm and, although it wasn't always easy, convinced his Dad of the soundness of certain changes as he went along. For instance, he signed up with the Soil Conservation Service to test the soil and to set up diversion drainage ditches and contour strip farming. He introduced artificial insemination in the herd of 8 cows, dug a small pond for fire protection and water for the cattle, introduced calfhood vaccination for Bang's disease, and inoculated alfalfa seed. It might be well to point out that Albert Castrogini had never heard of any of these practices and naturally was skeptical of their value.

Judging from his record books, John must be on the right track. In his first year out of high school, his farm profits jumped to \$3,564; and last year, 1949, he netted \$5,031. In addition to the original 180 acres of land, John rents additional land. Contrast these acres of land with the 15 in Sicily and you can well understand why the mother and father are proud American citizens. Gradually over the years, Mr. Castrogini has added farm machinery until the farm has all modern equipment. Mechanized farming means more efficient farming, and John is fully aware of that.

Under the present arrangement, John's parents have deeded the home farm to him in return for a \$10,000

(Continued on Page 11)



John Castrogini of Montrose, Pa., with one of his dairy cows. Looking on is his teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Harold Donovan.

"I know why smokers call
P.A. the National Joy Smoke,"

says Austin Sartori, STONE MASON



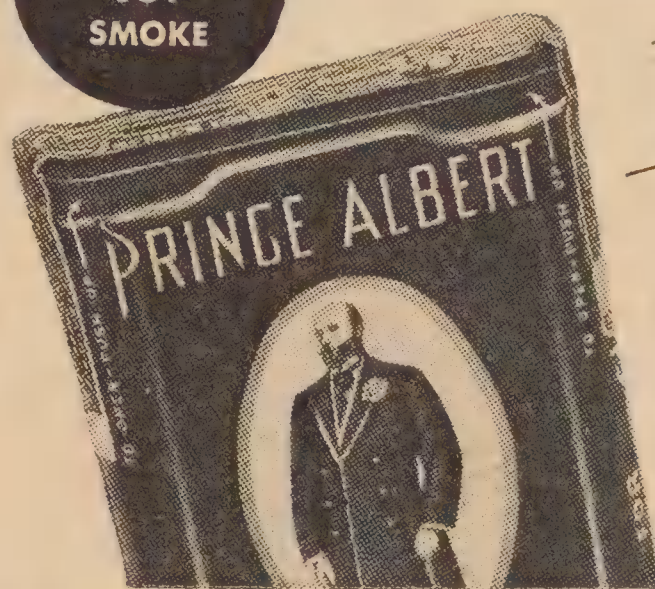
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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

KICK THEM OUT!

MY FRIEND, E. S. Bayard, Editor Emeritus of the Pennsylvania Farmer, tells about a letter that Thomas Jefferson wrote, when he was traveling in France, to James Monroe, who later became President of the United States. "How little," Jefferson wrote, "do my countrymen know what precious blessings they are in possession of and which no other people on earth enjoy."

Almost every American forced to stay in the Old World for any length of time becomes intensely homesick and longs to see the Statue of Liberty and all that it stands for more than anything else in the world. How strange it is, then, how sad, that so many of us don't realize or appreciate the blessings of liberty and are willing to sell them one by one for false security, for a security paid for out of our own pockets, for a mess of pottage!

Benjamin Fairless, President of the U. S. Steel Corporation, told a Congressional Committee recently that the radicals and the theorists, the "do-gooders" would, if they had a chance, turn back the clock of progress and would "squeeze a modern, dynamic, efficient America into the puny production patterns of its industrial childhood, or by subjecting American productive enterprise to the deadening hand of political economic philosophies that have led most of Europe to desolation and despair. They would substitute governmental regulation for competition, and political pressures for customer control."

If you need any proof of what our way of business and of life mean in this country, listen to this: The United States Labor Department says that at prevailing prices one pound of bacon would cost the average workman in the United States 30 minutes of work; in Australia, 40 minutes; in Canada, 45 minutes; in Great Britain, 53 minutes; in Sweden, 69 minutes; in Ireland, 96 minutes; in Switzerland, 113 minutes; in Poland, 135 minutes; in Hungary, 192 minutes; in Russia, 466 minutes. Moreover, in many of those countries you cannot even get the bacon at any price.

I sometimes wish that all the traitors, the radicals, and all others who are always bellyaching about America and who want to fasten Old World schemes on us, could be kicked out forever from this country and never permitted to return. Then it wouldn't be long before they would have something really to complain about.

ARMY WORMS ON THE MARCH

ONE time when I was a small boy I lifted a bundle of unbound oats which had been left by the drop reaper and was horrified to see the ground under the bundle entirely covered with a mass of nasty, wriggling worms. They were army worms.

The memory is recalled by the fact that Hugh Cosline, just back from visiting farmers in southwestern New York, reports that army worms are on the march again. One farmer told Hugh that the worms had left only a few leafless stalks in a field of seven acres of corn. Word comes also from central Maine of considerable damage caused by the worms there.

The worms are first noticed in hay, and while there are some few fields badly damaged, the most serious effect comes when the hay is cut. Then the worms migrate by the millions to the nearest corn or oat field. Farmers are controlling them by plowing furrows around the cut hay fields and by putting chlorodane dust in the bottom of the furrow to keep the worms from getting out. To make doubly sure, another furrow is plowed around the outside of the first furrow.

MODERN MIRACLE

ONE TIME at the county fair when I was a boy I paid 10 cents to get into a sideshow to have a couple of tubes stuck into my ears. If I listened carefully and used a lot of imagination, I could hear some faint sounds that resembled music. No, that wasn't the first radio; it was the first phonograph, and it shows how far we have come in the methods

By E. R. Eastman

of communication in a comparatively short time.

I bring the subject up now because the other day I had my first experience in a television studio, on Station WNBF in Binghamton. The occasion was the annual meeting of the Associated Industries of New York State, and I was asked to say a few words about the need of better understanding and cooperation between industry and agriculture.

The television studio was ablaze with bright lights which were a strain on the eyes. I was seated at a table before a microphone with Mr. Albert Osborne, who in the course of a news broadcast asked me questions on the above subject. While we were talking, photographers operated huge moveable cameras, taking pictures of us at different angles, and as they took the pictures we could look across to a screen at the other end of the studio and see ourselves as we appeared to the television audience.

Sometimes one hears people without faith expressing doubt about the miracles that happened in Bible times. Miracles are always happening only we are not wise enough to recognize them. Nothing could be more miraculous than a speaker talking into a little instrument like a telephone, and having hundreds of people hear his voice and see his face in their homes many miles away.

TO STAY IN THE GAME

SOME progress is being made by northeastern farmers in cutting the costs of producing milk. Some farmers are improving their pastures, growing and making better hay, and there has been a 5% increase in the last few years in the amount of corn for grain grown. But we have only started.

With hybrid varieties it is much easier to mature corn for grain now, and where more hay is grown per acre and more is used for grass silage, there is more land available for the grain crops. When corn growers learn what potato growers have known for a long time, about the use of heavy applications of fertilizer, there will be a larger increase in grain corn production. I have seen hill land where I helped to grow 150 bushels of potatoes years ago that produces now 400 to 600 bushels. The increase is due chiefly to the larger use of fertilizer. Conditions will vary, of course, but on the average 500 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer broadcast, with 100 pounds more used as a side dressing, will pay in increased yields of corn. Of course, the soil must also be in good condition.

Jim Hall, our Field Editor, reports that one farmer who gets high production from his dairy grew enough of his own feed and improved roughage so that his purchased feed costs were only 7c



Here are, from left to right, Dr. R. B. Becker of the University of Florida, President of the American Dairy Science Association; Dr. L. A. Maynard, head of Cornell's School of Nutrition; and Dr. G. M. Trout, retiring President of ADSA, of Michigan State College, drinking milk from the new milk vending machines recently installed on the Cornell campus. Both plain and chocolate milk are offered.

It is to be hoped that the experiment proves successful, for if it does, milk vending machines can be put in hundreds of public places and can become a real factor in increasing milk consumption and improving health.

on a hundred pounds of milk.

To stay in this hard, competitive game of producing milk I am sure that we must pay more attention to improving the pastures, growing better hay, supplemented, if possible, with grass silage, and by keeping the feed costs down. What do you think?

SUGGESTIONS WANTED

THERE must be someone among our readers who has found an effective way to control woodchucks. This spring we sowed about a quarter of an acre of peas broadcast. They came up thick enough so that we would have had plenty of peas for the large amounts we need for freezing and to supply two other families, but in spite of all we could do, woodchucks cleaned them up. We'll have hardly enough peas to eat during the season, and none to freeze.

We have bombed the nearby holes several times, but the chucks either dug out or else new ones moved in and dug new holes. I have considered putting a hose on the exhaust pipe of the automobile and running the hose down the holes, with the idea of killing the chucks with carbon monoxide gas, but some of my friends say that would do no good. As you know, woodchucks have both a front door and a back door. In addition, they have from one to several dead-end chambers leading off from the main passage. It is my opinion that when anything disturbs the chucks, they retreat into these side passages, and therefore many of them escape the poisonous gases from a bomb or automobile exhaust.

So far as our own experience goes, the woodchucks are on the increase. Their holes are a hazard to machinery in the fields, they destroy a lot of good grass, and there ought to be some effective way to get rid of them. If you have been successful in eliminating woodchucks won't you please tell us how you did it in a short letter, and we will pass the information on to thousands of farmers who are annoyed by these pests.

WHAT DO YOU EAT FOR BREAKFAST?

THE above title is the subject of an excellent article that appeared originally in the Christian Herald. It pointed out that breakfast is just about the most important meal of the day.

Experiments with a large number of persons showed that workers who skipped breakfast or ate a very light one soon had a slump in their production and couldn't turn out the amount or quality of work of those who had had a good breakfast. A large number of workers who were injured were found to have come to their jobs without breakfast, and therefore became overtired and careless.

From a health-standpoint the best breakfast consists of fruit, cereal, eggs, toast and coffee, with plenty of milk on the cereal or even substituted for the coffee. And there should be time enough to eat that good breakfast without grabbing it on the run.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

VERMONTERS have a dry style of humor all their own which has always intrigued me. The late Dean Carl Ladd used to love to tell the story of the old farmer in Vermont who was sitting on his front porch one day rocking vigorously when a neighbor came along the road with his horse and buggy.

"Howdy, John!" said the neighbor. "How be ye?" John stopped rocking for a moment to spit expertly over the railing of the porch, and answered: "None of yer durned business! Then he added: "Wouldn't 'ave told ye that much if ye hadn't bin a neighbor!"

Another of Carl's favorite stories was about the hired man in Vermont on Saturday night who met a friend on the road. Said the friend:

"How be ye, George? Where you goin'?"

And George answered:

"Goin' to town to git drunk—an', Lord Almighty, how I hate it!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: Expected June uniform milk price in New York market is \$3.20. Earlier, there was fear that June price might go below \$3.00. Beginning in July, prices dairymen get should trend upward.

U. S. average milk production per cow was 5,239 pounds last year, 19 per cent above the 1935-39 average. Production per capita in '49 was 1 per cent less than in the '35-'39 period.

Of 8 billion pounds of milk received by New York State dairy plants in 1949, 52.2 per cent were used as fluid milk, 31.3 per cent for manufactured products, 14.4 per cent for cream and the balance was shipped out of state for manufacture. Of manufactured products 9.3 per cent went for cheese, 7.5 per cent for butter, 7.2 per cent for ice cream, 4.6 for condensed milk, 2 per cent for dry milk, and .7 per cent for miscellaneous products.

EGGS: U. S. poultrymen own 6 per cent more laying hens than a year ago. While egg supports have been announced through August, there is gossip that they will be discontinued by next January. Purchase of dried eggs for last six months was more than total bought in '49 and no market has been found for any of them. By January 1 it is expected that USDA will own 120 million pounds of unwanted dried eggs which cost taxpayers 125 million dollars.

Brannan Plan boosters, who claim lower prices will step up consumption, had a jolt when retail egg prices 25 per cent below last year failed to increase egg consumption more than 1 per cent.

Turkey prices are expected to slump. Growers should consider finishing and selling part of crop early.

FUNNY FIGURES: Recent United Press story reveals peculiar figuring on the supposed benefits of Brannan Plan. One hundred thousand comic books, designed primarily to "educate" labor union members, took eggs as an example. In figuring the benefits to farmers, so we were told, the highest possible support level was chosen. Some pages later, when the cost was figured, the lowest possible supports were used. Nice figuring if you can do it!

BORROWED PROSPERITY: To a man with the old-fashioned idea that thrift is desirable, much of our present prosperity looks like plain borrowing from the future. The individual who buys on the installment plan cannot use that money again next year. Easy credit provides money now which perhaps should be spent year after next to maintain business. Deficit government financing belongs in the same class. Politicians seem to figure that we can borrow from the future forever, but the man with "old-fashioned" ideas looks for a crack-up some day. While no "bust" is expected in the near future, prudent farmers will get their farms and their finances in shape to withstand eventual lower prices.

ENCROACHING: The idea that government agencies plan to build dams for electric power only where private companies won't, has been exploded. U. S. Interior Department is trying to stop erection of two dams by private capital, one in California and the other in Virginia. Appeal has been made to Federal Power Commission. If the Commission's decision should prevent the erection of these dams by power companies, the decision could have far-reaching effects in furthering government operation not only in power but in many other industries.

TRUE: Some of the troubles facing businessmen were recently expressed in a terse fashion in the following words: "If a company charges too much for its products, it is profiteering; if it charges too little, it is chiseling; if it charges just enough, it belongs to a trust or monopoly, and gets investigated and perhaps prosecuted by the government!"

WHAT TO DO! Sell timber now before building boom slows down. If you have unneeded, used machinery, put it in shape and put it on the market.

If you haven't already started, begin culling laying flocks now.

Good-sized dairy cows are selling for beef for as much or more than dairymen will pay. Selling boarder cows for meat helps increase percentage of milk going into fluid consumption.—H. L. Cosline.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY'S smug as she can be because she thought she'd punish me by trading jobs so I'd find out what kitchen life is all about. She claims she works from morn 'til night to feed and keep me feeling right, while I am having lots of fun and never get much real work done. Of course, I had to argue back and keep her mind right on that track, by slyly pointing out that wives have got the easiest of lives, 'til she got mad 'nuf to decide that I would have to stay inside and suffer thru her awful chores, while she did my work out-of-doors.

So there she is out in the heat, a-bouncing on the tractor seat, while I enjoy a new-found ease in here where there's a fan-made breeze. No dust is getting in my eyes, what sweat I work up quickly dries, the sun ain't burning me a bit, if standing tires me I can sit; and it sure ain't no strain to break an egg or mix up chocolate cake. But when Mirandy staggers in, I'll give a tired and sheepish grin and tell her that she sure was right, this housework is an awful fright. That way, perhaps, she will make me stay in tomorrow too, by gee.

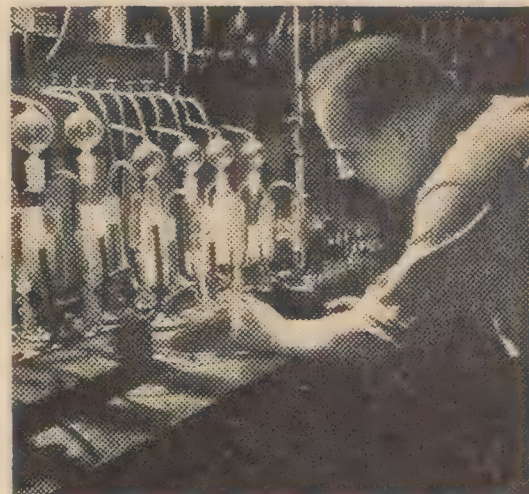
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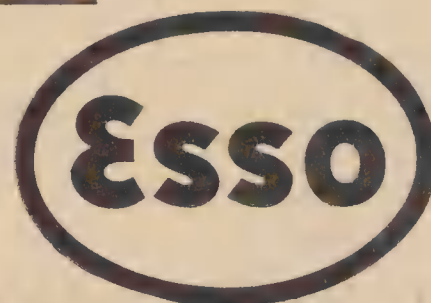
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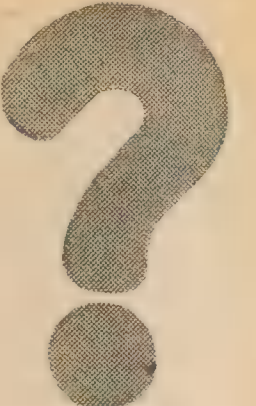
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What Do YOU Think

By JIM HALL



Home-grown Grain

FROM WHAT I see as I roam around this Northeast of ours, we are becoming an important grain-growing area. Production may not be important in total volume as compared to the Midwest cornbelt and Western wheat plains, but it's a mighty important development as far as our dairymen and poultrymen are concerned.

As I see it, several things have contributed to the increased acreage of grains. In the first place, government support of grains has just about forced us to grow our own if we want to show a profit at the end of the year. On top of high supports of our raw materials from the West have come greatly increased costs of transportation due to ever-spiraling wage rates all along the line. Our hens and cows are getting new production records every year, but the market for eggs and milk just isn't high enough to support us and the western grain farmers and the labor costs and profits involved in getting the grain east.

As we predicted several years ago, the emphasis put on grassland farming has also contributed to the increased growth of grain. Many pastures and meadows have been improved so that they need be only half the size they were a few years ago to produce ample top-quality roughage for the same number of cows. The wide-spread acceptance of grass silage has given us more acres for husking corn, and hybrid varieties plus recognition of the value of fertilizer has given us corn yield such as our granddads never dreamed of. It's not unheard of—especially with irrigation—to have one acre produce enough hay, pasture, and silage for a cow.

In Rensselaer County, New York, a few weeks ago I called on four dairymen, and every one of them was producing a large portion of his own grain. The same thing is going on all over the area—even in parts of New England where farmers never felt they had any acreage to spare for grain.

Grows All Feed

More recently I talked to several men in Oswego, Wayne, and Cayuga Counties, in New York, who are all growing some part of their feed grain. The man I found who has made the most of the practice is John Whitmore of Jordan in Cayuga County. Believe it or not, his cost for purchased feed last year was only 7 cents per 100 pounds of milk! John accomplishes

this by going a step farther than most of the fellows in his "home-grown" program. Lots of them are growing their own ear corn, wheat, and oats and mixing it with high protein commercial feed. John does this, too, but he also grows his own soybeans every year and only buys salt to complete his feed ration.

The whole beans, which have about 17% fat, are ground in his own hammermill in a mixture that varies according to what he has on hand, but usually consists of: 15 crates of ear corn, 200 pounds of wheat, 100 pounds of oats and 200 pounds of soybeans. To this he adds 1 pound of salt to each 100 pounds of complete mixture. This feed ration has about 13% protein, and it's all his cows get unless he runs short of home-grown ingredients. When he does have to purchase feed, it's usually early in the fall before his soybeans are ready.

John has been growing soybeans for at least 12 years. He waits until the last week in June to sow them because they thrive in hot weather and because it gives him a better chance to work on weeds. This year he planted 10 acres of soybeans, 16 of wheat, 14 of oats and 26 or 27 of corn for both husking and silage. Last year he had 29 or 30 acres of corn, which filled the needs for his herd and gave him 1,000 bushels to sell. This year he has planted DeKalb 422 for silage and is trying three hybrids for grain—DeKalb 65, Ohio M15 and Funk G10.

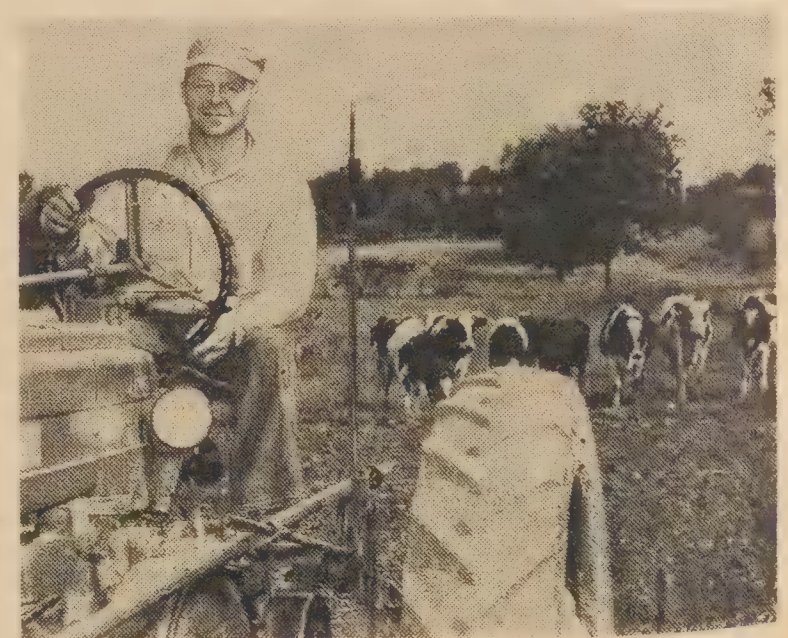
High Production

The 157-acre farm and 10 acres they rent is operated by John in partnership with his dad, J. Harry Whitmore. They call their black and white herd "grade," but they've used good sires, and to my eyes they look about as good as many purebred herds I've seen. Their record last year—on almost 100% home-grown grain, timothy-clover hay, and corn silage—shows the quality "grades" they are! They milked an average of 18.4 cows for the year, producing an average of 10,606 pounds of milk and 395 pounds of fat.

Now most of the men growing their own grain—but no soybeans—feel that they can mix their corn, wheat, and oats with anything from 18% to 32% protein commercial feed and maintain the same milk production level in their herd provided they don't try to use more than about half their own grain and half commercially prepared dairy ration. Others, of course, have oil meal

(Continued on Page 41)

John Whitmore of Jordan, Cayuga County, N. Y., was busy cultivating when I stopped by to learn how his herd produces an average of more than 10,000 pounds of milk and 395 pounds of fat on home grown feed. Last year his cost for purchased feed was only 7c per hundred of milk. The heifers in background endorse his home mixed feed.



Learning Our 1950 Apple Scab Lessons

By E. Stuart Hubbard

President, New York State Horticultural Society

HERE in the Hudson Valley, apple growers are really learning the idiosyncrasies of apple scab. We thought that we experienced all that scab could do two years ago. We are learning some new tricks that it can play on the supposedly professional grower.

Some facts have been emphatically demonstrated this season:

➔ That some varieties are almost immune to apple scab, while others can be expected to have the fruit ruined and the foliage disfigured by its spots. This was strikingly apparent in a city yard. A double tree had been grafted half to McIntosh, half to Baldwin. The McIntosh leaves were unsightly with brown scab spots, while the Baldwin part was as handsome a shade tree as one could want. An adjoining Greening tree was a mass of dead leaves and twigs from fire blight in the blossom clusters. The McIntosh and Baldwin were blight free. Any one wishing to enjoy the beauty of bloom and form and the shade of an apple tree in their grounds can have them with little or no spraying by choosing disease-resisting varieties. With the use of a hormone spray after bloom, all the fruits can be made to shed, thus avoiding the nuisance of dropping insect injured apples that can be expected from most ornamental apple trees.

➔ The advantage of hill locations, where fog and mist clear quickly and the first breezes and rising sun dry the leaves and fruit, has made it possible to keep McIntosh trees practically free from scab while orchards, within an eighth of a mile but in damp, shaded hollows, have had their fruit ruined by scab even though they have received the same spray schedules as the hill orchards. Here, again, the location is important for ornamental apple trees as well as commercial orchards.

➔ The need for frequent applications of protective sprays as well as good adhesive quality in the material is shown in a year when nearly every day has brought a scab infection period. It has been necessary to cover each leaf as it unfolds or to kill every entering spore within two days of the start of the rain to prevent infection.

➔ The idea of burning out scab spots that appear in the leaves sounds good. In normal seasons it seems possible to insure against secondary scab infection by killing the leaf tissue under a scab spot with lime sulfur or mercury. We are finding that while we may destroy all but the margin of the scab spot and can normally paralyze its ability to reproduce,

it is necessary in a wet, humid season like this to use caustic sprays repeatedly or to keep the fruit constantly covered with a protective coating. For life remains in the margin of the scab spot ready to respond to the stimuli of lush leaf tissue and moist leaf surface.

➔ The washing effect of copious rains has been shown by the disappearance of spray and dust from the upper foliage and fruit, making necessary more frequent applications than called for in normal spray schedules.

A better understanding of these factors throws light on conditions under which we grew and bought apples forty to fifty years ago. Few growers then used any sprays. Most years, scab was not a factor except in very moist hollows. Varieties like Newtown and Fall Pippin, Snow or Maiden Blush were more prone to scab than Baldwin and Greening, Spy and the Russets. But even the more susceptible varieties were practically free from scab in the best located orchards. There were occasional years, however, when all varieties, even in usually favorable locations, were seriously marked with scab. Wet periods in August and September brought on serious pin point infections on fruits free from early scab scars.

With the coming of varieties like McIntosh, Cortland, and Delicious, and with the concentration of heavy plantings, the problem of scab control has been made much more difficult.

— A. A. —

FROM THE Editor's Mailbag Poor Buying

I HAVE just finished reading "Millions for Frills, Pennies for Milk" in your June 3 issue. I agree that milk isn't advertised enough. I don't believe there would be a large surplus if the welfare families were made to use wholesome food. Did you ever watch a welfare mother buy her weekly groceries with your money and mine? I have. She buys oleo instead of butter, potato chips and sticks instead of a sack of potatoes, a can or two of condensed milk for the baby, and the other children drink pop.

You seldom catch a relief client eating the kind of fruit which is in season. Would she buy a sack of flour and bake? Not on your life! Baked goods from the store are much better! Unless we put a stop to their spending cold cash, there always will be a surplus of farmers' products. They used to be given grocery orders and I can't see why it wasn't continued.—Mrs. Howard Irish, East Concord, N. Y.

Man's Greatest Heritage

I WAS very much interested in the "What Do You Think?" discussion of various ways used in plowing and fitting soil. I believe that all soils should be plowed deep enough to turn up a little subsoil so as to get the organic matter in the top soil down deeper. It is not possible to build top soils up, but it is possible to build the top soil down if a little of the subsoil is turned up to let the top soil go a little deeper.

After plowing in the above manner I like to harrow with the disk both ways and then follow with the spring tooth harrow and cultipacker. A piece of land well plowed is half harrowed and a piece well harrowed is half cultivated.—C. G. Stockwell, Roxbury, Conn.



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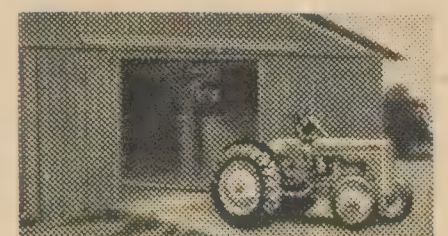
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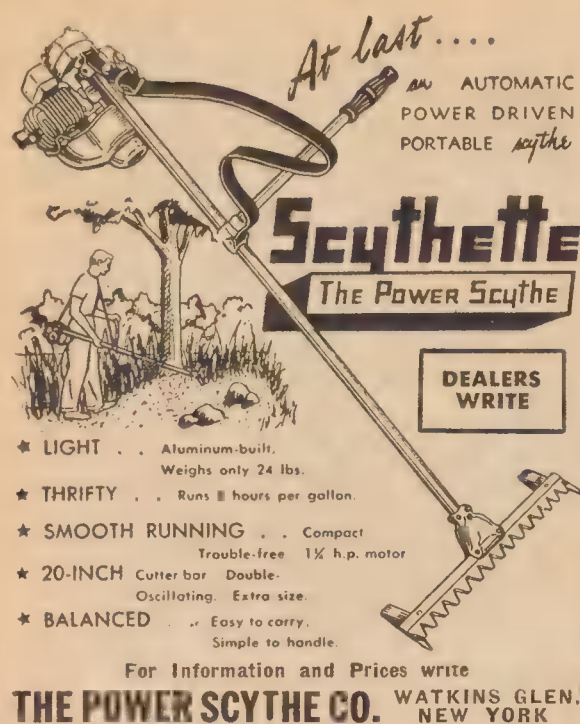
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Maintaining Ladino Stands

By George Serviss

LADINO clover is a very valuable legume, in my opinion the most valuable legume for pasture purposes in the Northeast. However, it is not a perfect plant. In other words, it will not live forever and stay productive under any system of management or lack of management or without any lime or fertilizer program.

Ladino clover is a true perennial, but most stands that have been established for any period of years contain a high proportion of plants due to natural re-seeding by the original plants. It is im-

portant, therefore, during the first year or two that the stand is down, to so manage the stand as to permit considerable seed development. It takes about eight weeks for ripe seed to develop following the removal of growth by mowing or grazing. This is best done the first harvest year in the life of the stand, which is the year after seeding. It should be done at a time of the year when the accompanying grass is not growing vigorously. This is usually a time of the year when it is inconvenient to keep the stock off for that length of time, but the ladino will

benefit by it.

A must in management is early removal of the spring flush. This reduces the competition of the grass and permits the ladino to spread out and thicken up.

Closeness and frequency of grazing have also been shown experimentally to influence vigor and winter killing. No definite recommendation can as yet be made, but keeping it grazed into the ground for long periods definitely weakens it. It seems desirable at present to let it go into the winter with three to four inches of growth. Much more growth than this seems undesirable, not because it weakens the plants but because it appears to make conditions favorable to the development of certain diseases. No practical control measures are known for these diseases but there is hope of resistant strains in the future.

Adequate fertilization is also extremely important. While ladino is more tolerant of moderate soil acidity than alfalfa, it is still desirable to keep the pH of the soil around six. Phosphoric acid and potash are the two plant foods that have the greatest influence on its persistence. Potash fertilization is more often neglected than the use of phosphoric acid, yet on many soils it is now more often limiting. Fertilizers such as 0-20-20 and 0-19-19 + borax should be used annually for top dressing except in years when superphosphated manure is applied as long as the ladino makes up a substantial part of the herbage. Nitrogen, even nitrogen in manure, should be used sparingly on ladino unless perhaps when it is liberally balanced with potash. Once the accompanying grasses get the upper hand the reverse is true; then the fertilizer program should be high in nitrogen and liberal application of manure or 10-10-10 would be in order.

— A. A. —

BORAX TOPDRESSINGS FOR LEGUMES

Topdressing legumes with boron after harvest may prove profitable especially in seed production, writes J. B. R. Dickey, Pennsylvania Extension Agronomist. According to Dickey, "Soils in the southern half of the state and limestone soils generally are most likely to respond to boron treatment. Marked benefits in yield and longevity of alfalfa stands have been reported in some experimental applications of about 25 lbs. of borax per acre, especially on heavily limed soils and in dry seasons. Borax (or 400 lbs. of borated 0-19-19) can be broadcast after harvesting the first crop. Applications should be made only when the leaves are dry to avoid burning, and early to permit rainfall to wash the nutrients into the soil."

— A. A. —

WHAT DO YOU THINK ?

(Continued from Page 6)

and other ingredients added to the home-grown products to end up with a mixture that's practically the same as commercial feed. Hundreds are adding molasses or grain to grass silage as it is put up and they find that this, too, enables them to cut down on the amount of supplemental feed they have to buy.

It just seems to me that John Whitmore has worked out something that could be copied by many others. What do you think? I'd like to hear from anyone who is growing or has grown at least part of his own grain for either cattle or poultry. Let me know what results you've had and I'll pass the information along to your neighbors throughout the Northeast.

— A. A. —

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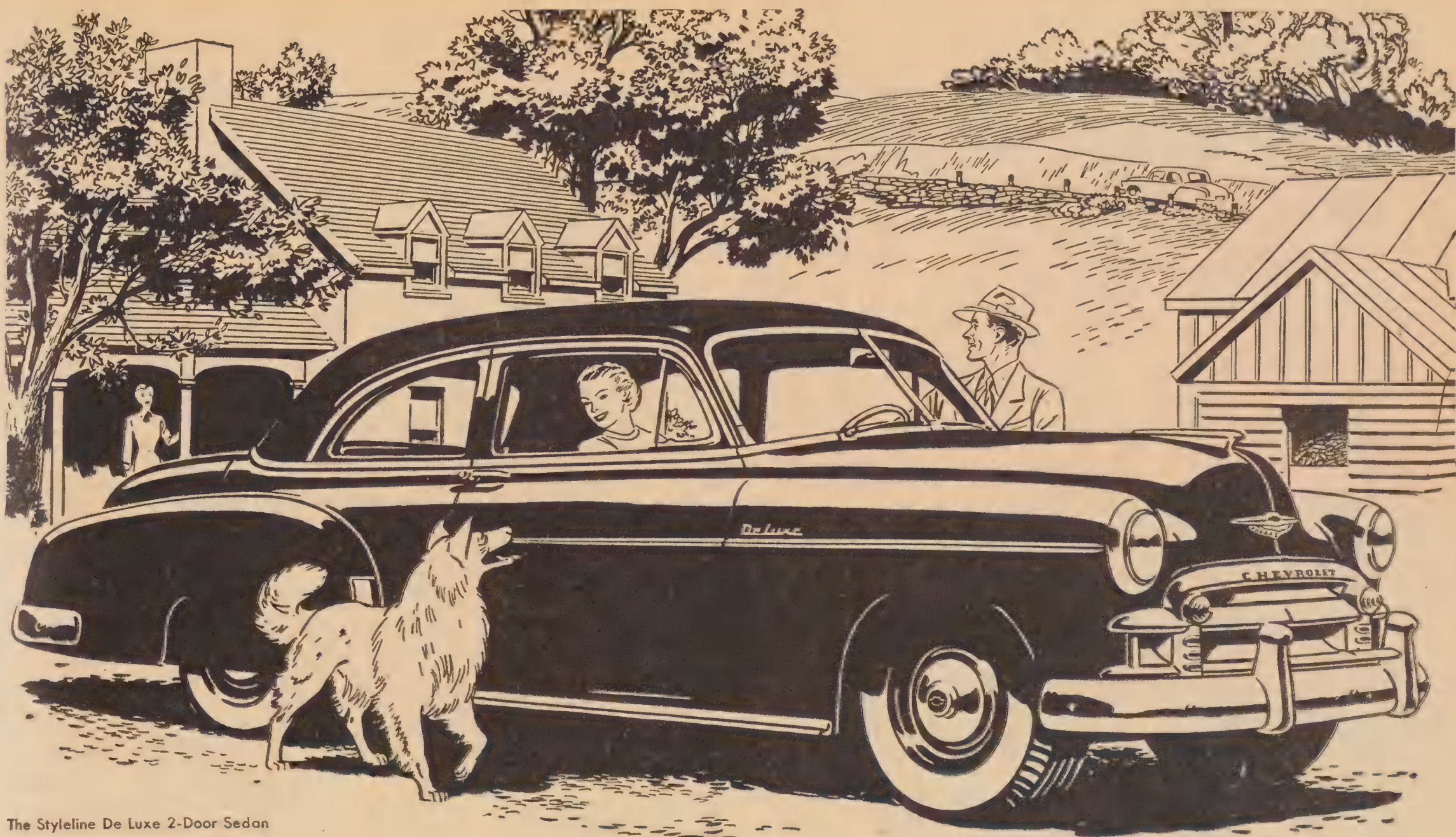
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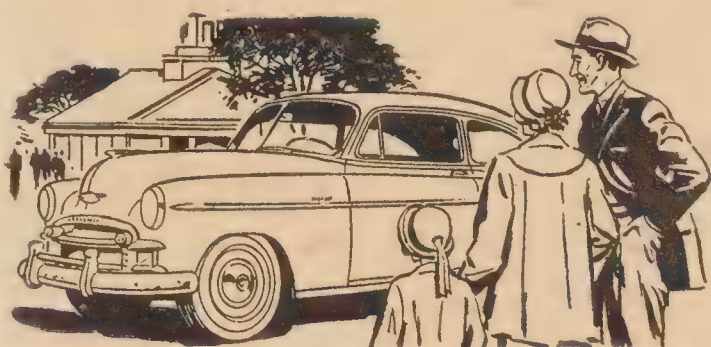


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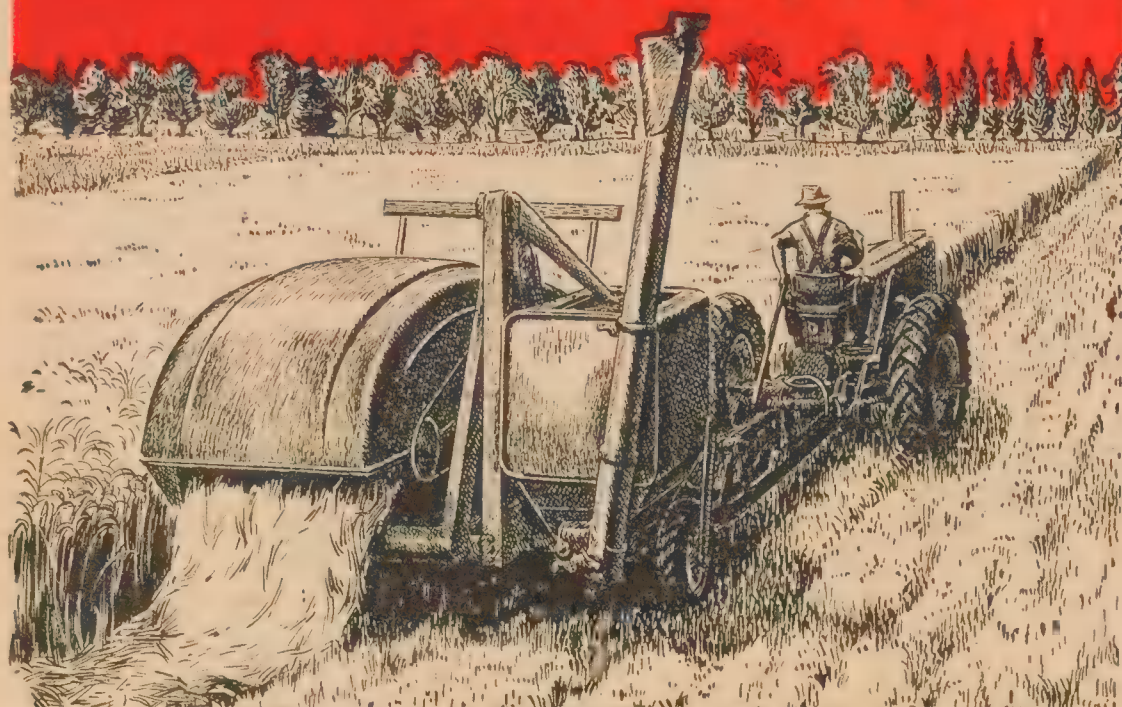


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Where Do Potato Growers Go From Here?

(Continued from Page 1)

consumer advertising, stressing healthfulness and vitamin content, and by generally better merchandising methods which will require cooperative effort."

—Fred Hollenbeck, Tully, N. Y.

Voluntary Compliance

"Marketing agreements and orders could serve a useful purpose providing (1) they were set up to meet the marketing conditions peculiar to New York State, and (2) if over 80 per cent of the growers were willing to cooperate voluntarily.

"I do not favor price supports. Possibly, below-cost support prices would be beneficial to the general public.

"Acreage or marketing controls are necessary and advisable only to accompany high support prices.

"For the efficient producer who is located on good potato soil and who markets efficiently and honestly, potatoes should continue to be one of the higher paying enterprises in New York State agriculture." —Stuart A. Child, Malone, N. Y.

Favors Acreage Quotas

"If all controls and supports were removed from agriculture, I can foresee a period of extremely low prices and low agricultural income, followed shortly by low national income, inability to raise by taxation enough to service the national debt and serious national consequences.

"If I were a national legislator I believe I would favor an acreage quota law in the case of potatoes, possibly without price supports, but giving any and all marketing areas the privilege of voting for marketing agreements and orders.

"When there is overproduction, it seems to me like a sensible thing to allow farmers to withhold enough of the lower grades to bring supply into relation with demand, and to enforce this action upon all producers and handlers in the area, wherever such enforcement seems practical or possible.

"Either with or without potato programs or price supports, good potato growers located fairly close to markets should find the long range outlook fairly satisfactory, but if all controls are off, strong financial reserves probably would be needed to withstand several lean years." —Nat Talmage, Riverhead, L. I.

Price Support Means Regimentation

"I believe that potato marketing agreements and orders have a great deal of merit in those areas where they can be successfully administered, such as Maine, California, Idaho, Red River Valley and similar areas. I question if marketing agreements can be successfully administered in such areas as New Jersey, Long Island and upstate New York where the bulk of the potato crops is moved out by truck. This makes policing practically impossible. My reasons for feeling that marketing agreements offer a great deal in areas where they can be administered are two-fold:

"First, we are not giving the consumer as good quality potatoes as we should in view of normally having surpluses. The Marketing Agreement Program is designed to give the consumer the better portion of the crop.

"Second, the Marketing Agreement Program is a self-help program whereby the industry helps itself to reduce surplus supplies.

"With reference to price support, I do not favor continued price support after this season. This represents a change in position in that up until six months ago I favored price support. My changed thinking is because I have come to the conclusion that no indi-

vidual or group of individuals is capable of satisfactorily administering a price support program designed to cover the potato industry of the entire United States. I also believe that no group of individuals, including the United States Government, is big enough to defy the laws of economics. I believe that price support, in the long pull, will result in complete regimentation of growers and will place a premium on inefficiency.

"The third question that has been raised is, 'What is the long distance outlook for the good potato grower?' Recognizing that I may be prejudiced in my opinion, I would say that the good potato grower who is located in an efficient area of production has a favorable outlook, providing we do not have price support. If we do have price support, I believe that the good grower and the efficient areas of production will be sacrificed for the benefit of the inefficient grower and the inefficient areas of production.

"This is a brief statement of my personal opinion and should be accepted as such." —H. E. Bryant, General Manager, Maine Potato Growers, Inc.

Enforcement Difficult

"A potato marketing order and agreement properly administered and enforced could be a real help to the potato industry. However, at present we are unable to enforce the grade branding laws we now have, so how could we control anything more complicated? In areas where the shipments are made in large lots it is possible to enforce an order, but we sell so much retail that there would have to be too many exceptions to make it worth anything.

"As for potato price supports, I am strongly opposed to them along with acreage controls which price supports necessitate. They all lead us away from the American Way.

"I think the grower who is efficient and conscientious in growing a crop that his market wants has a pretty good future. Of course there will be bad years, but there always will be a market for good potatoes." —George Humphreys, New Hartford, N. Y.

Paid Incentive Opposed

"I do not favor price supports, or production incentives, or inducements on any perishable or inedible commodity.

"If we are going to have to live with potato price supports, the 60% level looks fair based on a quality and bushel basis. Marketing agreements and orders would have to be used in areas remote from big consuming centers, and where they could be economically administered.

"Good potatoes selected for a specific use and consistently graded for such use will always be in demand. With incomes at high levels, modern transportation, and a year round variety of fresh vegetables, it is going to be a stiff battle to maintain per capita consumption of potatoes where it is today."

—James T. Colby, Litchfield, N. H.

No Handouts Wanted

"The potato grade regulations and other marketing agreements should be adhered to in order that the buying public may know where the potatoes come from and what grade and quality they are getting. If and when these standards of grade and quality are complied with, and so marked by grade and state so that the buyers know what to expect, then there should be no need for a price support. The rule of supply and demand will be governed by the survival of the fittest, as is supposed to be the American way of life, with individual freedom and equal rights for all.

(Continued on page 13)

Pertinent Paragraphs from Dairy Scientists

DURING the week of June 19 the American Dairy Science Association met at Cornell. From the many talks given, here are a few high spots of particular interest to dairymen.

BETTER SELLING: G. M. Trout of Michigan State College, president of the Association, told listeners that "the country roll and butter crock days in selling dairy products have gone with the cracker barrel. Now emphasis must be put on merchandising as well as on quality and sanitation."

PERSISTENCE: M. H. Alexander of the University of Illinois, presented evidence to show that persistent lactation, the ability of dairy cows to produce during successive months a high percentage of the amount of milk produced during previous months, is a factor which is inherited.

Mr. Alexander also said that Ayrshires, Holsteins, and Jerseys have a shorter gestation period than the generally accepted 281-day average, and that the length of pregnancy in Brown-Swiss and Guernseys is somewhat longer. Also, the offspring of different sires show differences, and the logical conclusion is that the length of the gestation period can be inherited.

FERTILITY: R. S. Dunbar of Cornell reported that fertility in dairy cattle is not inherited, and suggested that the emphasis in selecting breeding stock be placed on other important traits.

CUDS FOR CALVES: H. R. Conrad, J. W. Hibes, and T. S. Sutton of Ohio State University, gave the results of tests showing that inoculating calves with cud material from older cattle provides calves with feed-digesting bacteria. In this case, inoculation consists of putting some cud material in the calf's mouth. Calves so inoculated digest about 5% more cellulose and 4% more of the dry matter in a whole-milk-alfalfa hay ration than uninoculated calves digested.

CAROTENE: J. W. Crowley of the University of Wisconsin said that experiments there demonstrated that carotene (which protects calves from a deficiency of Vitamin A) is absorbed better in oils from corn, soybeans and butter than when given in mineral oils.

MILKING TIME: K. E. Harshbarger of the University of Illinois reported that the rate of removal of milk from a cow's udder is greater in high-producing cows than in low-producing ones. Therefore, it does not take twice as long to milk a cow that gives 60 pounds as it does to milk one that gives 30 pounds.

3X MILKING: J. G. Cash of the University of Illinois told of an experiment in which half of a cow's udder was milked twice a day and the other half three times a day. The half that was

milked three times a day produced 32% more milk than the one milked twice, and as the lactation period progresses the difference becomes greater.

CHEESE: The U. S. Bureau of Dairying Scientists gave evidence indicating that milk from cows treated with penicillin and streptomycin may not make good cheese.

FRUIT FLAVORS: C. C. Flora, L. L. Davis, and C. W. Holdaway of Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, told the audience that essences made by distilling the volatile flavors from the fruits, when added to fruit used in ice cream, gave a better flavor than ice cream with fruit alone. The improvement was greatest when added to canned fruits, as the flavor of frozen strawberries and peaches alone was reasonably good.

ROUGHAGE: G. W. Werner of Wisconsin reported that the quality of hay and silage in that State has suffered as a result of emphasis on labor-saving and easy harvesting. However, improvement of new machinery is gradually overcoming this difficulty.

EARLY MATURING: F. A. Buschner of the University of Connecticut reported that cows that reach their third calving date before the average of the herd are the more efficient producers, if the effect of abortion is excluded.

LIGHT: W. J. Sweetman of the Alaska Experiment Station reported that supplying artificial light to lengthen the Alaskan day from 8 to 14 hours increased the conception rate of cows from 49 to 54 per cent.

COMFORT: I. D. Porterfield of West Virginia University stated that cows yield more milk when kept in large "comfort" stalls than when kept in smaller tie-chain stalls. The same amount of bedding was required for each stall, but cows in the "comfort" stall rested approximately 2 hours a day more than those kept in tie-chain stalls.

— A. A. —

JOHN CASTROGINI— Star Farmer of America

(Continued from Page 3)

bond. There are certain personal stipulations attached to the agreement, but we need not mention them here. John's father is in poor health. The farm is valued at \$10,000. John's other assets—livestock, farm machinery and equipment—are worth \$17,000.

At high school Jim was an exceptional "ag" student and valedictorian of his class in 1946. He taught the "ag" classes at Montrose High as my substitute several times. He has held various important offices and is well known in the community. He is vice-president of the local Young Cooperators organization, a member of the National Executive Committee of Young Cooperators, secretary of the Dairymen's League local, and he has held offices in the FFA local and state organizations.

During his school years and since graduation he has been given advice and encouragement by Mr. George Derr, vocational agricultural supervisor of Susquehanna County; Mr. Derr recognized John's qualities from the start and was always eager to help him become a better farmer. When John was selected as a star farmer this year, Mr. Derr felt repaid for all his effort.

John is young and ambitious. He ought to go places in this land of ours. Don't be surprised if you come across his name again.



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towls for preparing the udder and teats for milking. We expect to continue to use the Nibroc Kowtowl here at Begeacres Farm at Ithaca, N. Y. We are well satisfied and feel that this is a great improvement in our health control program and in the long run more economical than less modern methods."—Gordon C. Begent, BEGEACRES FARM.

This new single-service paper towel is a real aid in controlling Mastitis. When you use Kowtowls to prepare cows for milking, there is no chance of spreading contamination from one cow to another through the towel because you use Kowtowls once—then throw them away. Kowtowls are heartily recommended by Veterinarians and Milk Inspectors all over the country.

Kowtowls make your job easier, too!

No more washing and boiling cloths or rags. Instead, reach for a fresh, soft Kowtowl. Although Kowtowls are disposable, paper towels, they are not flimsy. Even when wet they never crumble or fall apart. Economical, too. Disinfection solution stays warmer longer and Kowtowls cost as little as \$1.70 per cow for a whole year's supply. Remember—use **ONE** Kowtowl to clean and massage each cow. That's all you need.



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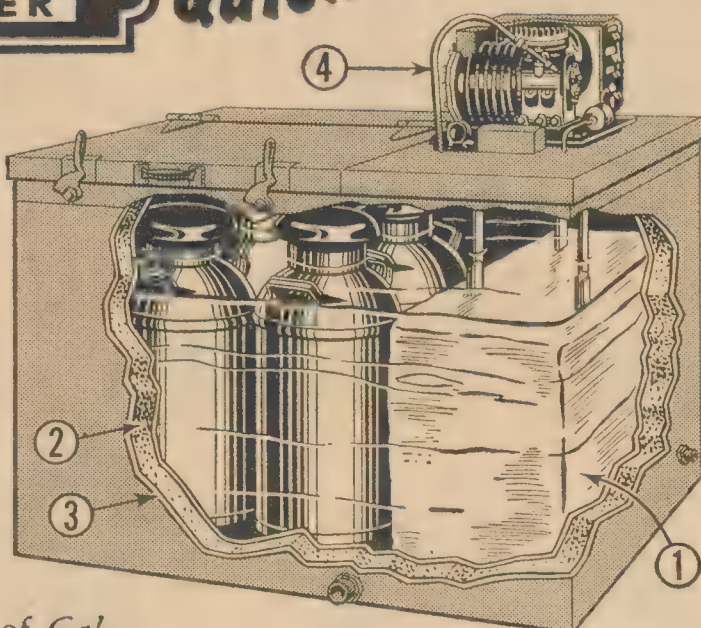
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Long Island Granges to Conduct Tour

THE MEMBERS of Suffolk-Nassau Granges will conduct a tour of Eastern Long Island for upstate members on August 11, 12, 13 and 14th, under the leadership of the State Deputy and the Juvenile Deputy, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Halsey of Southampton.

They aim to show what little Long Island has in the way of beauty, agriculture and friendliness. The tour has been so arranged that visitors will arrive at the Long Island Technical and Agricultural Institute, Farmingdale, on Friday evening, and on Saturday morning Long Island members will join in the tour of the school, Grumman's (Aeroplane) Plant, Levittown, then come east to Long Island Duck Packing Plant at Eastport, then proceed to Hither Plains Park at Montauk Point for a picnic supper.

Members from upstate will stay with Long Island members on Saturday night. Sunday morning is to be taken up with a tour of agricultural and beauty spots on both the north and south sides of the Island, with an outdoor church service on the lawn of the oldest house of Southold Town, and dinner at Sound Avenue Grange Hall.

Those not in a hurry to get home can stay at the State School at Farmingdale on Sunday night for further touring on Monday.

Anyone who would like to join with their Brothers and Sisters are most welcome. Write for particulars to either Albert Halsey, Southampton, or Mrs. Leander B. Glover, Sr., Cutchogue, L.I.

— A.A. —

"HAYFIELDS" FIELD DAY JULY 19TH

"Hayfields," the Monroe County, New York, farm of T. E. Milliman, will be the scene of a field day, Wednesday, July 19. From 10 a.m. until dusk, visitors will have an opportunity to witness the operation of a power silo unloader which removes silage from the bottom of Mr. Milliman's new Harvestore. He finished filling the new type, glass-lined structure with grass silage last month and says the structure is so air tight that there will be no top spoilage to throw out when he is ready to refill with corn silage this fall.

Also ready for inspection at Hayfields will be a seeding of Atlanta alfalfa, a herd of cross-bred dairy cattle, and a new pasture seeded this spring to the specifications of a dozen expert agronomists and animal nutritionists. Signs will point the way to the farm from Churchville, Scottsville, and Caledonia.

— A.A. —

TABER TO HELP GOSS

Paul Taber who has been director of Farm Organization Relations with the G.L.F., Ithaca, New York, has been granted a one-year leave-of-absence by that organization. Beginning June 1 he is now acting as assistant to National Grange Master Albert Goss. Mr. Taber is very well known in Ithaca and, in fact, throughout the Northeast. He has been active in Grange and other farm organization work for many years.

— A.A. —

ONE YEAR DAIRY COURSE AT CORNELL

The New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University will again give a one-year dairy course beginning the third week in September. Applicants must be high school graduates and have the usual entrance credits required by the University. Applications should be made at once and requests for further information can be made to Professor Lee Harden, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

The courses included in the curricu-



New York State's Governor Thomas E. Dewey receiving the Dairyland Festival, "Key to Health" from Queen Wanda Matuscak at the sixth annual Dairyland Festival held at Watertown, New York, recently.

lum are definitely of college grade. They are designed to help those who already know some of the "how" of the dairy industry to learn also some of the "why." One who completes the program with a superior record and who so desires, may transfer to the regular degree course and receive credit for all the courses he has passed in the one-year curriculum.

— A.A. —

NEW YORK STATE FAIR NEWS

Wendell Field has been named superintendent of the Boys and Girls Department at the New York State Fair, dates of which are September 2 to 9. Assisting him will be Martha Leighton and David Fales of the State 4-H Club Office; James Hatch of the State Education Department; Robert Ogle in charge of poultry; Arthur Pratt, crops; Harold Willman, livestock and dairy; Fred Winch, agricultural engineering, and John Lennox, special 4-H demonstrations.

More than \$15,000 in premiums are being offered in the Boys and Girls Department.

— A.A. —

On August 14 and 15 the New York State Horticultural Society will hold a summer meeting and tour in Ulster County.



Henry Sherwood of Pine Plains, New York, Master of the New York State Grange, has been appointed chairman of the executive committee of the 1950 Christian Rural Overseas Program. Known popularly as C.R.O.P., this organization has designated September 10 as C.R.O.P. Sunday and that day workers will start on a farm-to-farm census to obtain farm commodities to send for overseas relief.

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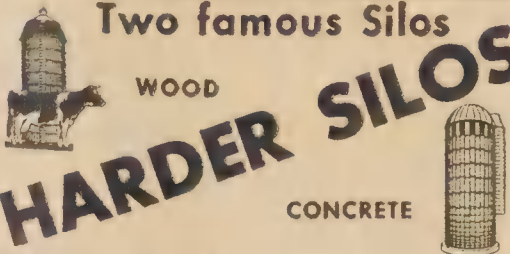
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KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED

Save August 3rd

The Empire State Potato Growers' Field Day will be held this year at the Maurice Phelps Farm, Chaffee, Erie County, N. Y. The date is Thursday, August 3. Highways leading to the farm will be well posted. The farm is about 1/4 mile north of Chaffee on Route 16.

Plan to attend and make it an all-day affair. Get there early so you will not miss any of the machinery demonstrations.

WHERE DO POTATO GROWERS GO FROM HERE?

(Continued from Page 10)

"The potato industry in the USA is a large one. It supplies one of America's greater food commodities. The New Jersey growers realize that in order for the potato to hold its high position as a food commodity, we must produce the best and grade it well. The potato grower does not want or expect any government handout. Acreage control and high price supports should be a thing of the past.

"We grow from 85 to 150 acres of potatoes a year, and if the potato grower is given a good growing season, he will produce potatoes that you will enjoy eating and be glad to pay a fair price for."—Harold L. Collins, Moorestown, N. J.

Grading Creates Demand

"If the smaller growers feel that, as a long-range program, they prefer local and state supervision to Federal control, all of us should face our individual responsibility for correct grading and packaging under adequate state enforcement.

"This would enable a grower to sell whatever quality and type of pack he could best put onto the market, and assure the consumer of obtaining whatever quality she could afford to buy.

"In line with present tendency of other foodstuffs, New Hampshire passed a branding law, requiring statement of grade, weight and packer's name, on every closed container of potatoes. Vermont has not passed such a law, but we have found that the packing of quality potatoes in branded bags creates a local demand at profitable prices. On the other hand, low income groups cannot afford to buy this way, and will consume many of our culls if they can buy them in burlap at the farm at discounted prices." — Mrs. Gertrude F. Peaslee, Guildhall, Vt.

Better Marketing

"Farmers have made great advances in production of potatoes but their methods of marketing them are very inefficient. I believe a potato marketing agreement could be of distinct advantage for the reason that it would be a step in better marketing.

"For the economy of the nation at large, it is imperative that the income of agriculture be kept at a level, comparative with the rest of the nation's business. This cannot be done with low supports of farm products.

"It is necessary to have acreage controls if we have supports, either high or low. Potato growers must recognize the necessity of getting the supply of potatoes in line with the demand before we can expect any real stability in the potato industry.

"Some farmers believe that if they should vote for a marketing agreement, they would then have to accept price support. This is not the case. We could have marketing agreements, and only those who wished could comply with acreage allotments and have price supports." — Maurice Mallory, Susquehanna, Pa.

THE CLOSER YOU GET TO DIGGING TIME
...The More Help You Get From DITHANE



Late blight is most costly when the crop's full-grown. Then it can steal a whole season's work. But DITHANE protects your crop—from start to finish—and pays off in bonus bushels.

A powerful preventive fungicide, DITHANE sprays and dusts can also stop blight—even after it's developed. It's this two-way protection that makes a DITHANE program especially valuable from now until harvest time.

DITHANE controls many diseases of many crops. It is also a safe fungicide for foliage, blossoms and fruit of tomatoes, cantaloupes, cucumbers and other copper sensitive crops. The result: crops sprayed or dusted with DITHANE consistently outyield crops treated with other fungicides.

See your dealer for dependable DITHANE dusts and sprays.

DITHANE is a trade-mark, Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and in principal foreign countries.

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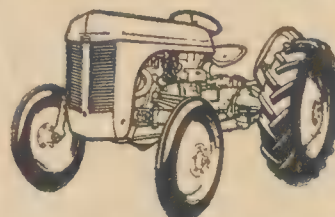
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See you in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Questions Poultrymen Ask About Culling Hens

By L. E. Weaver

Is every non-laying hen a cull? Should all such hens be thrown out of the flock?

No. Occasionally a hen will be temporarily out of production, but will show signs that she may soon be back on the job. Such hens, if left in the flock in early summer with egg prices starting upward, may become good income aiders. Hens that were recently broody are often in this class; also those recently recovered from Newcastle disease, or some that were slowed down by mites or other neglect in management. However, at least nine times out of ten, a hen that has quit laying is a "cull" and should be culled out.

Should all hens that are in "laying condition" be left in the flock?

No. Some hens are slow by nature and seldom lay more than barely enough eggs to pay their way. By this time of the year they have slowed down to where they are money-losers, but they are still plugging away with an egg or two a week. They are soft and loose in the abdomen like any other hen "in laying condition," but you can spot them by the yellow color that they still carry on their legs because they have never layed enough to use it up. Another giveaway is lack of weight for her size and lack of fullness in the abdomen, indicating that the hen is a light eater. Heavy layers are heavy eaters.

If you are handling every hen in a thorough job of culling, you are bound to find a few that are practically ready to quit, but are still good for an egg or two. They still will be "in laying condition" but will not have full abdomens. Better take them out!

Then there is the very fat, heavy hen that has a full abdomen and moist loose vent which indicate laying condition, but the abdomen is full of hard, lumpy fat and you know that her feed is mostly making fat and not eggs. Here again the tell-tale yellow legs say "take her out!"

If you are only going to cull once, what is the best time?

In the first place, that would be poor poultry flock management. From now until late fall you ought to cull at least once each month. But if you don't mind feeding a lot of hens while they molt, lose weight, grow a new coat of feathers, and regain their weight at your expense (and you then have to sell them in the fall for less than they would bring now), you probably should wait and do that one grand culling job just before you bring in your new pullets.

Is there any easy way for a man without any help to cull his flock?

It's according to what you call "easy." One of the first lessons a poultry-keeper should learn is to use a catching hook. He should start using it soon after he puts his pullets in the house and use it often enough so that the birds pay little attention to it. Then culling becomes a year-round, weekly or even daily part of the poultry chores. That is a one-man job and is the best way to cull. You get them before they have eaten a lot of feed and before they have lost much weight. They are easier to sell, because they are in better condition and they bring more money.

When I had my own flock of Leghorns, they were on roosts two feet off the floor. It was easy to go in with a flashlight and crate after dark, spotlight a few heads at a time, and pick

off the hens with dull or dry or wilted combs and put them in the crate. Next morning I finished the job. Many of the hens I had been wrong about, and I released them, but I got most of the obvious culls. However, I suggested this plan to a poultry woman recently, and she said she had tried it but that it didn't work. Her hens wouldn't sit still. Maybe they have to be roosting so close together, as mine were, that they can't move away.

How much help is needed for a culling job where every hen is handled?

At least three. One man to do the examining and make the decisions; one to hand the birds to him, and a third man to put the birds in their respective crates if they are to be moved to other quarters. If not, the hens-to-be-kept are dropped on the floor, and the culler can put the culls in crates while the third man helps get the birds to the culler. That is the usual indoor procedure. One end of a strip of welded wire fabric 4 feet wide and stiff enough that it won't sag is tacked to the wall near one end of the room. The hens are rounded up behind this temporary partition, and the other end is then fastened to the opposite or adjacent wall with the "catcher" in the pen with the hens. After they quiet down, he either uses a hook or he picks them up by hand and hands them over the wire to the man outside, and he to the culler. Both the man inside and the one outside must watch the corners to see that the hens don't pile up and smother the ones at the bottom.

A better setup where it can be used is to do the culling outside. The hens are penned as described above, then driven through an exit door in succeeding drives into a catching crate (or several crates set end to end). Here one man can take the hens from the catching crate and give them to the culler, and the third man puts them in regular poultry crates.

QUALITY EGGS

WE'RE ALL bothered, and justifiably so, about high feed prices. Being bothered and doing something about it, however, are two different things. Most everybody realizes that last year's huge grain supplies would have lowered feed prices at least into line with egg prices, if it weren't for government purchases, holding, and foreign shipments. But we can't do much about that, except holler.

But here's something we might think about and work on. Now be sure to follow me and "stop me when I'm wrong."

A laying hen eats 100 pounds of feed and lays a half-case of eggs (15 dozen) in a production year. For each extra penny per dozen you get for those eggs, you have 15 cents more toward the price of a bag of feed. Fifteen cents on a bag is \$3 on a ton. So let's cut feed costs with egg quality. Every extra cent you get for eggs cuts your feed costs \$3 per ton.

If my case isn't won, let me add one more argument. By selecting the cream from all their farm receipts, a number of midwestern egg packing plants are shipping an increasing number of eggs into the New York, Buffalo, Syracuse and other eastern markets, which makes buyers turn from Nearbys. Should we wait until such eggs are well established in large quantities in our markets (like PEP eggs were in 1931), or should we take them seriously right now?—Johnny Huttar.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS



MAKE GREAT LAYERS

Our White Leghorns are making high records in 1950 laying tests. In 1948-49 official egg laying tests, our Leghorns won as follows: 1. High White Leghorn Pen All Tests. 2. High Pen all breeds in profit class at California. 3. High Leghorn Pen at Pennsylvania, Western New York and Georgia. 4. High Four Pens all breeds at Pennsylvania. 5. Poultry Tribune Trophy (273.50 eggs and 287.9 points per bird). We still hold All-Time World Record for one pen.

WE HATCH THE YEAR 'ROUND White Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks... own two hatcheries with 530,000 egg capacity, three poultry farms and 15,000 breeders. We carry on a complete pedigree-progeny testing program.

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Tested by Official Tube Agg. Method. Order direct from this ad. or write for 16 page actual photo catalog. Cash or C.O.D. Delivery. Sexing Accuracy 95%. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, Pa.

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STARTED CHICKS
Wh. Leg. Pits., N. Hampshire, W. Rox. 4 to 6 wks. old.
NACE'S STARTED CHICKS, RICHFIELD 3, Pa.



A FORUM FOR *Backyard Gardeners*

THE picture below of a corner of our garden is shown to dispel any suspicion you may have that this page is all theory and no practice. And just in case I sound too boastful, let me acknowledge here that Mrs. Backyard Gardener does her share of planning, planting, and weeding.

We do grow lots of flowers, and I consider any practice good if it produces flowers with a minimum of money, time and effort. For example, the books tell me to reset peonies and iris in the fall, to set one good eye or bud of a peony with a 6 to 9 inch root, and not to expect to get bloom the following year. Instead, I dig up the entire plant, split it into 3 or 4 sections, replant one of them and move or give away the others. The roots are disturbed very little, and I do get blossoms the following year. Of course it is necessary to reset only occasionally.

With iris the problem is complicated by borers, but I find it possible to dig up a clump and, by a little searching, to locate and break off the roots that are riddled by borers. To make sure that we have blooms the following year, I never divide and reset all the clumps in any one year.

The "hub" of our garden is the perennial bed shown below. In addition we have a long path bordered on each side with peonies, iris, and phlox, a few delphinium, lupines, lilies, etc. Then back of the garage we have a rose garden; and grouped here and there flowering shrubs such as bridal wreath, mock orange, and deutzia. To complete the picture, we have a few easily grown annuals, such as sweet peas, cosmos, petunias, and zinnias.

You might be interested in some of the flowers in our perennial bed. When the picture was snapped, the poppies had not yet bloomed. They make a great show for a few days—but don't get them started unless you are willing to take the time to keep them under control! Otherwise, they will take over your entire garden. After poppies have finished blooming, they can be

pulled out and a few annuals transplanted to replace them. But even though you think you have removed all the poppies, you will find more than you need next year.

Right now (the middle of June) lemon lilies and Persian iris make quite a show in our garden with their contrasting yellow and blue blossoms. Early in the spring, forget-me-nots and violets made a pretty picture. Then the lupines, followed by a succession of many varieties most of the summer.

Late summer is a period when flowers are often scarce. For that reason we have several clumps of phlox scattered here and there, but this also is a plant that will "take over" unless you keep it under control.

I have never had much success in growing chrysanthemums in the perennial bed. My conclusion is that they need more room. Anyway, by the time they bloom, summer is over and their best use is for cut flowers.

Our perennial bed has not been entirely reset in 9 years. It would be a good thing to do, yet the flowers have never been more abundant than this year, the chief reason being that we were unusually ruthless in thinning last fall. Clumps were dug up and a quarter or less of the clumps reset; some were removed entirely to give more room to those remaining. Then a goodly amount of commercial fertilizer was added and a couple of bales of peat moss spread on the ground between the clumps. In addition to maintaining the humus supply, the peat moss makes the soil easy to work, and weeds and grass easy to pull out. In a coming issue I plan to tell you how we grow roses easily.

* * *

Mrs. L. H. Shaver of Canaan, N. Y., wants information about propagating currants.

Make a mound of earth that covers the shoots and each shoot will send out roots. Then the shoots can be cut off and set out.

—The A. A. Gardener.



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ORCHARD Hill Stock Farm offers choice heifer and bull calves and young heifers from Carnation dams & 4 per cent Carnation and Rag Apple sires. M. R. Klock & Son, Fort Plain, New York.

GUERNSEYS

FOR SALE—Tarbell Romulus Count born Nov. 1, 1949. Grandson of Langwater Romulus 52 AR daughters and Foremost Peacemaker 168 AR daughters including 2 National Records. Dam made 13905M 665F Jr2 365C and is from a great cow family. A fine individual. Also a few choice heifers. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

AYRSHIRE

AYRSHIRES—Bull calves from high producers and some sired by Son of Valmount Betty, 16797 milk 4.89%—822 fat at 7 years. Valmount Farm, Esperance, New York.

AYRSHIRE — (for sale). Selected pedigree bull calf (5 mo.) \$100.00 if taken at once. Phone 302 Glen, Mrs. Glenn Freeman, Fultonville, N. Y.

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FOR SALE: Four high producing Milking Shorthorn cows, D.H.I.A. records and four heifers, also Case Field Chopper for grass and corn. Dick Harris, R.D. 3, Cortland, New York.

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COWS FOR SALE. T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

ALWAYS — Hand—Large selection of top grade cows T. B. and blood-tested. Wholesale and retail. E. L. Foote & Son, Inc., Hobart, New York.

FOR SALE—T.B. and bloodtested, Canadian and Northern, cows and vaccinated heifers. Convenient terms. Wilbur Parsons, Jr., Star Route, Deposit, N. Y., Phone 351M.

CHOICE Dairy Cows and First Calf Heifers. Fresh and Close-up. All breeds. Blood-tested, accredited. Wholesale and retail. Frank W. Arnold, Ballston Spa, N. Y. Tel. 436JL.

JUST received 50 top Fall heifers, blood tested and calf vaccinated. Also 25 top Fall cows. J. A. Foote & Son, Hobart, New York.

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FOR SALE—Polled (hornless) Hereford bulls. Also a few heifers bred to CMR Advance Domino 81st. Ship any state. The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

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REGISTERED Hereford Beef cattle, opportunity sale. 1-14 months bull \$250.00; 1-20 months bull \$350.00. Excellent individuals. 2 bred heifers \$325.00 each, 1 bred heifer \$400.00; other cattle at the farm. Walter W. Fisk, Wolcott, N. Y.

REGISTERED Hereford cattle for sale. Cows from 4 to 9 years old. This year's calves by their side. 3 registered polled bulls, 2 years old. Also some heifers coming 2 years old. Wayne Hereford Farms, Lyons, New York. Phone: Sodus 5580. Russell McDowell, Manager.

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REG. ANGUS Yearling Bulls, highest rated families. Priced at \$350 to recover space occupied. West Acres Farms, N. Lebanon, N. Y. F. Whitman, Sr.

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TAMWORTH swine. Bacon type. Pigs—Bred Gilts at farmer's prices. Robinson's Fruit Farm, Burdett, N. Y.

PIGS for sale. Chester Whites, Poland Chinas, Berkshire Cross. 7-8 wks. old \$8.25 ea., 8-9 wks. old \$9.50 ea., 10 wks. old \$9.50 ea. Also Service boars & Shoats from \$13.00 to \$15.00 ea. Free transportation for orders of 75 to 100 pigs. Will ship C.O.D., check or M.O. Samuel Ruggiero, P.O.B. 6, West Concord, Mass.

REGISTERED Tamworth boars, sows and gilts. Keystone Farms, Richfield, Penna.

TOP QUALITY pigs, Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and OIC crossed, 6-7 weeks \$9.00 each, 8-9 weeks \$9.50 each, 10 weeks extras \$10.00 each. Choice young feeders—fast growers. Shipped C.O.D. Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

RUGGED PIGS, Chester White, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, Poland China cross and few Duroc crosses. Please state second choice. 6-7 weeks, \$8.00, 7-8 weeks \$8.50, 9-10 weeks \$9.00, 12 weeks started shoats \$14.00 each. Ship C.O.D., check or money order. No charge crating. Vaccination \$1.00 apiece extra if desired or necessary. Free transportation on lots of 75 or more within reasonable distance. Carl Anderson, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass., Tel. 807-J.

YORKSHIRES—Gilts of finest type and breeding bred for early fall litters. Kenneth Hinshaw, Agawam, Mass.

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500 WEATHER Lambs sheared and dipped ready to put on grass, weight approx. 75 pounds each. \$20.00 to \$22.00 each at our farm. Delivery can be arranged. Diamond P Stock Farm, Blairstown, N. J.

SOME choice purebred registered Corriedales with lamb, Anchorage farm strain, and Karakul sheep. Also 3 year old Corriedale ram. Reasonable. Fred Voigt, Worcester, New York.

TEN TOP yearling Corriedale Rams, registered, sons of an imported sire. Priced right. E. H. Bitterman & Son, Akron, New York.

OUTSTANDING registered yearling and two-year old Hampshire rams, with plenty of size and quality, sired by Champion Renk ram. Stanley Van Vleet, Ovid, N.Y. Tel. Lodi 29R.

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COLLIE-Shepherd pups, make excellent farm dogs. Males \$15.00. Females \$10.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

BOW-WOW Farm in West Sumner has lovely pedigree Collie and Collie-Shepherd pups for sale. Prices reasonable. Address Emily Tuell, West Paris, Maine.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines. friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia 482M3.

GENUINE RAT TERRIERS: Pedigreed. Papers furnished. Caswell, Box 1013, Altoona, Penna.

REGISTERED Collie Puppies — Champion Sired. Will ship on approval. Collinette Kennels, Wilton, New Hampshire.

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MARSHALL'S White Leghorns and Red Rock Crosses bred for high egg production and Marshall's Rock Red Crosses bred for quick broiler profits from selected strains—farm proven. Special savings on Red Rock Cockerels. Call or write today. Marshall Brothers, RD 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 9082.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM Leghorns, Reds, Crosses. They live, they lay, they pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Details on request. Chester G. Zimmer, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

WEIDNER WHITE LEGHORNS. Established 1921. Famous for their hardiness and high production. Write for price list. Charles H. Weidner and Son, West Shokan, Rte. 2, New York.

MCGREGOR FARMS. Leghorns, Reds and Crosses. They are great producers. All hatching eggs produced on our own farms. They are officially tested and Pullorum clean. U. S. and N. Y. approved. Newcastle vaccinated. Write for circular. McGregor Farms, Maine, New York.

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DRYDEN SPRINGS Farm White Leghorns. Excellent producers of large white eggs that bring top market prices. Write to Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Leghorns. 38 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All chicks from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalog. Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

CAPON pellets (5 makes) 100-\$3.00, 1000-\$25.00. Implantors \$1.75, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00. Implantors exchanged. Turkey bits 100-50, 1000-\$2.50, pliers .50. Everything for chicken or turkey. Chicken Rocks, Sidney, New York.

PULLETS. Started: 32 years of breeding and hatching, big English type White Leghorns. Up to 338 egg line. Pullets year around. Various ages to laying stage, 32c and up. Farm raised (Yearling Hens.) COD on approval. Inspection privilege. Priced right. Fairview Hatchery & Pity. Farm Box 54X, Zeeland, Michigan.

HOBART POULTRY FARM. Leghorns, Large Birds, Large Eggs. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York. Phone Hobart 5281.

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BELTSVILLE white turkeys. Poults, Eggs, Breeders Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 22, Pa.

GUINEAS

OUR PRIZE white African Guineas. 7 week old fully feathered, non-sexed 12-\$18.00; 25-\$35.00; 50-\$60.00. Order now for immediate delivery. Idle Wild Farm, Pomfret Center, Connecticut.

PURE WHITE AFRICAN GUINEA KEETS hatching July 25. 25-\$12.50; 50-\$20.00; 100-\$35.00. Idle Wild Farm, Pomfret Center, Conn. Tel. 2425.

RABBITS

FLEMISH Giants, Juniors 4 to 8 lbs., 30 cents a pound. Davison, Lutheranville, New York.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE Chinchilla Ranch—One of New England's largest—Andover, New Hampshire. (Opposite Proctor Academy.) Breeders of genuine South American Chinchillas. Member of National Chinchilla Breeders of America. All registered stock.

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RAIERS for sale—45T McCormick 50T—New Holland, Case, John Deere, Minneapolis Moline, Allis Chalmers, all others—priced low—will deliver—many used ones, new and used side rakes, mowers, tractors, combines, twine—dirt cheap. Phone Phil Gardiner, person to person, Mullica Hill, N. J. 5-6911 or write. Also will buy.

SPECIAL:—Two used side delivery rakes \$65 each. 1 brand new side delivery rakes on rubber \$175 each. 1 New Idea mower—used 20 acres \$250. Hurry to Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, N. J., Phone 5-6911.

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WANTED — used single disc tractor plow. Luther Creasy, Catawissa, Pa.

FOR SALE—one 24 bottle per minute. Four wide sturdy-bilt soaker type milk bottle washer for round or tall square bottles. Price \$450.00. E. C. Wadhams, Bloomfield, Conn. Telephone Hartford 7-7687.

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PERMANENT year round pastures are being rapidly developed in South Carolina and land suitable for permanent pastures is still cheap. You can let the cattle gather their own feed and save the cost of labor for harvesting and feeding. Wholesale milk prices 55c per gallon, retail price 24c per quart. If you are interested in good farm lands suitable for year round permanent pastures, see or contact Bradham Realty Co., Realtors. "We specialize in farm lands, small and large tracts." Phone 48, P. O. Box 430, Sumter, South Carolina.

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CHICKEN Hatchery in Central New York State, 33 acres of land, good water supply. Incubators have 52,000 egg capacity, room for 6,000 layers, hatchery building and about 40 brooders with equipment. About 4,000 hens all from pedigree stock, also about 8,000 young stock ranging from one to three months old. Price as listed \$33.000. Must be seen to be appreciated. Stanley Fish, Hartwick, N. Y., Salesman for Frank Fatta, Realtor.

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DESIRABLE 7 room house, acre of land, next to school. Sun porch, 1½ baths, workshop. Hot water heat. Rich garden, large, small fruit, chicken house. Box 7, Freeville, N. Y. Phone 12F23.

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August 5 Issue.....Closes July 21
August 19 Issue.....Closes August 11
Sept. 2 Issue.....Closes August 18
Sept. 16 Issue.....Closes Sept. 1

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BEAUTIFUL square knot belts. Made by disabled Veteran. 10 colors women or men's. Write Jones, Box 577, Meredith, N. H. Stamp appreciated.

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PEANUTS—Buy direct, roast them yourself, 5 pounds \$2.00; 10 pounds \$3.50; 50 pounds \$15.00. Prompt shipments. J. P. Council Co., Franklin, Va.

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SALESMAN WANTED—Old established firm wants energetic reliable men to sell quality line of Mineral Feed Supplements, Dairy Cleaners, Disinfectants, insecticides, Udder Ointments, etc. Knowledge of livestock and dairying essential. Full or part time, protected territories, liberal commissions. W. D. Carpenter Co., Inc., Irving Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

WOODCHOPPERS—To cut brush and help on orchard farm. One or two men who can cook for themselves. On man and wife. Furnish cabin. Permanent year around job for the right man! Violette Orchards, Luzernburg, Massachusetts.

FARMER for small one man Aberdeen Angus farm near Poughkeepsie. Must know machinery. Wages \$170. Plus good house. Box 514-CB, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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WED., AUGUST 2

125 REGISTERED CATTLE

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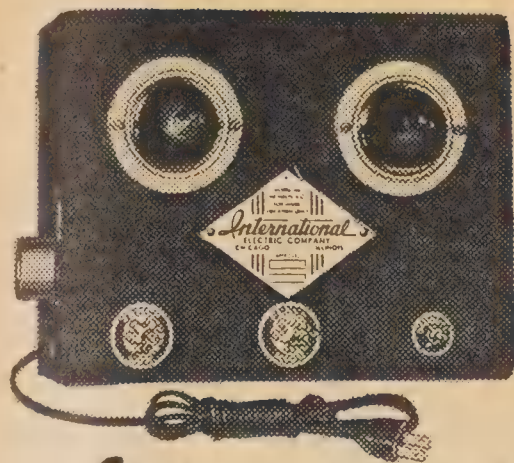
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International

WEED CHOPPER
ELECTRIC FENCE No 106

NEW! No more short circuits from weeds and grass . . . 106 Weed Chopper automatically cuts them off . . . maintains charge on fence. Farmers swear by it. Stock respect it. Outshocks other fences on dry ground.

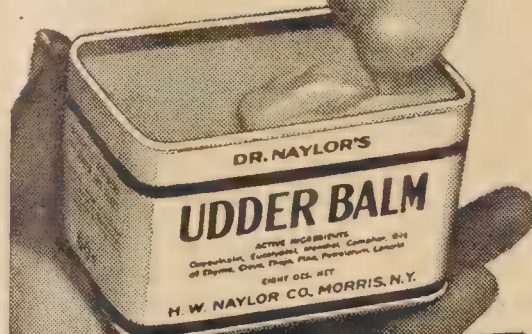
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"Windgall? Use ABSORBINE"

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"I've been a farmer for 40 years and all that time I've used Absorbine for my horses. I've found it quickly relieves strain and soreness from windgall."

Yes, farmers know there's nothing like Absorbine for helping to relieve lameness due to windgall, sore shoulder, fresh bog spavin and similar congestive troubles. Not a "cure-all," Absorbine is a time-proved help . . . used by many leading veterinarians, too, for helping to relieve puffs, strains and bruises.

A stand-by for 50 years, Absorbine will not blister or remove hair. Only \$2.50 for a long-lasting bottle at all druggists.

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BARBARIAN CORNELLER 2nd, four and one half years old. Has good offspring which you can see on our farm.
BABCOCK POULTRY FARM, INC.
Route 3A Ithaca, N. Y.



By J. F. ("Doc") ROBERTS

THIS WEEK I saw a cow sell for \$364.10 for meat. She weighed 1655 lbs. and brought 22c a pound. Unusual to be sure, but it does illustrate a good many things about our meat situation and grade cow prices at the present time. It can also cause some pretty serious thinking about our milk prices, heifers, feed and labor costs and the cost of living.

Livestock and meat prices are about in line with farmers' costs but are about the only farm product that is. Some people are yelling that meat should also be sold below the cost of production. Personally I cannot see lower prices before fall, anyway, unless some of the propaganda now going out is effective.

This propaganda is taking a rather new form, namely, that prices for farm products should be so adjusted that foreign countries can export food enabling them to get our dollars and thus save the Marshall Plan many dollars. Perhaps that sort of reasoning is O.K., but it is rather upsetting to know that we are paying taxes to buy farm products to help feed the world, and at the same time be proposing that we lower farm prices through greater imports so that the world may send food here to feed us. Looks like a merry-go-round with brass rings, calliope, and all the pink and red animals that go with it.

Already this is happening; we imported 43,850,684 lbs. of beef the first four months of this year, an all time, peace time, record. Four years ago we imported less than 4,000,000 lbs. That was the first full year of peace. Live cattle imports rose from less than 22,000 in 1947 to over 136,000 the same period this year. Pork imports have risen from 92,075 lbs. first four months in 1947, to 7,010,735 lbs. so far 1950. All this while our exports so far in 1950 are among the smallest on record. It would seem already that livestock farmers were receiving enough competition, but watch it, this seems to be in the propaganda book.

I seldom mention my own farming but this I must get off my chest, and perhaps some or many can do something about it. We have been haying and our hay is heavy and good this year. There is a lot of satisfaction in

cutting, making, smelling, bringing in and seeing hay piling up—IF—there are no break downs and the weather stays with you.

This "break down" problem for me, and many tell me for them also, is really serious. The gasoline engine has become dependable and powerful, the implements it runs or drags around have not kept pace. These implements, in most cases, have become complicated innovations of the horse era, and simply will not stand the power and pounding of our engines.

This is no fault of our manufacturers. They are trying their darndest to make good farm machines—even the best. It really is our own fault. We generally are reluctant to admit our own break downs or do anything about them. The situation is aggravated by most dealers carrying only a few replacement parts which also is economically understandable.

Then too it has been my experience that good know-how farm machinery mechanics are few and far between. There are many good engine mechanics, garage men, and men in greasy overalls but not good on farm machinery.

Cooperation with and through our farm organizations, extension departments, state colleges, manufacturers, dealers and our *American Agriculturist* can, and I hope, will help to relieve a situation that has become really serious with so much farm machinery a must in today's farming.

This is 4th of July Week—to celebrate the independence and liberties of every one of us. If we must fight to maintain our liberty, either here or in Korea, let's do it.

P. S. We have had our early potato and melon plants dusted twice so far this season by airplane. It seems to do a good job and has certainly relieved the farm buildings including our home from flies and mosquitoes. I wonder if this is usual?

— A. A. —

LITTLE DAMAGE

When South Amboy, N. J., was hit by a disastrous explosion a few weeks ago, there were rumors that the plant of the American Agricultural Chemical Co., was badly damaged and that fertilizer production would be seriously curtailed. We are glad to report that the stories were exaggerated and inaccurate. The plant did suffer some damage, but it was not making fertilizer; production was not affected. The American Agricultural Chemical Co., will have its usual booth at the Potato Growers' Field Day at Chaffee, N. Y. on August 3.

SEVENTH ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE PUREBRED SHEEP SALE

Saturday July 22, 1950

Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.

SALE 12:30 P. M. (EDT)

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EWES

Hampshires, Dorsets, Suffolks, Cheviots, Shropshires, Oxfords, Corriedales, Columbias, and Southdowns from New England, New Jersey, Penna. and New York.

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50 Cows and Heifers fresh or close to freshening.

Featured are well bred A. R. Cows and Heifers with A. R. backing.

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Crescent Beauty Holsteins
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"HIDDEN HUNGER"

Crescent Beauty Farm, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., is the home of Allen Hetts' famous Crescent Beauty Holsteins, well known for their excellence—particularly Crescent Beauty Lady Gloria.

Mr. Hetts, owner of the Farm, has been feeding MinRaltone regularly for more than three years. "My entire herd is fed MinRaltone," says Mr. Hetts. "We premix it, to protect them from mineral deficiencies and to help maintain peak condition and reproduction. Our results have been consistently good."

What MinRaltone will do for one breed, it will do for all. Follow the lead of successful stockmen—feed MinRaltone regularly, year round. MinRaltone protects against Hidden Hunger* because it contains 11 essential mineral elements with Vitamin D. Write for free MinRaltone feeding booklet and complete details.

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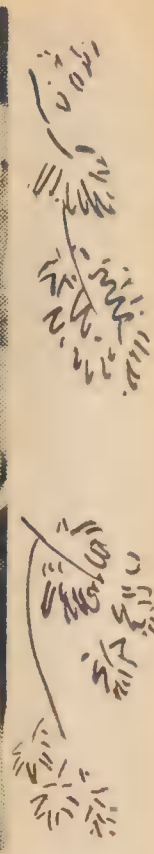
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Make Your Summer Table Look COOL and COLORFUL

By Dorothy Welty Thomas

EVERY YEAR more and more families are finding new ways to enjoy the out-of-doors. Not just the once-in-a-while picnic, but regular meals taken on the porch or in a corner of the lawn or garden under the trees. To make eating out-of-doors pleasant and enjoyable the whole season through, the table should look cool and dainty. Don't rough it! The menfolk would soon tire of it, and so would you.

If you are going to set your table out on the lawn where it will have to take the wind and weather, paint it and chairs to match with outside house paint or a weatherproof natural wood stain-and-oil finish. White, dark green, gray green, and pale grey are all good colors for out-of-doors. Avoid vivid hues, as they are difficult to harmonize with other colors and are tiring to the eyes.

Use table mats that can be washed, wiped off, or thrown away. Table mats deaden the sound of dishes on a hard surface, save laundry, and look festive. They can also further your color scheme. Beautiful paper place mats are inexpensive and can be wiped off and reused. Paper napkins come to match.

If you want to, you can make your own paper mats from odds and ends of wallpaper. Choose a dainty pattern and a color to match or harmonize with your dishes. Ivy, strawberries and the like are suitable motifs, and plaids are very stylish. It will be necessary to roll the paper backward to take the "curl" out of it. Cut it into 14" by 20" pieces, or a little smaller, and put them to press under a board or books. If the table is to be under cover, you can fasten the mats in place with scotch cellulose tape to make them easier to wipe off after meals.

More permanent mats of various washable fabrics cost a little more than paper ones, but here again you could make your own. Use one color for the mats and another harmonizing color for the napkins. Chartreuse with dark green, yellow with brown, and blue with gray make good pairs of colors.

If the mat is a plain color, you could use a print or plaid for the napkin, or vice versa. Use plain-colored cloth mats with flowered dishes, and printed material with solid-color ware. The ten-to-dollar stores and bargain basements abound in inexpensive dishes that rate as seconds because of minor flaws in the decorating and glazing process. These are practical for carrying back and forth to the porch or lawn. Hostess trays in painted tinware can be purchased for as little as 15 cents each. These might prove a good investment in more ways than one.

You can cook to a color scheme, too, and in summer it's easy to do it. For the back porch supper photographed above, the color scheme was planned and the food prepared within the space of an hour. I began with my favorite dark green lunch cloth and the yellow-green napkins that came with it. With these I used some dishes that came from a ten-cent store basement—ivory white with dark red flowers and green leaves. It's an easy color scheme to match food with. The centerpiece was honeysuckle vine. Its yellow and white flowers and yellow-green leaves gave a yellow-green effect en masse. The vine made a good holder for a few dark red tulips and one yellow one with their stems cut short.

Hard-cooked eggs and dark red beets on lettuce repeated the colors. The food was what I happened to have on hand, but is common enough—ham, cheese, peas, potatoes, and strawberry ice cream for dessert. The same colors could have been achieved with many other combinations of foods that most farm families have in abundance in the summer and fall months of the year.

Just try to think color as well as taste when planning a menu. Make lists of foods that are green, those that are yellow, or red. Have your linen, food, and dishes match or harmonize. It is really fun to do it once you get to thinking about it. You could even have a color scheme just by echoing the colors of your dishes and cloth

or mats in the salad, and then filling in the menu with whatever else you happened to want to have. Your family will "oh" and "ah" when they see how pretty the table can look. And you might take your club out under the maples to have iced tea at a table set with green and white. Put green sprigs of mint in the tea, serve chocolate cake with green icing and you will be famous!

Limit your color scheme to one or two basic colors and white. In using reds, stick to either purple reds or orange reds in one scheme. It takes an expert to mix them. In other words, avoid having roses and tomatoes on the table at the same time. But green goes with everything—and just think of all the things you can do with green! Chop a little chives or parsley in the cottage cheese. Use mint or lime gelatine. Put some green pepper or parsley in your salad. Mint leaves look nice and taste good in lemonade, and nasturtium leaves are a suitable garnish for cold meats.

The centerpiece should be the crowning glory. When cut flowers are not

available or when you want a very cool-looking table, try this: Make an arrangement entirely of leaves and twigs, using two kinds for contrast. Grape leaves are very ornamental. Arrange short pieces of the vine in a low crystal container. Almost any fruit combined with short branches or leaves is attractive. Experiment with a variety of available containers, keeping to the low, shallow ones and use holders to keep the material in place. Your glass baking dishes can be used, or any glass dish that will hold water. Place the dish on a larger, ornamental plate. The greenery will conceal the smaller container. Pairs of refrigerator dishes can be used, too, and look smart. Crumpled chicken wire makes a good holder. The holes should be small enough to keep the stems from slipping.

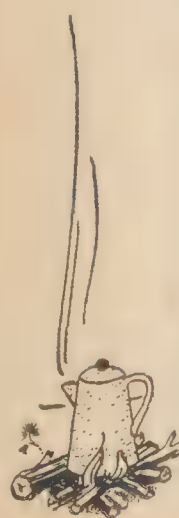
Ferns, bits of shrubbery, especially the new tips of hemlock and spruce, are useful greens. Myrtle vines train nicely and make a good addition to many other arrangements; also, the tiny flowers of myrtle are dainty and pretty. Next time you walk down a lane, observe the interesting shapes of leaves and small flowers you have always thought of as weeds. Queen Anne's lace is exquisite. I went to a picnic last summer where the tables were decorated with ferns, Queen Anne's lace, and white candles.

In the fall of the year, berries have possibilities and the fields abound in interesting seed pods. You may have so much fun doing table arrangements that you will want to carry it over into the winter months. Try pine needles around a plate of well-polished apples. As the winter wanes, the tree buds swell and you have yellow, brown, orange, rust and rose-colored twigs to choose from. The possibilities are endless. But remember that in summer, green is a cool color and a good harmonizer.

Summer Day

By Edith Shaw Butler

We built a fire of cones and twigs
And watched the smoke curl toward the sky.
We listened to the dry wood snap
And through the trees the wind's soft sigh.
We spread a cloth out on the ground
Where needles of the pine lay thick.
We breathed the fragrance of those pines
Then cut and sharpened, each, a stick
And set out dishes, buttered rolls,
Toasted the hot dogs crispy brown,
Then poured hot coffee into mugs
And, picnic ready, we sat down
And and talked with laughter gay,
Once on a lovely summer day.





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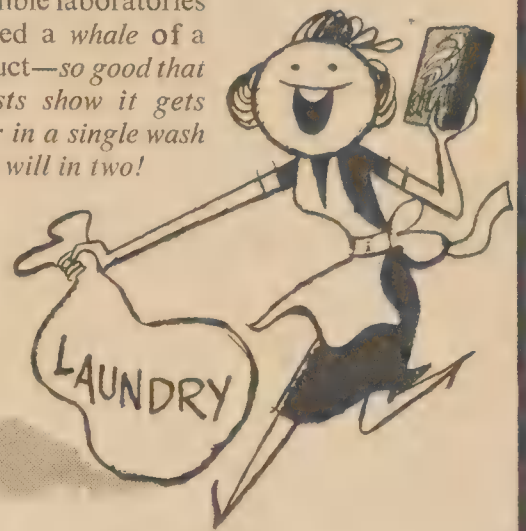
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CHEER gives you the cleanest possible wash any "no rinse" suds can offer! Just wash, wring out and hang up to dry! . . . But if you rinse, CHEER's your best bet for a cleaner wash than you'll get with any soap —any other type of washing product.

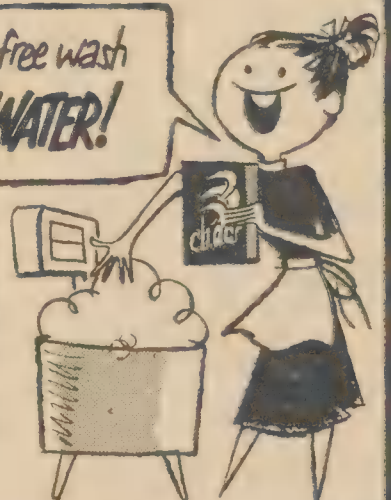
So good you get a dazzling-white wash with **NO BLEACHING!**
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Without bleaching, without bluing —CHEER washes white things clean as fresh snow, colored things bright as new paint. Yet CHEER is kind to hands, safe for washable colors.




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CHEER suds come up thick and fast in water so hard the best soaps known play out. Leaves no sticky scum —but removes the cloudy film left on clothes by soap. NO WATER SOFTENER NEEDED!



So good you get a whistle-clean wash even **WHEN HOT WATER RUNS LOW!**

The hotter the water, the better the wash. But when the hot water runs low, CHEER suds stand up and go  fighting dirt. Whatever the temperature, CHEER will give you a cleaner wash than any soap, at the same temperature!



THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

Attaching Tarliberry

By MANLEY PIKE

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1891

Up at eight o'clock, breakfast at quarter-past, to the office at half-past, work all the forenoon, luncheon at one, back at the office at two, work all the afternoon, home at quarter to six, study all the evening, bed at ten. And begin all over again tomorrow.

And all over again the next day, for this was the way Henry Manson passed every week-day in the year, excepting the fortnight's vacation which he took whenever nobody else cared to take his, so that it either came so early as to resemble a dinner which stops short at soup, or so late that it seemed like getting into church just in time to hear the benediction.

Henry was junior clerk for Pettigrew, Pitts, Pepper & Co., wholesale grocers, who occupied a dark, coffee-scented, granite warehouse in a dark, coffee-scented, granite street, where the roadway roared with enormous trucks, and the sidewalk rattled and banged beneath contrary currents of boxes, barrels and puncheons in a continual state of violent transmission from cart to store or from store to cart.

Inside were more boxes, barrels and puncheons piled as high as the ceiling all over the broad floor. In one corner was the office, and in one corner of that was a desk at which Henry was almost always to be found, writing away at bills and invoices, from morning till night.

It was weary, monotonous work in itself, and worse, promised no future. Henry might continue to write at that desk for years, and then be no further advanced than now; for in the great city were hundreds and thousands of young men anxious for employment, who could do his task as well as he could, and he had never had any opportunity to show himself capable of better things.

Notwithstanding, he drudged faithfully on every day, in the hope that his chance would yet come, and toiled every evening over books which would fit him to take advantage of it whenever it might be offered.

The chance came, as chances generally do, quite unexpectedly, and in a way totally different from any Henry had ever imagined.

It had been a hard day in the office. Two of the clerks were absent, and two more were out on special work, throwing so much more labor on the rest; while the bookkeeper, who thought it due to the dignity of his position never to be in good humor, was in an uncommonly bad one, even for him, and everybody seemed overworked, irritable and discontented.

Henry felt particularly despondent, for he was behindhand with his own duties, and having made several blunders in performing the unfamiliar tasks of the absentees, had been severely scolded by the bookkeeper.

"It's no use," thought Henry. "I might as well give up and try an easier business like coal-heaving, or a better-paid one like car-driving, or a more dignified one such as canvassing or distributing samples of soap."

The poor fellow, who was half-tired out and wholly discouraged, attempted a smile at his own sarcasms, but abandoned the effort before he had fairly

begun.

"Manson!" called Brierley, the bookkeeper, at that moment. "This way!"

"Yes, sir."

"Mr. Pepper wants you," continued Brierley, surlily. "He's in his private room. Come, don't keep him waiting!"

Henry went out, greatly wondering what could be the matter. Neither Mr. Pepper nor any other member of the firm had much intercourse with the subordinate clerks, and a summons to the private room was exceptional.

"Probably I'm to be discharged," said Henry to himself.

He tapped lightly the door of the little inner room and then entered, with a great effort to look unembarrassed and as if it were a perfectly common thing for him to be there.

Mr. Pepper, a stout, dark man with glittering black eyes and speech so concise that all his remarks seemed intended for ten-word telegrams, turned around in his swivel chair to face the junior clerk.

"Saw you studying a commercial law treatise," said he, without the slightest preface.

"Yes, sir," answered Henry, puzzled at this peculiar beginning of the interview. "But not in office hours."

"Been through it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Understand it?"

"Fairly well, sir."

"Know about attachment process?"

"I think I do."

"Good. You're the only man in the office who does, then. Brierley doesn't

—just asked him. Well! I want you to go to Damascus Centre. Right now. Train starts in twenty-seven minutes. Have to look alive."

"Yes, sir," said Henry, who, completely taken aback by the suddenness of this extraordinary commission, was all at sea as to what he might be expected to do.

He soon learned. Mr. Pepper, using about one-third the number of words any other man would have required for the same purpose, explained that Jonas Tarliberry, who kept a general store at Damascus Centre, and who owed the firm a considerable amount of goods bought on credit, was on the point of failure.

Now, since Tarliberry's stock was but just sufficient to satisfy his indebtedness to Pettigrew, Pitts, Pepper & Co., and certain other houses were also his creditors, it was necessary to use all despatch in order to put a first attachment upon his goods. None of the firm chanced to be able to go; and time being wanting to procure an attorney's services, the first available man must be sent.

"You're the one," snapped Mr. Pepper. "Know what to do? Yes? Then do it! Here's a signed blank writ—fill it up yourself. Don't let anybody get ahead of you. Don't spare money. Here's some. Now, off you go!"

Henry found himself half-way to the railroad station before he fairly came to a clear understanding of what had happened, and of the swift change in his situation brought about within the

past few minutes.

"This is my chance, and I'm going to improve it!"

So, in high spirits he dashed into the station and up to the ticket window. Two men were already there.

"One to Damascus Centre," said the first.

"One to Damascus Centre," echoed the second.

"Hallo!" thought Henry, surprised. "Travel up there seems lively to-day."

His turn coming, he stepped to the window, saying, "One to Damascus Centre, please."

The two men turned around on hearing this request, and appearing to recognize him, exchanged a glance. Henry at once understood that his errand would not be accomplished without opposition, for he, too, had recognized them.

One was Browning, of Mace, Nutt & Co., the other, Cutter, of Nash & Cutter, both rival grocery houses, and beyond doubt, likewise creditors of Jonas Tarliberry. They were certainly bound upon the same mission as he.

Browning and Cutter did not speak, but hurried away to the train. They went into the smoker, while Henry, entering another car, sat down to think what he should do.

"Those two seemed to have joined forces," mused he. "Of course, then, their claims are not so large but that there will be enough to satisfy both, and they mean to help each other. And both will unite to fight me, for if I get in my demand first there will be nothing left for either of them. Well, we'll see!"

With a stylographic pen he proceeded to fill in the blank writ Mr. Pepper had given him, which was already signed by the judge, as is sometimes done. The amount of the claim was nearly six thousand dollars, and Henry knew that if he saved such a sum to the firm, his future fortune would be bright, while the failure to secure it would forever end all his hopes of advancement.

"But I won't fail," he declared. "I'll get there first if anybody gets there at all."

He examined the roll of bank-bills which had been given him, to ascertain what his resources might be. To his astonishment he found that he had two hundred dollars.

"Gracious!" ejaculated he. "I'm really not to spare money, sure enough. And it means, too, that Mr. Pepper thinks I'd have trouble. Very likely he knew that the other houses would have the same information he had."

Clearly, the first thing to do was to find out all about Damascus Centre, and the conductor was evidently the man to ask. Henry found that Tarliberry's store was four miles from the Centre station at a place called Mosh-er's Mills, and that there was no regular means of conveyance between the two villages.

"You'll be lucky if you find a team. Damascus Centre's a little bit of a village, and why we stop there I never could see. Sometimes you can get a man to drive you over to the Mills, and sometimes you can't—more can't than can, generally speaking."

"But what shall I do if there isn't a team?"

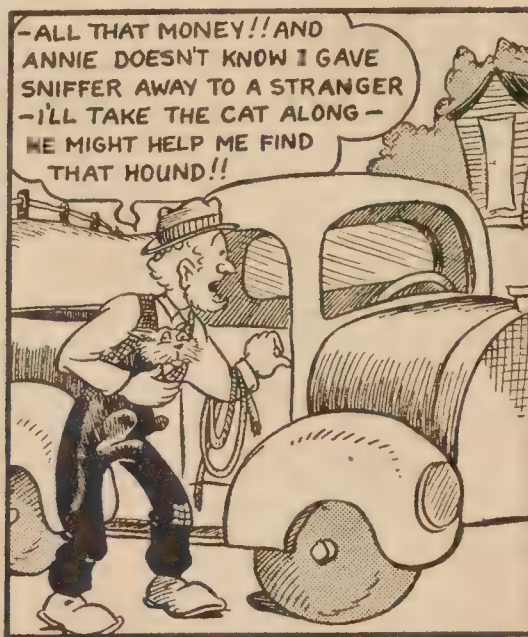
"Walk, I suppose," replied the conductor, indifferently. "You'll have companions in misery, anyway. There are

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM AND SPUD



The Hunt Is On



Sally Saves

Lace Curtains

LACE CURTAINS, or those made of scrim or net, are lovely to look at, but usually present their own special problems when it comes time to launder them. Here are some ideas from readers that you may want to try out:

Mrs. Fred Porschet, Veterans' Hospital, Peekskill, N. Y., irons curtains on an old sheet, folded lengthwise. She pulls the sheet and curtain along the ironing board at the same time and avoids rippled edges and bulging spots.

When Mrs. Clarence Hartzell, R. D. 2, Bangor, Me., hangs curtains, she first pulls each shade down to where she wants the tie-backs and uses the shade rod as a marker.

Mrs. George C. Fox, 72 Steuben St., Schenectady, N. Y., mends curtains which are frayed or weakened on the edges by stitching them across several times on the sewing machine. She also uses corks on the corner pins to hold curtains securely on stretchers.

Mrs. Charles Schrader, R. D., Elba, N. Y., mends lace curtains by ironing a starched piece of net over the hole.

"Have you tried using the bright colored plastic clothespins for tie-backs?" asks Mrs. Mary Billings, Bowdoinham, Me. She says they are very effective, using two pins to the curtain and gathering or pleating the curtain from the edge as the pin is slipped on. The two pins should be wedged together tightly and anchored to the window frame by a piece of string attached to a thumb tack.

Mrs. Jacob Uhlman, R. D. 1, Camp-ton, N. H., makes dishcloths of discarded lace curtains by sewing several thicknesses together.

TODAY IN Aunt Janet's Garden

Martha Washington Geraniums

"Can you give me any information in regard to growing Martha Washington Geraniums? I had one for my birthday and I do want to care for it correctly."

—Mrs. J.R.C.

THE Martha Washington geraniums are closely related to the common form, but their foliage and handsome blossoms are different. Also their season of blooming is not continuous as with the common geranium. Early spring through May and June is their

natural time for flowering. For this reason and also because of their need of a rest period after blooming, many homemakers prefer to buy new plants every year.

However, if you have a suitable place to keep the plant growing through the winter, you may want to try to make yours flower again next year. In this case, put the pot in a sunny situation out of doors until September but see that the roots do not become dry at any time. In September the old sprouts should be cut back and repotted. Then if you had a cold frame where you could keep the plants until October, that would be fine. If not, you probably would have a protected porch or some spot where the plant could be protected from frost. When really cold weather comes, it should be given the regular care which potted plants require during the winter. Warmth, moisture, and enough light are needed to prevent it from becoming leggy.

If you wish to make cuttings from the plant which you already have, mid-summer to the first week in September is a good time. A flat box of pure sand, or half sand and half loam, makes a good rooting mixture. Break off a branch with a "heel" of old wood and insert it in this mixture; see that the soil is kept moist but well drained, and in two or three weeks the roots should have started. After the roots are well started, put the young plant into a pot containing a good potting soil, namely equal parts of loam, leafmold, and sand. Immediately after transplanting, keep the plant in good light but away from direct sunlight for about a week; then it can be moved into direct sunlight. Yet do not expect blossoms from this particular plant before May or June.

As long as the plant grows satisfactorily, leave well enough alone. Over-fertilizing is as bad as too little. If it does not thrive, scratch in one teaspoon of complete fertilizer, such as 5-10-5, around the edge of the pot and water it in well. Once or twice during the winter ought to be enough for this treatment.—G.W.H.

—A.A.—

ATTACHING TAILORERY

(Continued from Opposite Page)

two men in the smoker who've been asking me the same question. The three of you might keep one another company—if you happen to fancy it."

The conductor walked off winking. The "two men in the smoker" had manifestly given him some idea of the situation of affairs.

Henry sat through the rest of the journey in an unpleasantly nervous frame of mind, longing to do something, and yet it was quite obvious that he could at present only wait to see what might turn up.

If his rivals obtained the only conveyance, what was to become of him? And if there were no conveyance at all, what then?

It seemed to him that he would gladly sacrifice a year's salary for the monopoly of any sort of vehicle which would get him to Mosher's Mills half an hour ahead of that pair in the smoker. His first work at the Mills would be to find a constable to serve the attachment, and this might take more time than he could spare.

Before long the engine whistled, and a look at his watch told him that this must be Damascus Centre. He rushed out of the car, and standing on the lowermost step, made ready to swing off the moment he could safely do so.

Yet, quick and prompt as Henry was, he forgot the very simple, self-evident fact that the first car of a train reaches the station before the last car does.

When he sprang upon the little platform at Damascus Centre he saw Browning and Cutter running across the upper end, and tumbling into a dilapidated old carryall which he instantly perceived to be the only carriage anywhere in sight. He darted toward it, shouting to the driver to wait for him.

(To be continued)

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Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

SUNNYGABLES GARDENS

By Emilie Hall

ABOUT this time every year it becomes my pleasant assignment to have a look at the Sunnygables gardens, talk with the girls and report here what's growing and cooking.

Like the rest of Sunnygables operations, the family gardening comes in for its share of experimenting and pioneering, always, of course, slanted towards doing the best job possible in the shortest time and with the minimum wear and tear on the gardener.

Sprinkler irrigation, a garden tractor, and even a somewhat different garden lay-out are the new things which have been added this year, and under the supervision of Marcella Yaple they promise to pay off with enough vegetables and small fruits to supply the needs of three families for the year. Sharing the produce of the garden will be the Yaples, Conners and Babcocks. Each group also is contributing either financially or in work to the job of production.

Garden Crew

Marcella, who has the greenest thumb in all the Sunnygables group when it comes to gardening, is in charge of the operation. Daughter of a market gardener, she was coaxing fruits and vegetables to grow a little bigger almost as soon as she could walk. Now her early training is being put to good account. Despite a very busy home and civic life—she has three children, is active in Home Bureau and heads up a troop of Brownie Scouts—she manages to spend at least a couple of hours daily in the garden which is a full two miles from the house. Just getting there involves some organization and planning. She goes down as soon as the children get in from school, taking them with her. Frequently she takes along a picnic supper and they eat beside the creek.

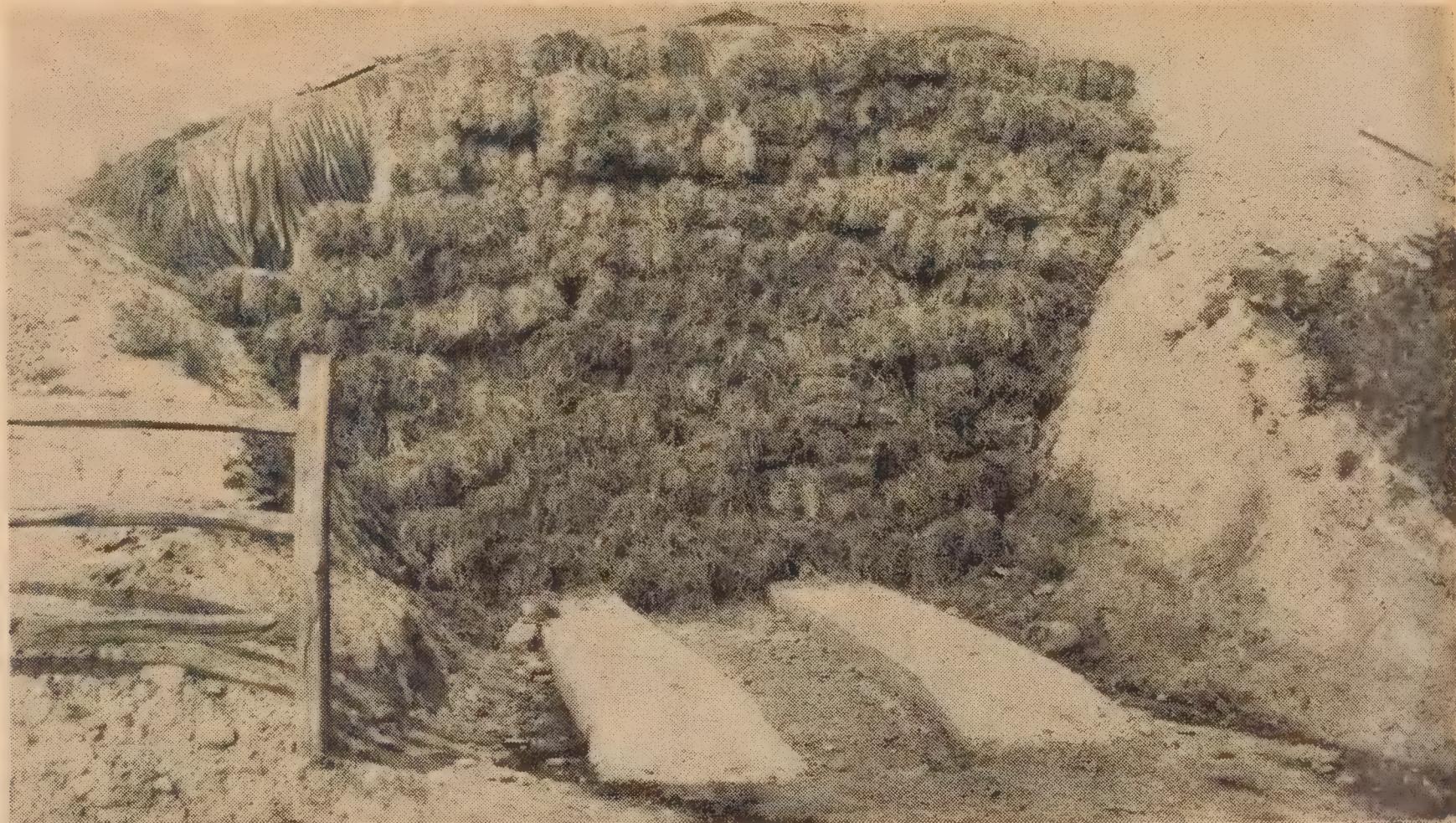
Jean Conner, mother of a two-months-old son, makes her contribution by taking care of Marcella's two younger children during gardening hours, thus freeing the mother to devote her entire attention to the job at hand.

For the garden site, a strip 600 feet long and 30 feet wide was selected at the edge of a field where oats were grown last year. The fact that the oats were liberally sprayed with weed killer was a help in preparing the soil this year. Readers of Kernels, Screenings & Chaff will have little difficulty locating the garden in their minds if they are familiar with the field south of the house and at the foot of Newfield Hill where sprinkler irrigation was used last year. The garden strip parallels the highway at the edge of this field.

One of the real problems this location presents is that grasses of various types have always grown luxuriantly there. In spite of all Marcella can do, her battle against the grass for which Sunnygables is famous is sometimes discouraging.

Tractor

When the garden tractor arrived, she thought her troubles would be over, only to discover she wasn't "man" enough to control it. This tractor is the walking type, and while I'm perfectly ready to admit that walking behind a garden tractor has it all over



—Photo by C. Hadley Smith

ON THIS PAGE in the July 1 issue of *American Agriculturist* I showed, in a series of pictures, the method we used to fill our trench silo with a completely mechanized outfit but one in which was invested a minimum amount of money. The above picture shows the finished job. The boys filled forty feet of the fifty-foot long trench with 250 tons of *unchopped* alfalfa-brome grass. One field was about 50-50 and another had about 70% alfalfa. Grass from 25 acres was gathered and dumped into the ditch by one man using a hayloader and our 12-year-old dump truck. The trench was filled from the high end with the truck backing over the grass to pack it as it was filled.

To control the amount of fermentation in the unchopped grass, Jack Conner treated it with sulfur-dioxide gas as it was filled, using a total of 1,200 pounds. The wetness of the grass causes a chemical reaction in the sulfur-dioxide that actually changes it into a milu sulphurous acid. This then serves to keep the pH of the silage about where we want it.

With the unchopped grass all in, the boys built a wall of waste baled hay right across the open, vertical end of the silo and then covered the heaped-up top of the silo

with 1½ to 2 inches of ground limestone which formed a cement-like cover just as soon as it got wet. The limestone will go back on the land as the silage is fed out.

We are very much aware of the chances we are taking in putting up unchopped grass by this low-cost method. Jack Conner, who expects this trench full of silage to feed his herd of Brown Swiss next winter, says that this is *the* way to make grass silage but, like me, is anxiously wondering about how it will turn out when he opens the silo next November. One problem that had us worried has been solved. The unchopped silage will be cut with a hay knife to keep the opened end vertical, and the silage will be thrown out in these cut-off slices into our feed-bunk wagons.

In the upper left hand corner of the above picture may be seen the ends of strips of rubber film. They were put in between the earth and the grass to see if they will protect the walls of the trench from rains and thawing after the silage has been removed. The boys also put the strips over the open end of the trench before stacking up the baled hay. The ends are held down by the limestone.—H.E.B.

pulling weeds on one's knees, I still have to see a horse-drawn cultivator that gives a man such a going over.

Even so, the tractor is a great time-saver. It will do the entire garden in about two hours. One thing which speeds up the cultivating, even with the tractor, is the layout of the garden—a few very long rows instead of the traditional square or nearly square layout with many rows. Most garden tractors do not have a reverse gear and must be wheeled heavily on the turn. A narrow garden in long rows cuts down on frequent turning of the machine.

Of course, planting like this required a little more planning so that produce of similar size would be in the same row. For example, one row has carrots, beets, lettuce, spinach, etc. Corn is in a section by itself, but the rows line up with the rest of the garden, and the peas are in two rows which run the entire length.

Mulching the Berries

When planning the new garden, space was saved along the fence and at one end for blueberry bushes, and a variety of raspberries and currants. The raspberries and currants were to be mulched with straw, but in cleaning out a silo someone had the idea that the old grass silage would make good mulch. Marcella, interested always in trying something new, is keeping her fingers crossed. The old silage is much easier to handle than straw.

The blueberries have been mulched with sawdust to keep the moisture in the soil and help sour it. They will re-

quire more water than most of the other plants, and a special irrigation pipe is being set up in the patch.

A new strawberry patch is mulched with straw, of course, and all blossoms are being picked as fast as they come out this year to give the plants a chance to grow strong.

Asparagus

Mouth-watering in its potentialities is the long row of asparagus—around 400 roots as I recall. It was planted 10 inches deep, and in four weeks was in fern. They will let it go for two years, then cut it for four weeks the third year, and after that revel in all they can use. In checking up on the management of an asparagus bed, Marcella learned that it is best to cut or break the stalks above the ground, rather than right at ground level. The latter practice, it is claimed, often damages new young shoots coming on.

Garden Greens

One of the things which appeals to me about the garden is the wide variety of greens—enough different kinds so that even the fussiest eater should be assured of finding a plentiful supply of greens to his liking. In addition to leaf and head lettuce, there are romaine, kale, endive and spinach. Each of these is planted in relatively small sections and plans call for replanting for late harvest after the first crop is nearly mature.

Freezing

Of course, all this work and planning, as K, S & C readers know only

too well, is just preliminary to the days when all the produce we cannot eat direct from the garden must be frozen or canned. About the only plans the girls have to date for freezing is "to get the stuff in the freezer the quickest, easiest way."

Marcella is going to freeze tomatoes for sauces and casseroles again this year. She also plans to freeze corn on the cob without blanching. She will merely shuck the ears and seal them in locker bags.

Mrs. Babcock, who was in on the ground floor in freezing, still tends to follow the recommendations of Cornell rather closely and, so far, there aren't any radical changes in recommended procedures. Some people are having what they consider rather good luck freezing without blanching, but, as one expert told me last year when I asked about doing asparagus without blanching, "It's all right to do it that way if you don't mind eating grass silage next winter." I tried some anyway, and found she was right—the stuff did taste more like silage than asparagus after it had been in the locker two months!

One thing a friend of Mrs. Babcock's discovered, and passed along for others to try—she claims that cauliflower and other "strong" vegetables are more digestible after being frozen than when served fresh. The blanching, freezing and cooking process seems to take away some of the sharp flavor which frequently leads to indigestion.

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Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

NON-CANCELLABLE

Last fall a paint salesman called on me several times and tried to sell me paint. The barn needed painting, but I couldn't do it last fall and I wasn't sure I could afford to do it this summer. However, the salesman said I could place the order but that the paint wouldn't be shipped until spring, and that I could cancel the order in the meantime if I wanted to. I did cancel the order. Nevertheless, the paint arrived around Christmas time, and the company insisted that I pay for it.

We have not seen the order our subscriber signed, but we venture a guess that there was a clause stating that the order could not be cancelled. It is not wise to accept a salesman's promise, especially if it disagrees with what's printed on the order. Generally speaking, it is difficult to cancel orders which are given to agents who call on you at home.

— A. A. —

RENEWAL POLICIES

About a year ago we received a fire insurance policy which was a renewal of one we previously carried. We didn't want it and intended to return it, but we neglected to do so. Now the agent wants us to pay for it. It seems to us that we shouldn't be expected to pay for something we didn't order.

Many property owners would object seriously if the agent handling their fire insurance didn't renew the policy when it expired; otherwise the owner might overlook the expiration date and be without protection.

It is common practice in the insurance business to mail renewals. Therefore, if you receive a renewal policy and do not want it, it is only fair to return it promptly or notify the agent to that effect, in which case it is his responsibility to pick up the policy.

— A. A. —

FORGOTTEN?

About a year ago I gave \$10.00 to John H. Thiele, Jr. of Hawthorne, N. Y., for which he was to ship me a pair of Pearl Guinea Fowls. I did not receive them, neither have I received a refund. I have my receipt.

We wrote Mr. Thiele about this twice. Mrs. Thiele replied to our second letter that Mr. Thiele was out of town and would check the order book when he returned. That was back in February, and the last we heard of the matter, although we have sent several reminders. We are publishing the record for the benefit of our readers.

— A. A. —

"THANKS"

I received your letter in regard to the insured parcel which was damaged in the mail. I thank you so much for what you have done, as this was the first satisfactory information I have had since I tried to collect damages. This is the second time you have collected money for me on which I could not get action myself.

After I first subscribed for the Agriculturist and bought N. A. Insurance (in 1923, I believe), I was just a little sorry that I let an "agent" talk me into subscribing for just another magazine which I probably would never read (so I thought then). I have missed reading very few issues from cover to cover all through the years; and as soon as each of my children became fifteen years of age, I took out accident insurance on him or her also. Thank goodness none of us has had to collect on that.

The Agriculturist is the one paper we will never be without, as I have read it so long I feel like I know all of the people connected with it.

—Mrs. S. J. C., New York

— A. A. —

A subscriber is anxious to locate Mr. Lloyd E. Hall, whose address in 1948 was RD2, Cortland, N. Y. If any reader knows Mr. Hall's present address, please advise the Service Bureau.

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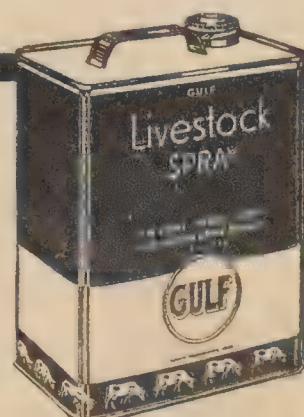
It's laboratory-formulated for use in milk plants and other places where safety gets top priority because the handling, processing or storing of foodstuffs is involved. So it's perfect for use in your milkhouse, too!

Used as directed, Special Gulfspray will not impart odor or taste to the milk. Usual prices: 1 gal., \$2.95; 5 gals., \$12.95



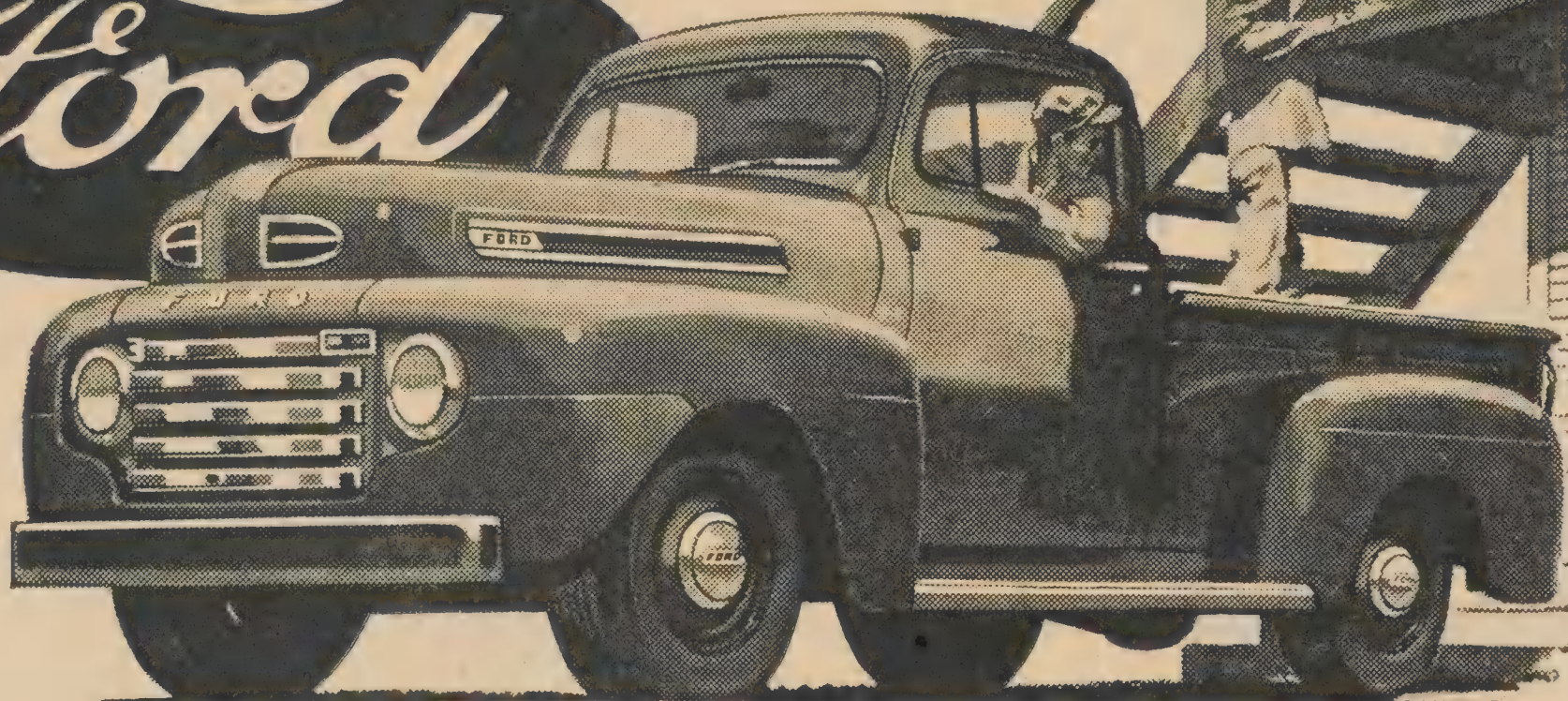
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THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

It's an Everlasting Fight to Get **CLEAN APPLES**

By Dan Dalrymple

SECRETARY, NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

YOU CAN never pose as a modern fruit grower until you have dusted all night, or most of the night. Driving a tractor down through an orchard which is streaming with water from every branch, with a screeching duster at your ear, headlights trying to pierce the downpour, and irritating sulphur dust going up through the trees is quite an experience. Once in awhile a branch takes off your rain hat and water pours down your neck. This is a sensation that all good fruit growers should not miss. Of course when you stop the duster, your ear goes right on ringing for a day or two, and when you finally get off the thing and start to get some sleep, the sulphur particles start to drip down in your eyes and you have a rare time of crying out your troubles in your pillow.

The main feature of this year's job of growing fruit has been the difficulty in controlling scab in New York State. In the Hudson Valley, the almost continuous rains made the job difficult in spite of new materials and new methods. The weather forecasters were off base and were unable to predict several severe rain periods in the Hudson Valley. They missed the boat badly at least twice in western New York. Consequently, the biggest problem now being discussed by fruit growers over the back fence—with suitable expletives—is "How bad is your scab?"

Our standards of scab control have gone up through the years. What we used to regard as inevitable we have now come to regard as unnecessary. We do not like it when we get caught, and, like most human beings, we have to blame it on some one, be it the hired man or the spray material or the equipment—anybody but ourselves.

But let us start at the beginning. My prediction that a few growers would not use the dormant sprays this year, hoping to handle their insect problems with parathion

later, was correct. Since this happened to be a rosy aphid year, some people have already taken losses by leaving out dormant sprays. Bud moth increased in some orchards, not because parathion was not effective but because it could not be applied as the grower wished in the rush of events. It was also upsetting to find that parathion caused considerable damage to McIntosh.

About calyx time the rain really began to bother us in western New York. Memorial Day we had a deluge and some of the 3-day rain periods which had been bothering the Hudson Valley all spring began to catch up with us. The dusters started to screech night and day, and the growers were screeching when the dusters were not. Many of us sprayed in the rain when we could not dust as much as we wanted to, using paste sulphur and really piling it on. We ran out of rain caps and had to borrow hats, boots and dusters to keep our gang all working. Fortunately, one of my neighbors who had a small acreage loaned me his duster one night after he got through.

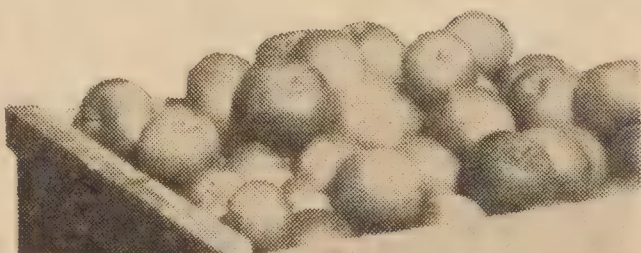
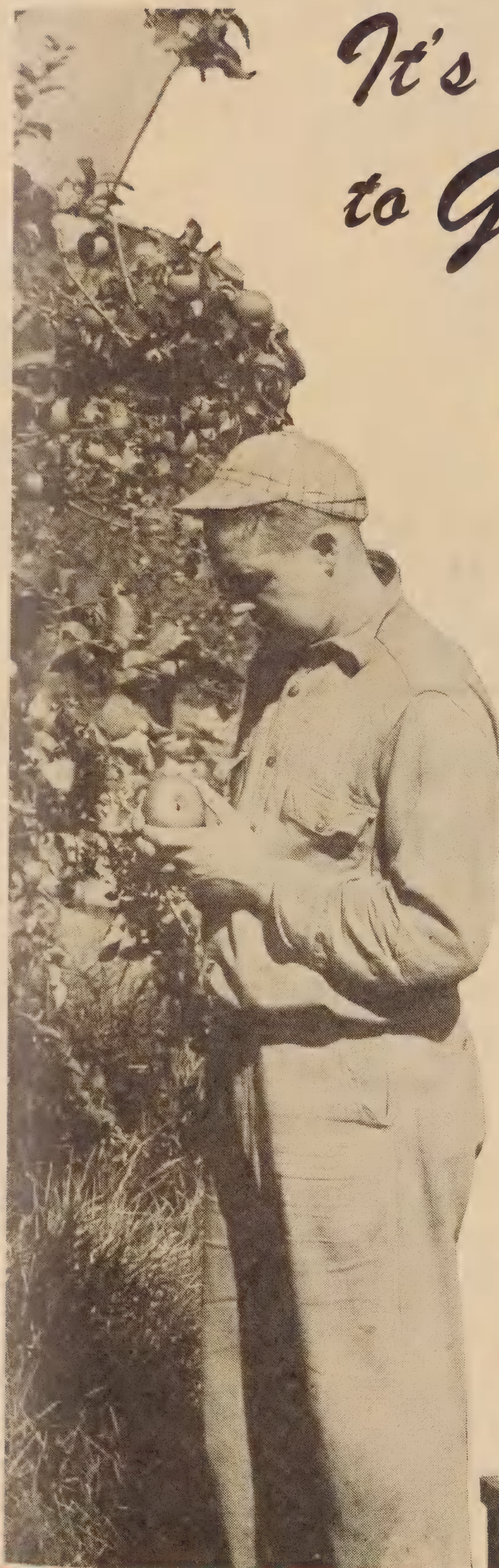
In spite of all our dusting and spraying in the rain, we still wound up with some leaf and apple surface wide open for longer than necessary to get scab started (12 to 14 hours). This is when you begin to appreciate some good loyal workers who will put in the extra punch when you need it. A man who will get up at 6 o'clock, after having worked till 2 or 3, and start spraying is a true jewel. If you do not think so, try it yourself!

We observed in the past that getting out promptly after the rain and putting on a good fine flotation or magnetic sulphur spray helps keep down scab.

After studying last year's results with the mercuries, we had stocked up quite a bit of these materials, just in case; so the "morning after" found us pouring in the mercury along with sulphur to try and knock out the spores that had already gotten into the leaves. Many growers did this all over the State, judging from the big sales of mercuries. Of course, a few expected too much and did not get the results after three days that some of us did 24 hours after infection started.

Some growers, watching their costs, kept one eye on their pile of materials and tried

(Continued on Page 10)





Getting Down to Business

G.L.F. Laying Mash

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When the "pee-wee" eggs begin to appear and the pullets are moved into their laying quarters, they are finally beginning to pay part of the costs. At this stage a radical change takes place in the life of a pullet — she no longer eats just to grow and develop — from here on she eats for egg production too.

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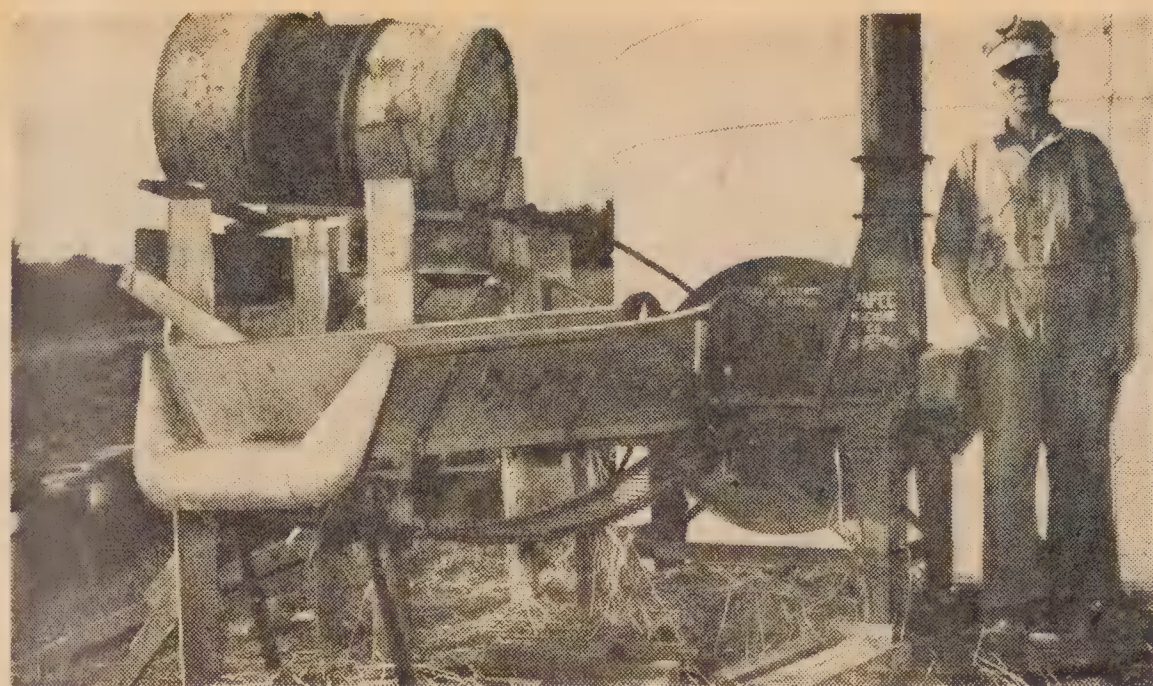
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Grass Silage for Summer Feeding

HORACE NEUBAUER of Whitney Point, New York, has been putting up grass silage with molasses for three years. His reason for starting the practice was that he never seemed to be able to get a nearby field of alfalfa into the barn in good shape as long hay.

The grass is raked, one swath to a windrow, with an ordinary side delivery rake, loaded with a hay loader and chopped with about 40 pounds of molasses to the load. The molasses is mixed with an equal amount of water so that it will run easier. The grass is allowed to wilt somewhat before it is raked, frequently being mowed in the evening and raked up after the dew is off next morning. This grass silage is used for summer feeding and the silo

is refilled with corn in the fall.

Commenting on the milk producing qualities of grass silage, Mr. Neubauer said that in his opinion No. 1 corn silage was better, but that grass silage was superior to poor corn silage.

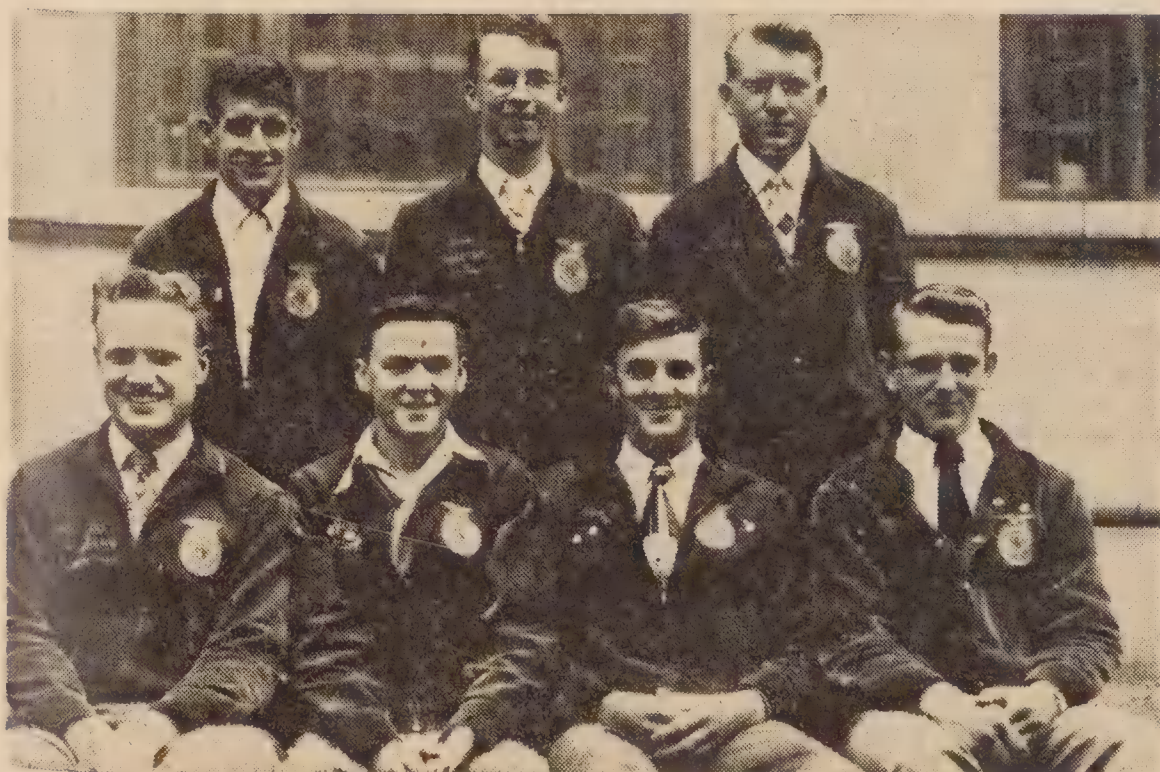
Mr. Neubauer expressed another opinion from his experience which is interesting. He has observed that when grass silage is put up without a preservative there is less likely to be spoilage where it is grown on gravel soil than on heavy hill land.

The filling of the silo shown above had recently been completed, but there was no evidence of drainage of moisture. In fact, the silo has a drain which we inspected, and we found no liquid draining from it.



Shirley May Meacham gets a ride from the hay-field to the barn. She and her Dad, Albert, have been making hay on the farm of Russell Young at Randolph, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA F. F. A. OFFICERS



Here are the officers of the Pennsylvania State F.F.A. for the coming year: Seated from left to right—Carl Chess, president, Sandy Lake, R. D. 2; James Bistline, vice president, Landisburg; Ray Miller, secretary, New Oxford, R. D. 2; Richard Hess, treasurer, Strasburg, R. D. 1. Standing from left to right are: Fred Fornwalt, sentinel, East Freedom; Robert Leight, chaplain, Quakertown, and John Kozlowski, reporter, North East.

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Then there is the completely new, one-piece design "Full-Flo" Teat Cup that milks fast and completely with perfect cow comfort. It maintains proper position on teat and *cannot creep or crawl*. Nothing could be simpler to assemble, disassemble and clean.

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operate. Requires no harness or other adjustments. Correct vacuum, line drainage, stall cock and sanitary trap action—all automatically controlled.

Cleaning is simple because of the unit's all stainless steel construction . . . large-mouthed pail . . . "straight-through" milk claw with removable bottom . . . easily assembled and disassembled "Full-Flo" Teat Cup with one-piece liner.

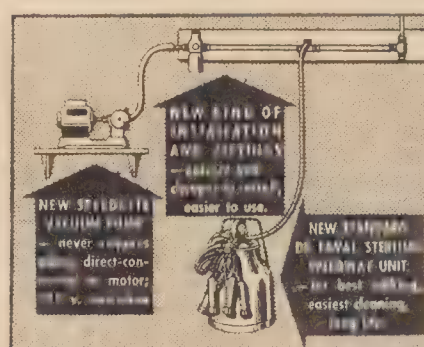
Yes, for a better, more profitable, easier job of milking, the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker offers good dairymen everywhere an exclusive combination of unmatched features.



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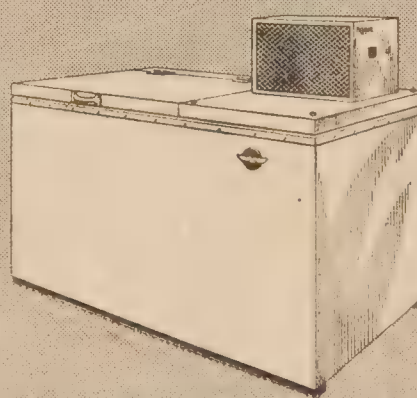
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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

HOWARD EDWARD BABCOCK

THE first time I ever saw Ed Babcock was in the winter of 1916. I was a teacher of agriculture at Interlaken, N. Y., but had become interested in the new Farm Bureau work. So I went to the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca to talk with M. C. Burritt, then State Director of Farm Bureaus, and with the Assistant State Director, Ed Babcock. Ed sent me down to meet the Farm Bureau executive committee in Delaware County.

From that time until Ed's death on July 12, it was my privilege to team up with him on many of his enterprises, and especially to have the privilege of his friendship. I never knew another man with such boundless energy. It was difficult to keep up with him when he walked, or when he thought and worked. He crowded more into his 61 years than most men could crowd into a hundred. In every sense of the word, Ed was a pioneer, with more vision than anyone else I have ever known. Few people realize the transformation and changes that have taken place, especially in our agriculture, in those 34 years since 1916. In many of those changes Ed was a leader. No one has so well expressed this thought as a friend who wrote me since Ed's death:

"Probably no other man in the field of agriculture has jarred time-worn patterns more violently."

When other men's thinking became confused and fuzzy, Ed would sit down with his pencil, and with his almost prophetic thinking get whatever plan they were working on going in straight lines again. Unlike many other men with new ideas, Ed was able to get his accepted because he liked folks and they liked him, and therefore they had confidence in him and accepted his leadership.

No one will ever know the great number of young men and women whom Ed Babcock helped to new and better jobs, and particularly for whom he renewed enthusiasm and challenged to do bigger and better things. In fact, "challenge" was a favorite word with Ed. To him there was always a better way, and he challenged organization and institution leaders, his friends and, above all, he challenged himself to find that new and better way.

Back of the achievements and contributions of almost every great man is a great woman. Ed was indeed fortunate in his wife, Mrs. Hilda Babcock, and his children Howard, John, and Mrs. Barbara Babcock Hirshfeld. Like most other wives of prominent men, Hilda Babcock is quiet, retiring and seldom in the public eye. But when Ed came home from a hard trip, when he was tired and upset, Hilda was always there with a beautiful, well-managed home and her understanding affection. She will continue to live at Sunnysables.

At a time when the world and this country of ours are so desperately in need of leadership, it is a calamity to lose a man like H. E. Babcock, even though the works which he started will go marching on. Worse still to bear is the vacant place in our hearts, in the hearts of his friends, who are legion. We can say of Ed Babcock, as Edwin Markham said of Abraham Lincoln:

... He went down

*As when a kindly cedar green with boughs
Goes down with a great shout upon the hills
And leaves a lonesome place against the sky.*

DAIRYMEN ARE LOSING CONTROL

SECRETARY of Agriculture Brannan's latest plan (see Page 6) to centralize control of milk marketing is just one more step—nearly the final step—toward taking all control of the dairyman's business out of his hands and that of his milk marketing organizations, and putting it in the hands of bureaucrats and politicians.

When the milk marketing Orders were started in the Boston and New York milk sheds, dairymen and their organizations entered into the agreements with the understanding that there should be full cooperation between Department of Agriculture

By E. R. Eastman

officials on one side and the dairymen and their organizations on the other. It worked that way for several years, but the situation has been changing rapidly in recent years. Milk hearings where dairymen furnish evidence of their costs and the conditions under which milk is produced have become a farce. The Washington officials listen, and then apparently go back to Washington and make their decisions without regard to the evidence. Probably their minds are made up before they even come to the hearings.

With control of milk prices entirely centered in Washington, it is plain that dairymen will continue to get the dirty end of the stick. Politicians are interested in votes, and on that basis the farmers are outnumbered by consumers and don't have much chance.

We have a new milk formula for determining prices in the New York milk shed which, if let alone, will result in considerably better prices this fall and winter. But with all controls centered in Washington and with a war on, there is the chance that the formula will be ignored and a ceiling put on the farmer's milk prices. Dairy marketing organizations have a difficult responsibility to keep control of milk marketing policies in their own hands.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that Central West milk producers are growing increasingly jealous of our better milk prices—which we have to have to meet the high sanitary requirements of New York City—and because we are near the biggest and best market in the world. Western producers and their organizations are apparently willing to go along with the centralization of most of the milk control in Washington in order to put all prices on a national basis.

The milk marketing orders, with their pooling provisions, have been helpful in giving dairymen higher prices for all of their milk than they could have had without the pool, but dairymen familiar with the facts are beginning to wonder now whether the milk marketing agreements or Orders will be worthwhile if they are one hundred per cent controlled by the Washington bureaucrats.

WHY WE HAVE WARS

IN MY TIME the United States has been engaged in five wars—the war with Spain in 1898, with the Philippines, two world wars, and now Korea, which could lead to the worst one of all. Two young men, both of them former officers in the Army and likely to be called in the present conflict; have said to me lately:

"Why, it seems as though I have just got home, and now probably I've got to go again. What's it all about?"

Millions of people throughout the world are asking that question. Why another war when the great mass of people in every country want peace? The answer, of course, is either evil or foolish leadership. Germany had its Kaiser and its Hitler and their gangs; Russia has Stalin and his gang; and once these gangs are allowed to get control, war is almost inevitable.

It was necessary, of course, that we interfere in Korea. We should have interfered in China. But with all people really wanting peace, it would seem that there ought to be enough good and wise leadership in the world to control the ruffians before it is too late to prevent the wars. Yet even in our own Republic, the people refuse to accept the responsibility of good citizenship. We neglect to vote. We often do not elect our best and wisest men to office. We let the politicians put politics first. We demand that government do the things we should do ourselves.

With our own soldiers dying in Korea right now, we have in the United States the spectacle of a confessed traitor demanding light bail and an easy sentence; we have the spectacle of a congressional committee whitewashing investigations to find and

oust traitors in our own government; and we see our government leaders wasting billions of dollars to create a socialistic welfare state when those billions should have been saved for emergencies like the present one, without need to ruin the country by higher and higher taxes.

GARDEN HARVEST

LAST NIGHT when I got home from the A. A. Office I went down into our big garden. I pulled a hill or two of potatoes and was surprised and pleased to find some large ones that we can start using right away. Digging potatoes gives me the same feeling that prospectors must have when they dig for gold.

The vegetables almost covered the ground, and there was hardly a weed to be seen. Tomatoes will be ready in a few days, golden summer squash is peeping out through the big vines, cucumbers are almost ready to be picked, 150 pints or more of peas are picked and in the freezer; so are the string beans, the strawberries, and the raspberries. Corn is tasselled and is coming fast.

There is something about growing crops that is the breath of life to us who love farms and the country.

TO MAINTAIN PRODUCTION

THIS IS THE TIME of year when cows tend to go down in production. Once down, it is almost impossible to get them back. The grass of the pastures, particularly in unimproved pastures, has lost its savor. It is dry and its food value is greatly reduced. Farmers need not be told that hot weather and flies also cut down milk production.

This is where improved pastures are a godsend. But poor pastures can be supplemented by your new grass silage, by the aftermath of the meadows, and a very careful feeding of grain, given only to your best cows and in proportion to their production.

THE FEED-EGG RATIO

NOTHING shows more plainly what poultrymen are up against than a comparison of the feed-egg ratio now with the same week last year. The value of a case of eggs over feed costs during the week ending July 8 last year was \$8.40. Now it is \$3.93, or less than half of what it was last year. There is a brighter side to the picture, however, with some indications of better prices.

Even with this greatly reduced income, good poultrymen are staying in the black by thinking and working all the time to improve their practices and keep their costs down.

IT'S LIGHTNING TIME!

LIGHTNING RODS are almost perfect protection for buildings when they are properly erected and grounded. They are far worse than nothing if they are not well grounded.

It's lightning time. Check your lightning rod grounds while you think about it!

COMING! COMING! COMING!

MR. VERNE L. BeDELL of the Northern Pacific Railway came to Ithaca the other day to talk with our staff about more of our famous *American Agriculturist* tours.

As a result, there will be an *American Agriculturist* tour to California and the Southwest next February, and another tour to Alaska early in August, 1951. Descriptive literature will not be available for some time yet, but we are announcing these tours now so you can make your plans.

The hundreds of people who have gone on these *American Agriculturist* tours testify enthusiastically that there is no other tour and no other way by which they can see so much and do it so comfortably and get so much happiness for the money spent as they can on our tours.

Mark these dates on your calendar and start planning to take one of these wonderful trips.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

WAR?: Again farmers are growing crops and raising animals at a time when the future is extremely uncertain. While it looks now as though the future might bring armed outbreaks in widely separated areas around Russia's border, requiring continued U. S. military preparedness, no one dares predict what will happen. However, World War II was sufficiently recent so that most of you know the probable course of events if we get into a full-scale war.

HOARDING: One result of the conflict to date has been food hoarding, which is unnecessary and unwise as the following figures show:

MEAT: Livestock numbers on farms are the largest in 6 years. Meat production this year will be about 22 billion pounds to give per capita supply of about 145 pounds, which is 5 pounds above the current rate of consumption.

WHEAT: Estimated carryover of wheat on July 1 was 450 million bushels, and demand plus probable exports should give a bigger carry-over next July 1. Even so, as insurance, USDA has increased the 1951 wheat acreage allotment by about 7 million acres, making the figures 72.8 million acres.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Estimated 1950 milk production of 120 billion pounds would be exceeded only by 1945. Government holds 192 million pounds of butter, 322 million pounds of dried milk, and 80 million pounds of cheese.

POULTRY: Egg production is at a near record level. Production of poultry for meat is below last year but above average.

VEGETABLES, FRUIT, SUGAR: Vegetable production is ample. Fruit production will be below last year, but will not be a short crop. SUGAR import quota has been increased by 350,000 tons, and there is plenty more in Cuba.

FEED GRAINS: Production of feed grains this year will be about 5 billion bushels. Domestic consumption will be about 4.7 billion bushels and exports about 100 million bushels.

In view of the foregoing figures it is probable that hoarding will die down shortly; if not, it may bring price controls and rationing with all their headaches.

BOOMLET: If the so-called business "boomlet" is temporary, it will hurt farmers more than it will help them because it will increase costs faster than it will increase returns. If we get into a big war, which everyone hopes will not happen, prices of farm products will eventually increase faster than production costs.

CROPS: The overall picture is for U. S. crop yields somewhat less than either of the past 2 years but larger than in 5 of the last 8 years and much higher than any year before 1942. Here are estimates of some important crops from the July 1 Crop Report:

Crop	Unit	New York		United States		
		1949	1950 Indicated (,000 omitted)	Average 1939-48	1949	1950 Indicated
Corn, all	bu.	29,610	31,374	2,900,932	3,377,790	3,175,602
Wheat, winter	bu.	11,676	11,564	758,821	901,668	720,545
Wheat, spring	bu.	84	80	272,491	244,795	236,041
Oats	bu.	22,591	31,278	1,274,474	1,322,924	1,394,772
Hay, all	ton	4,878	5,601	100,344	99,305	103,498
Beans, dry	100 lbs.	1,638	1,572	17,367	21,554	17,186
Potatoes, L. I.	bu.	12,420	17,340			
Potatoes, upstate	bu.	18,240	15,870	403,284	401,962	390,431
Apples (commercial)	bu.	20,090	18,095	109,408	133,742	119,180
Peaches	bu.	1,428	1,023	70,090	74,818	55,512
Pears	bu.	1,195	1,033	30,295	36,404	28,488
Grapes	ton	48.4	64.7	2,776.9	2,662.1	2,748.1

† Equivalent grain corn production from all corn acreage for harvest.

The estimated potato crop, better than 390 million bushels, is only 3 per cent below last year though acreage is smallest since 1876. The expected production is about 40 million bushels over the anticipated demand; therefore, potatoes will continue to be a price support problem.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

THIS is the time of year when I and neighbor tell ourselves a lie; when summer work begins to slack, we go into our quick-change act. With lots of time for visiting, each of us swears that not a thing, this time, will get a chance to faze our plans for changing all our ways. My neighbor always starts it off, complaining 'bout his back and cough; "I've worked too hard this year," says he, "and it's not worth the wear on me, so next year I shall be like you and get enjoyment from life too; I figure no amount of wealth is worth an ailing state of health."

Then comes my turn and so I say, "You know, I think that it might pay if I'd forget that work is grief and try to turn a brand-new leaf. So next year I am going to work and no more chores I'll ever shirk; Mirandy will not have to toil to make a living from our soil; that job a man's supposed to do, with being lazy I am thru." And then we both grin foolishly, because we know full well that we don't really mean a thing we've said; why neighbor surely would be dead if he should operate like me, and work would kill me too, by gee.



More Ears, Fewer Husks
Faster Picking

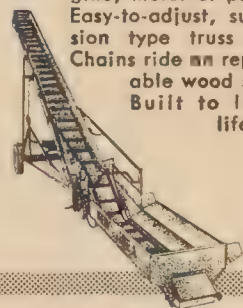
NEW IDEA One-Row Picker enables one man to harvest up to 17 acres of corn daily. NEW IDEA Two-Row Picker (below) handles up to 18 acres per day.

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NEW IDEA All-Steel Wagon is readily adaptable for use with NEW IDEA Corn Pickers—and for all farm hauling jobs. Capacity conservatively rated at 6,000 pounds.

Brand **NEW** No. 175 Elevator moves most anything in 17½" wide, 26 to over 50 ft. long trunk with closed return trough. Short or long truck. Numerous drives available, for powering from engine, motor or p. t. o. Easy-to-adjust, suspension type truss rods. Chains ride on replaceable wood strips. Built to last a lifetime.



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You run the whole show from start to finish—a one-man show. Low-reaching gathering chains and floating points that follow field contour get all the corn. Non-crushing snapping rolls search out every ear and snap it smoothly. Fast-action, fully adjustable husking rolls deliver each ear husked cleaner than you thought possible.

All controls on a compact NEW IDEA Picker are easy to reach, easy to operate. All working parts are readily accessible, held rigidly in line. And . . . under all field and crop conditions . . . you can count on quicker, thriftier, non-stop performance by your NEW IDEA "corn hustler". See the outstanding One-Row and Two-Row Pickers, and One-Row Snappers now on display at your nearby NEW IDEA dealer's. Mail coupon for detailed literature.

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**WITHOUT
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FILL YOUR SILO THIS FALL COMPLETELY BY MACHINE!

1. Let the NEW HOLLAND FORAGE HARVESTER roll swiftly down your corn rows, snap and chop stalks, leaves, ears, and load your wagon—2. Your tractor hustles your wagon to foot of—3. silo, where a NEW HOLLAND FORAGE BLOWER puts it away. That's the easy, fast, economical machine way of making good silage.



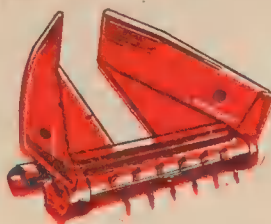
"Corn silage has a place in grassland farming practice in a great many areas. This crop is ideal for handling in a modern forage harvester with a row-crop attachment."—from University of Kentucky study.

NO OTHER FORAGE HARVESTER OFFERS YOU ALL OF THESE ADVANTAGES—AT NO EXTRA COST

• You can start, stop or reverse feeding action from tractor. Reverse prevents clogging. Deflection angle on discharge pipe controls from tractor. Discharge pipe easily turns left, right or to rear without changing supports or removing pipe. • Easily adjusted, choice of 11 cutting lengths from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 4". • Large throat opening, 112 square inches, handles up to 20 tons of corn per hour—or 6 tons of chopped dry hay. • You can change from row crop to windrow pickup, or vice versa, in a few minutes (only 5 bolts to change).

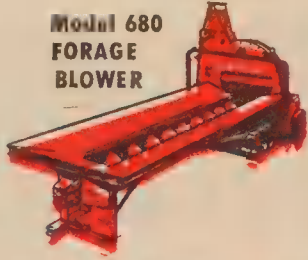
• Continuous upper apron, crawler-type, is exclusive New Holland advantage. Positive, even feed; prevents jamming. • Four-knife flywheel is precision balanced. Slices like a knife cut—not scissor action. Scientific cutting angle uses less power. • Feed table can be started, stopped or reversed from the tractor. • Micrometer-type adjustment bolts permit blade removal for sharpening without disturbing adjustment (exclusive). Hinged steel housing allows easy access to chopping knives.

WINDROW PICK-UP ATTACHMENT



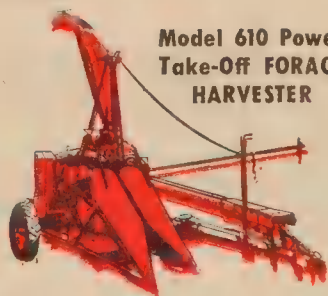
Windrow attachment for grass, semi-cured or dry hay. Special fingers lift hay gently. Capacity 6 tons chopped dry or 8 tons of semi-cured hay per hour.

Model 680
FORAGE
BLOWER



New tilt-table blower has low 22" operating position. Moves up to 30 tons of green chopped hay per hour . . . 40 tons of silage. Wheels retract.

Model 610 Power
Take-Off FORAGE
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New forage harvester operates from tractor with power take-off of 31 h.p. or more. Cost is \$617 less. Illustrated above with row crop attachment mounted.



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Washington Tightens Control Over Milk Marketing

SECRETARY of Agriculture Charles Brannan is credited with a new plan to federalize city milk markets now under marketing orders and agreements, including the Metropolitan New York area. In 37 markets which have such marketing agreements, about 1,000 people are employed, 125 of whom work in the Metropolitan New York Area Office. Before the last day of June, 1951 it is expected that all these employees will be required to take a Civil Service examination and that if they fail to pass it they will be out of a job.

The money which milk handlers pay to cover the cost of administering the Order will go to Washington and come back to employees by way of a government check. Heretofore milk administrators and their employees have been on a semi-independent basis with the administrator free to hire and fire in accordance with merit of each worker.

Opposition Aroused

When questioned, the U. S. Department of Agriculture blamed this move on the Civil Service Commission; yet the plan has been characterized in newspapers under such terms as "political control," "federalizing the 37 major milk markets of the nation," and "a plan to make Secretary Brannan a milk czar."

The New York State Farm Bureau Federation passed a resolution stating that the plan would result in a further concentration of power in the Federal Government, lead to greater government domination in the milk industry and end the independent status of milk administrators. It might also make the job of milk administrator less attractive to able men!

Senator Irving Ives is one of those who charged that Brannan is trying to make himself milk czar of the nation.

Spokesmen for the National Milk Producers' Federation discussed the plan with John Thompson, Deputy Chief of the Production Marketing Administration, and were given to understand that it would become effective some time within a year. The Federation has expressed itself as opposed to the plan, but so far has taken no action.

Court Decision Disturbing

A second bit of disturbing news concerns a recent court decision on milk. In Washington, D. C., milk has been marketed under a pooling plan, but without a federal order. Federal Judge Alexander Holtzhoff has ruled that

VICTORY?

Just as we go to press, the New York Times reports that Secretary Brannan will rescind the order putting the New York Milk Market under complete federal control. We hope the report is correct. If so, it will demonstrate the power of united action by dairymen's organizations.

marketing agreements which include a classified payment plan to farmers are illegal unless a Federal order is in effect. The Judge held that such private marketing arrangements without a federal order were "in restraint of trade" and subject to anti-monopoly prosecution. Putting it baldly this means that farmers cannot do an orderly job of marketing milk by themselves but must have federal "help."

If the decision stands (and we are informed that it has not been appealed), the natural result is for producers and dealers in many cities to clamor for federal orders. No conclusion is possible except that this decision, plus the "federalization" of all milk marketing orders, will give Washington a much firmer grip on milk marketing over the entire country.

Dealers' Bonds Raised

Price cutting in New York City, which dairymen have been watching for some months, is reported as being somewhat less prevalent in recent weeks. A pertinent suggestion has been made to the effect that a full-scale war, which is not expected but which might come, would probably result in freezing prices, and that, for their own good, price-cutters had better get back in line before such an event happens. We understand also that the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets has asked for financial statements from New York City milk handlers by August 10, and that already larger bonds from some handlers have been asked for to insure payment to producers for their milk.

The estimated uniform price to producers for the New York Market for the month of July is \$3.53. For the months ahead, prediction is that the new formula which goes into effect August first will give a price which will please dairymen, considering all the factors involved.



Dick Waterstram, second from left, who graduated from Griffith Institute at Springville, Erie Co., N. Y., 2 years ago as a 4-year student in vocational agriculture. At the left is John Gold who was his teacher of agriculture during the last 2 years. Next to Dick is his father, president of the local Board of Education. The man at the right is "Sonny" Cotton of the Victory Preserving Company of Ontario County, N. Y., who is shown inspecting the Waterstram crop of canning peas and has just decided they should be cut by the next morning. The peas are "Surprise" planted May 4. A year ago, 2 tons of lime were put on this field. This year 500 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer were added.

Help Yourself to BIGGER EGG PROFITS

DURING PURINA'S BIG
COST-CUTTING FAIR



ALMOST SAVE HALF

ON THIS FAMOUS PURINA FEEDER

Purina's regular ALL-METAL hanging feeder. Lasts for years. Feeds 25 laying hens. Usually sells for \$2.60, but look at the bargain you can get during your Purina Dealer's Cost-Cutting Fair!

PURINA



for GROWING
and LAYING
BIRDS

REGULAR

\$2.60
PRICE

NOW ONLY

\$1.35

WITH EVERY 500 LBS. OF PURINA LAYING CHOWS

Here's all you do: Just buy any Purina Chow for laying hens. With each 100 lbs., get a coupon. Whenever you have 5 coupons turn them in with only \$1.35 to get the feeder. Buy all you want. No limit.

Hurry. Start saving coupons now—so you can get SEVERAL feeders. Offer lasts only until Oct. 31, and is good in Continental U. S.



SAVE the cost of feeding CULLS

Most Purina Dealers are ready and waiting to come out and help you cull your flock. They'll help you take out hens that have "quit" for the summer. They'll also help you grade out poor pullets before housing. Just ask your Purina Dealer. It's part of his Cost-Cutting service.

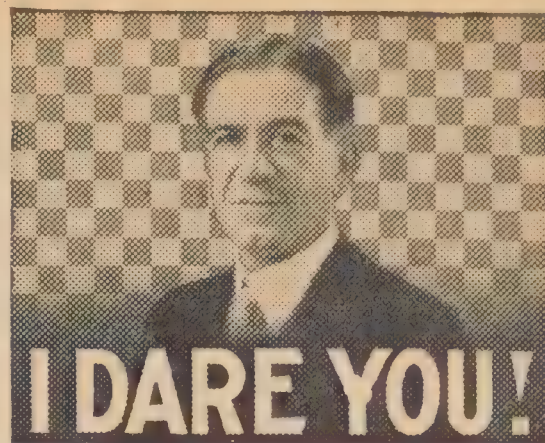
ASK YOUR PURINA DEALER
TO CULL YOUR FLOCK



SAVE up to 5¢ feed cost per dozen eggs

On the average U. S. farm it takes at least 8 to 6½ pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs. Good farmers on the Purina Plan are doing it on 5 to 5½ pounds. This means a saving of at least 5¢ worth of feed. Feed makes a big difference in the way your hens lay. Get Purina during your dealer's Cost-Cutting Fair. See for yourself.

FEED PURINA
HIGH-EFFICIENCY
LAYING CHOWS



Trends and Goals

I've been reading a lot about TRENDS. Market trends. Business trends. And political trends.

What is a TREND?

The dictionary says a trend is a direction or course. That means, without question, that at the end there is a GOAL.

What is our Goal? Our farm goal? Our business goal? Our family goal? Our personal Goal? From the TRENDS we follow today, shouldn't we in some measure figure out our Tomorrow's Goal, both in business and in our personal lives?

In Proverbs 22:6 we read: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it." Good training is a sure Trend toward a worthy Goal.

In our business, from the very beginning, we have tried to select men whose Trends point the way to high Goals in the future. They have qualities of Grit, Daring, Energy, and Character. They are men of Vision and Determination with Growth Goals of Service.

Each one of us has a big personal stake in the future. Our Trends of today finally reach an ultimate Goal in the future. The important thing for each of us is our daily living... maintaining standards which are high. We don't want to pretend to be something we are not. We need to have courage to meet every problem. We must come to grips with temptations and measure up to our duties. We must stop humoring our little peevish selves and learn to get along with people. In every phase of life we must develop a kind of strength that will stand up at all times.

Our Trends must be in the right direction to accomplish a Worthy Goal.

Daringly,

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri

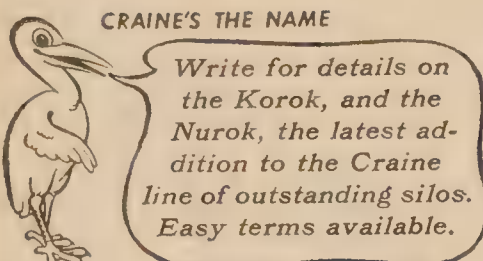


KOROK DOORS

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THE ACID TEST

... shows Korok tile stave silos best. They're acid-proof — not just acid-resistant. Rust and rot proof. Triple-sealed insulation gives real protection against frost. Longest life, minimum upkeep — that's real economy.



Craine, Inc., 810 Pine Street, Norwich, N. Y.



CRAINE SILOS

HARDER Aquastatic Inner-Seal



A revolutionary interior coating for **HARDER CONCRETE STAVE SILOS**. It's the greatest single improvement in silo construction!

More durable
Less absorbent
Free from cracks and chipping

Write for details today

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ALWAYS use the complete address when answering advertisements, and avoid any delay.

Peach and Apple Growers Expect Better Prices

By L. B. Skeffington

APPLE growers are more optimistic that markets will be better for them this year than a year ago. They point to early-season estimates of a national commercial crop of 110 million bushels, compared to 133 last year. The National Apple Institute's unofficial figures indicate four million bushels fewer apples in the New York commercial crop. For the Northeast, it estimates there will be five million bushels less in the commercial crop.

Peach growers find themselves statistically in a favorable position, with both state and national crops substantially below last year. The State Peach Growers Association, headed by Don Nesbit of Albion, has begun earlier to line up a campaign to acquaint the retail trade and the consuming public with peach prospects.

Cherry Price

As the sour cherry harvest started on a crop estimated to be at least 50 per cent more than last year, growers and packers were sparring a bit over price. Pre-harvest found growers taking eight to 10 cents a pound and processors offering six. Then the government announced that it would buy cherries from processors on the basis of seven cents a pound to growers. Most of the growers with whom I talked expected to pay two cents a pound for picking, and I also heard that some crew leaders were demanding 2½ cents.

Duncan Award Revived

For some years before the war the H. S. Duncan Memorial Fund, named for the man who organized the state's produce inspection service, made annual awards to growers and marketers to recognize good marketing practices with fruits and vegetables. The fund committee has voted this year to offer an award of \$200 for an exhibit in the Horticultural Building at the State Fair which (a) shows best promotion of New York State fruits or vegetables, and (b) has the most sales appeal for the products to consumers.

Can Learn from Europe

Warren Hawley of Batavia, State Farm Bureau president, back from a trip to Europe, says American farmers can learn some things from European farmers, especially in soil conservation. He said that in Italy he walked through fields that had been producing for 1,500 years and maintained good yield because of conservation practices.

In England he found government farm planning so well organized that the individual farmer is nothing but a cog in a great machine and has no freedom of action. He said European farmers are well organized, but production policies are entirely dominated by government. In the Scandinavian countries a large part of farm produce is handled through cooperatives, but Hawley feels they are approaching the point where co-operation and initiative may be lost.

Good Growing Weather

Since late June, frequent rains through Western New York have speeded growth of all crops. This same condition applies in most sections of the state, tapering off to dry conditions in the North Country.

By mid-July in Western New York, most corn lots had developed beyond the cultivation stage. Wheat had turned brown, and here and there it looked ready for harvest. Many farmers say

that with continued hot weather, they expect to start combining a few days earlier than usual. Wheat generally looks like a good crop, with an occasional stand knocked over by wind or rain.

Oats, which started to head on short straws, have done a remarkable job of growing since the rains came. Pastures, which by the third week in June were showing the effects of wind and near-drouth, now are green and growing rapidly. Especially on improved pastures which have been fertilized, the comeback is luxuriant. The rains and humid weather helped practically all crops, including fruits and vegetables, but made it extremely difficult to harvest hay. The latter crop appears to be heavy in most sections.

A.A. SPONSORS NEW WEATHER FORECAST FOR AREA FARMERS

"Think it will rain?"

"Think it will freeze?"

"I wonder if tomorrow and the next day will be good drying days?"

The weather is just about the most important consideration in Northeast farming during the summer and harvest months, and that's why your farm paper is now sponsoring a detailed report on the weather over the facilities of Rural Radio Network's 13 FM stations.

At 12:15 p.m. each weekday, details about weather, including temperature, rainfall, humidity, wind and pressure are given from six stations across New York from West to East, and then from the U. S. weather bureau at Albany comes a report on what the weather will be for the next 48 hours in each section. *American Agriculturist* is proud to sponsor this program because it has been called the best weather report in the nation. It will keep you informed on what the weather will be at your farm. You can tune it in on your FM radio from any of the 13 New York and Pennsylvania stations listed on page 11 of this issue.

A special little booklet on the weather, explaining some of the terms used by the announcers and outlining the things that determine the weather, is available free. Send your request for a copy to Jim Hall, *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York.

GRANGE LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

From July 2 to 8 the New York State Grange held an excellent Youth Leadership School at the New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute at Delhi. The school, which was attended by 80 young people from nearly every county in the State, grew out of a Grange delegation which attended a training conference for Young Cooperators at Cazenovia a year ago.

The staff of instructors included Ivan Borden who is studying for his Master's Degree in Rural Sociology at Cornell; Gertrude Corfman, Assistant Supervisor of the Young Cooperative Service of the Dairymen's League; Harry Graham of the New York State Grange; James and Ruth Norris of New York City; Florence Pickett, lecturer of the New York State Grange, and Bernice Scott of the Cornell Extension Department.

The conference was so successful that it is certain to be continued and perhaps enlarged another year.



Mrs. Elizabeth Adamek of Endicott, N. Y., who will represent Tioga County in the bread contest finals at State Grange this fall. Mrs. Adamek is a member of Campville Grange.

GRANGE BREAD CONTEST NEWS

SINCE our last report on the progress of the big statewide breadbaking contest sponsored by New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist*, eight more Grange women have won their county contests and thereby put themselves in line for the final test at State Grange this fall. Valuable prizes, including cash, groceries, and six pieces of household equipment, await State winners at the end of the road. Recent county winners are:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Broome	Nanticoke Valley	Mrs. Mary Ingraham
Cattaraugus	West Valley	Mrs. Lela Arhens
Chenango	Coventry	Mrs. Margaret Fletcher
Fulton	Crum Creek	Mrs. Emmett Mosher
Jefferson	Star	Mrs. Claude Weaver
Putnam	Glenida	Mrs. Mary Tompkins
Sullivan	Fosterdale	Mrs. Clara Filippini
Tompkins	McClean	Mrs. Nita Smith

STATE FAIR TO HAVE "LITTLE THEATRE"

WHEN you go to the New York State Fair this year, don't fail to visit the "Little Theatre" in the Harriet May Mills Building on the Fairgrounds. Popular one-act stage plays will be presented Monday through Friday of Fair week at 6:30 p.m., and also on the opening day, September 2, at an earlier hour. The actors will be selected from among 45 Community Theatre organizations throughout the state.

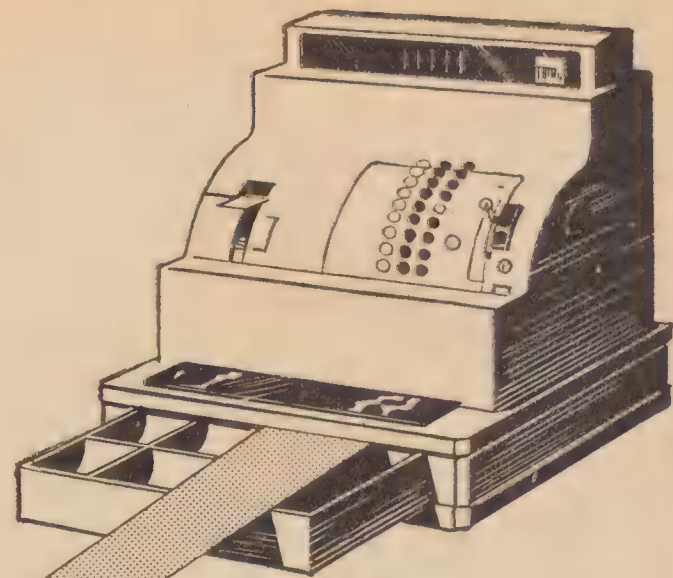
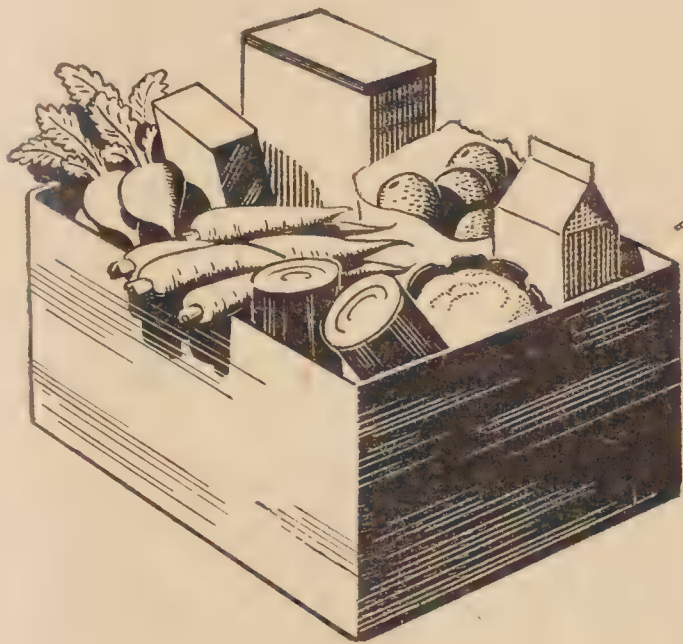
The "Little Theatre" is a revival, after 28 years, of the State Fair "Country Theatre," founded and directed by Professor A. M. Drummond of Cornell University, and the biggest attraction on the Fairgrounds in those days. For several years its plays delighted and thrilled State Fair visitors, and then unfortunately the project had to be abandoned because of lack of facilities. Mr. Drummond is serving as advisor for the 1950 theatre.

Tickets for admission will be free. You can get them in advance through your farm organizations, local community theatre groups, and the Rural Radio Network, or write to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-F, Ithaca, N. Y.

American Agriculturist is especially glad to see this revival of a State Fair theatre because for several years we have been keenly interested in encouraging rural dramatic groups, even to the extent of holding play-writing contests and making original one-act plays available to such groups. All of our plays are comedies, royalty-free, and cost 35 cents a copy. For a list of them, send 3-cent stamp to *American Agriculturist* Play Dept. at the above address.

Food stores

that sell MORE



... anything in it

for farm families?

SAFEWAY HAS BEEN BUSY improving its food stores — rebuilding and remodeling for even more convenient self-service food shopping.

The newer Safeways are better lighted, more spacious, and equipped to the last minute. Customers tell us they're a pleasure to walk into. And we know for a fact that *more people* are walking into them...

With our rebuilding and remodeling, each Safeway store today averages over four and a half times the sales in dollars that a Safeway store averaged 10 years ago.

This expansion in sales per store (and per employee also) results in money-savings.

Enough money is saved to more than offset the enormous increases that have taken place in labor and rebuilding costs (increases farmers know plenty about, too!).

While the dollar volume of our sales is naturally larger now than 10 years ago, due in part to increased food prices, this fact stands out: *These modernized stores of ours can operate for fewer pennies out*

of each food dollar spent in them than could our older Safeways.

**Safeway now distributes
for smaller part of food dollar
than 10 years ago**

For all our retailing services on all farm crops, Safeway requires less than 14¢ out of the food dollar. This 14¢ is an average — some farm products require less than 14¢ per dollar of sales to handle, others more.

Such Safeway costs as wages, rents, taxes, displaying foods attractively and advertising them — plus Safeway's profit — are all covered by our 14¢ total requirement per food sales dollar.

How much is Safeway's profit? It amounted in 1949 to 1½¢ per dollar of sales at our stores.

Fourteen cents out of each dollar of sales is a considerably smaller cost than average for the jobs we do.

It is also a smaller part of the food dollar than Safeway required to perform its services 10 years ago. And one main reason is that — year by year — we've learned to operate more efficiently.

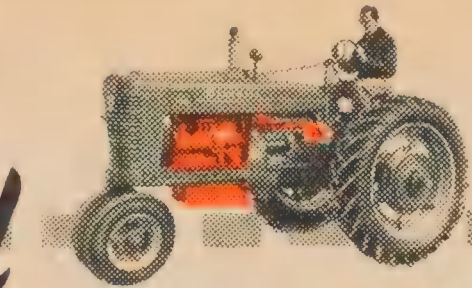
. . .

The Safeway idea of selling more food per store and per employee isn't ours alone. We are in free competition with many stores working toward the same end.

It seems to us that is good for everybody—for farmer, customer and store man alike. We invite you to test our ideas of how a store should be run by doing your food shopping at Safeway, where almost one-fifth of all customers are farm families.



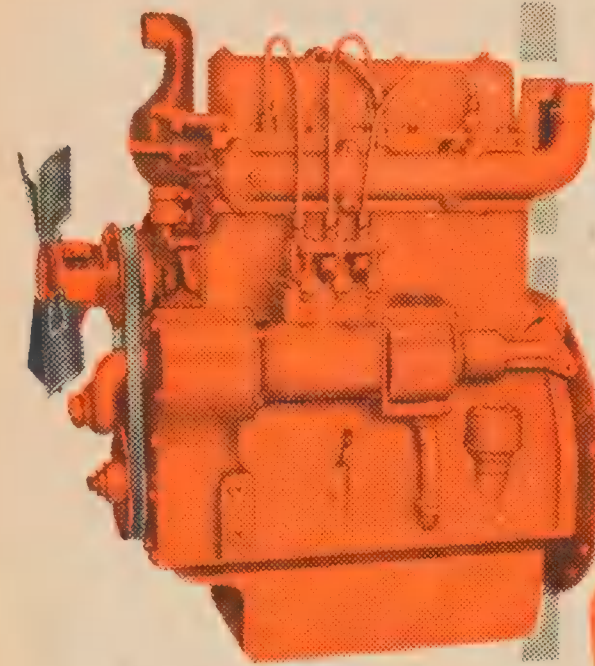
**SAFEWAY
STORES**



DIESEL POWER

for your FARMALL "M"

Save over 75% on fuel costs. Convert to FULL diesel operation. No carburetor, no spark plugs, no magneto to bother with. No alterations to frame . . . all present implements can be used.



Sheppard Diesel conversion unit ready to drop into place. Installation takes less than a day . . . can be done by any mechanic . . . requires no special tools. This engine also fits W6; MV; O6; OS6; 16 and T6 Tractors as well as the M power unit.

Mail coupon to see how easily you can SAVE \$500.00 A YEAR ON AVERAGE TRACTOR FUEL COSTS

SHEPPARD DIESELS, Hanover, Pa. Rush Sheppard Conversion Unit folder to

Name _____

Post Office _____

R. F. D. # _____ State _____

DIESEL'S THE POWER SHEPPARD'S THE DIESEL

It's an Everlasting Fight To Get Clean Apples

(Continued from Page 1)

to ration them. This does not work; you cannot ration sulphur when the rain is falling. Credit agencies, of course, are justified in advising caution, but a halfway job of spraying for scab will not pay back losses.

When the infection began to show up, about June 14 and 15, those who had kept careful spray records were able to begin to analyze where they had made their mistakes. In our own case, I have concluded that the best way to prevent scab infection is not to have any the year before. This cuts down so much on the danger that ordinary control methods seem to get by. Where there is a seeding of scab the year before in your orchard, extraordinary efforts still only give fair results.

A great deal of lime sulphur has been used this spring. We have not used as much of this material as in 1949, partly because we were spraying when it was muggy or rainy. Under these conditions our experience has been that the lime sulphur did as much damage as the scab, and still left enough scab for secondary infection. Other growers who were able to time their spraying for sunshiny days with good drying have used lime sulphur to good advantage in burning out scab infection.

Scab Still Active

On the whole, many of the best commercial orchards in western New York have some scab scattered around. Its effect on their crop yield, I think, will not be too important. Some of the under-manned, under-equipped or poorly-financed operators who were not quite as interested have more scab than they should for profitable apple production. In some of these orchards, up to 30% of the apples are now infected with scab and, I believe, have plenty of leaves for later secondary infection. Hot, dry weather, is usual from now on and may keep down further spread. Most growers will be justified in keeping sulphur or some other fungicide on their fruit to keep down further infection. Fermate has proved to be a good summer fungicide, particularly in keeping fruit clean. Fermate is not as dramatic a preventer of leaf scab, but it seems to work on fruit.

The sulphurs are usually dangerous in summer, especially the fine ones, when it gets very hot. Some fruit scalding and leaf damage can be observed. However, some apple growers will have to take this chance.

Tough Worms

Growers who were not in there early with DDT are finding that a good carry-over of codling moth from last year is giving plenty of stings. I have been able to find plenty of entrances into poorly sprayed apples. Arsenate of lead, as usual, is not holding our breed of codling moth in western New York. Some growers in the Hudson Valley report that they have had to shift back

to DDT from lead arsenate. Last year I found that in a hot spot for codling moth in one of our blocks, a combination of 1 pound of parathion and 2 pounds of DDT per 100 gallons of water really cleaned things up in a hurry.

So far, red mite is not too important, but their day is ahead. Workers in Massachusetts tell us that there is a new yellow mite which may be bothersome through the entire season. Mites are bad if they get going, but we are going to try to keep ahead of them this year, although the spotty way they start in an orchard makes it difficult to handle them. We hope the oils will hold them down in the blocks where we used it.

One observation we made this year was that lubricating oil put on at delayed dormant time did considerable stunting of Cortlands. Leaf buds did not come out until flower buds had opened, and trees looked miserable compared to neighboring blocks which had not been oiled. McIntosh trees in this block were not affected at all. The trees have since recovered, but the crop appears to be a little lighter here. Plum curculio has done more damage than last year. New England has had serious increase in this pest. Parathion has helped at the rate of 2 pounds per 150 gallons.

Testing New Ways

While a great deal of information was given out at the winter meetings about concentrate sprays, most of the growers were pretty careful after the research workers' admonition to "take it easy" with these new methods in New York State until we have had a really bad year to test out the new spray plans. This year should have been heavy enough on scab so we will have some real data comparing misters and spray dusters and concentrate vs. un-concentrated.

Personally, we did not dare take a chance with any change with our low ratio of machinery to acreage and are just now beginning to get around to double our concentration and reduce the dosage. We visited two orchards in Massachusetts on a national tour where double concentration had given excellent results this year. The biggest difficulty I personally have had with concentrate spraying is to be able to concentrate myself enough to make sure we are doing as good a job as we should. You have to check pretty carefully to make sure spray is going in. The speed and experience of the spray rig operator is very important. Clogging has been a problem, particularly when "NuGreen" was added with lime. Because we have sprayed so much in the rain we have had to double sulfur per 100 gallons, but took no time to reduce the volume. The pioneers who make these new ideas work well have the laugh on some of us stick-in-the-muds who are afraid to get out of the old rut.

GARDEN IRRIGATION

Mr. Lawrence Leach irrigates his garden with a home-constructed water pumping system consisting of a common pitcher pump connected to an old automobile transmission by a wooden eccentric arm. The transmission is powered by a small electric motor. The garden is assured of sufficient quantities of water during even the driest periods. The transmission is set in reverse for best operation.

—E. V. Reyner



Seek and You Will Find

A Future For Yourself With the A. A.



JERRY TAYLOR says . . .

"I have worked in Pennsylvania for the past seven years as an A. A. fieldman and my income has been far above average, and the pleasure that I have had working among farm families can never be measured just in dollars and cents.

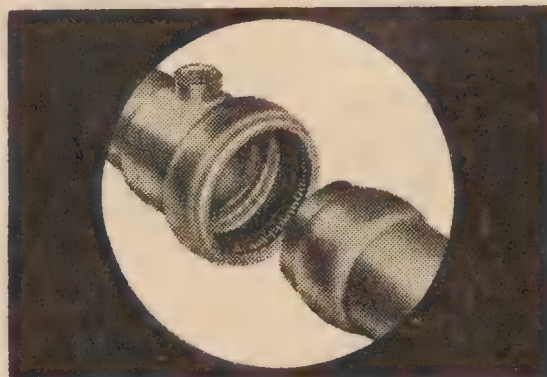
"If you are interested in security for yourself and your family, we now have a few openings for fieldmen in Northern Pennsylvania and New York."

When you write tell us of your experience in selling. One of our field managers will see you and explain the proposition.

Circulation Department
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

IRRIGATION easy as ABC!

NO HOOPS! NO LATCHES!
FAST, POSITIVE CONNECTIONS!



PUSH, CLICK! IT'S ENGAGED! Water pressure automatically seals the connection. A TWIST, A PULL! IT'S APART! Saves steps, eliminates latching and unlatching.

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3905 E. BROADWAY TAMPA, FLA.
SEND FOR FREE FOLDER

THE SAME FARM MAKES MORE MONEY

With A
SEAMAN
Rotary Tiller

Models for
Every Acreage,
Every Budget



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Demonstration,
Write or Call:

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600 5th Ave. Phone 239 Owego, N. Y.

New Jersey F.F.A. Members Hold 21st Annual Convention

NEWTON Chapter, Future Farmers of America, set a record at the 21st annual convention of the New Jersey F.F.A. that probably never will be equalled. Newton boys made a clean sweep of the 3 speaking contests at the convention, won 4 F.F.A. Foundation awards, and got 5 of the 17 Garden State Farmer awards.

More than 100, including 40 delegates, attended the three-day convention at the State School of Conservation at Stokes Forest in Sussex County and elected the following officers for 1950-51: Joseph Blakeslee, Newton, president; William Chafey, Mt. Holly, vice-president; Karl H. Reinhardt, Rahway, secretary; Alvin Kuske, Millville, treasurer; Tom O'Brien, Englishtown, reporter; and Owen E. Kiser, College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, advisor. Members of executive committee are: George Aaronson, Columbus, Charles Hoffman, Belvidere, and James Hart, New Brunswick.

William Chafey of the Rancocas Valley Regional High School at Mt. Holly, became the fifth boy to win a coveted Star Garden State Farmer certificate and the \$100 that goes with it from the F.F.A. Foundation. Sixteen of the 1,321 F.F.A. members in New Jersey were presented Garden State Farmer certificates and State Farmer charms.

In a contest based on farm mechanics activities, both in school and at home, Richard Mooney of Andover, Newton Chapter, won the F.F.A. Foundation \$100 first award. Second prize of \$75, contributed by Sears, Roebuck Foundation, went to Harold Dunn, Monroe, also of Newton Chapter. Another Newton boy, Carmen Howell, tied for third place with Karl Reinhardt, Rahway, Pioneer Chapter. They each got \$37.50 from the Sears Foundation.

Prize winners in the farm and home electrification contest were: William Heater, Branchville, Newton Chapter, \$100 F.F.A. Foundation; George Wright, Newton Chapter, \$75 from New Jersey Farm Electrification Council; and Joseph A. Blakeslee, Newton, \$50 from the same Council. Blakeslee also won the \$100 F.F.A. Foundation award for his soil and water management project. In the chapter farm safety contest sponsored by the F.F.A. Foundation, Newton won first place and \$100; Belvidere Chapter, second, \$65; and Millville Chapter, third, \$35.

The *American Agriculturist* gold medal for outstanding leadership among New Jersey F.F.A. members was presented to Thomas O'Brien of Englishtown who is a member of the



Thomas O'Brien of R. D. 2, Englishtown, N. J., who was elected a state officer at the Garden State F.F.A. Convention, also won the gold medal awarded by *American Agriculturist* for outstanding leadership. He is one of 12 youths in the Northeast who will get one of these medals this year.

Jamesburg High School F.F.A. Chapter. O'Brien was selected from nominations made by vocational-agriculture instructors by O. E. Kiser, state supervisor of agricultural education, and a committee of state officials. Tom's list of activities from the time he entered high school until graduation last June filled two typewritten pages.

Delegates to the convention conferred honorary state farmer degrees on C. B. Davenport, vo-ag instructor at Mt. Holly for 28 years; Louis Gombosi, vo-ag instructor at Newton; and James B. Woodford of Riverton, farm youth director for the Campbell Soup Company.

Winners of the state finals in the 3, 5 and 10-minute speaking contests were: Roy Aher, Joseph Bell and Richard Wright, all of Newton.

— A.A. —

DDT FOR CORN BORERS

At the New Hampshire Experiment Station some tests have shown that the use of DDT will reduce corn borer infestation by at least 40%. Control in some plots was better than 90%.

DDT was used as a 3% or 5% dust or as a spray. There should be no copper in the spray or dust as this injures the plants.

The corn was first treated when the tassels began to appear, and the insecticide was applied so that as much as possible of it would fall in the whorl of the top leaves. The second application was made a week later. The following week a third application was used to cover the entire plant, and a week later an application was directed primarily on the developing ears.

The control of corn borers is of particular interest to sweet corn growers.

— A.A. —

INOCULATING LEGUMES PAYS IN CASH

"Inoculate your legume seeds. It's worth dollars to you," says Lester Smith, agronomist for the Vermont Extension Service.

One good acre stand of clover or alfalfa will take \$15 to \$25 worth of nitrogen out of the air and turn it into protein during a year.

Be sure to inoculate your clover and alfalfa seed with the correct inoculant to help the legume start up its nitrogen factory in the small wart-like growths on the roots soon after the seeds sprout, the agronomist warns. It is best to use fresh inoculant on all legume seeds.

Rural Radio Network

FM PROGRAM SCHEDULE FOR AUGUST, 1950

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music
8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Byron Emerson 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer
1:00 Country Home 1:15 Headlines in Chemistry 1:30 The Stars Sing	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Let's Read A Book 1:30 The Stars Sing	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Know Your Birds 1:30 The Stars Sing
2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:05 Around the World 4:30 Rendezvous	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:05 Around the World 4:30 Rendezvous	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:05 Around the World 4:30 Rendezvous
5:00 Treasury Guest Star 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 Let's Listen 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 Naval Reserve 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Music in the Evening	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Music in the Evening	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Music in the Evening
7:00 Light and Shadow 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Jacques Fray 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 The Concert Hall 9:30 Home Music Quiz 10:05 Latin America 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:00 The Freedom Story 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Sonata Series 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 The Concert Hall 9:30 Ballet Program 10:05 Record Showcase 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:00 Story of Empire County 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Jacques Fray 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 The Concert Hall 9:30 Home Music Quiz 10:05 Record Premieres 11:06 Evening Hymn
THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 News, Markets 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Home Gardener
8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Byron Emerson 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 9:45 UN Today 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:30 Showers of Blessings 8:45 Tabernacle Choir 9:00 News 9:15 Garden Club of the Air 9:30 Ave Maria Hour 10:00 News & GLF Calling 10:15 Music for Youth
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 Chautauqua Symphony
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 News 12:20 Market Trends
1:00 Country Home 1:15 This Week in Nature 1:30 The Stars Sing	1:00 Country Home 1:15 Special Programs 1:30 The Stars Sing	1:05 Midday Symphony 2:05 Record Review 2:30 Movie Music 3:00 Concert Hall 4:05 Operatic Favorites 5:05 Masterworks of Music
2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:05 Around the World 4:30 Rendezvous	2:00 Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Musical Showcase 4:05 Around the World 4:30 Rendezvous	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:30 Your Business Reporter 6:45 Wonderland of Vision
5:00 Let's Listen 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 Here's to Veterans 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	7:00 Concert Favorites 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Scenes from Opera 8:05 Symphony Hall
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	9:05 Great Conductors 9:30 WQXR-FM Studio Series 10:05 On Wings of Song 11:06 Evening Hymn
7:00 UN Story 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 New Records 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 The Concert Hall 9:30 Ballet Program 10:05 Record Showcase 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:00 Adventures in Research 7:15 Religion Makes News 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Hambro & Zayde, Piano 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 The Concert Hall 9:30 Home Music Quiz 10:05 Latin America 11:06 Evening Hymn	SUNDAY 3:00 Chautauqua Symphony 4:30 Musical Notes 5:05 Melodies of Old Vienna 5:30 The Artists Play 6:05 WQXR-FM String Quartet 7:05 New Records 8:05 Symphony Hall 10:05 Record Premieres 11:06 Evening Hymn

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WVCV Cherry Valley 101.9 mc	WHLD-FM Niagara Falls 98.5 mc
WQAN-FM, Scranton, Pa. 92.3	WWHG-FM Hornell 105.3 mc
WHCU-FM Ithaca 97.3 mc	WHVA Poughkeepsie 104.7 mc
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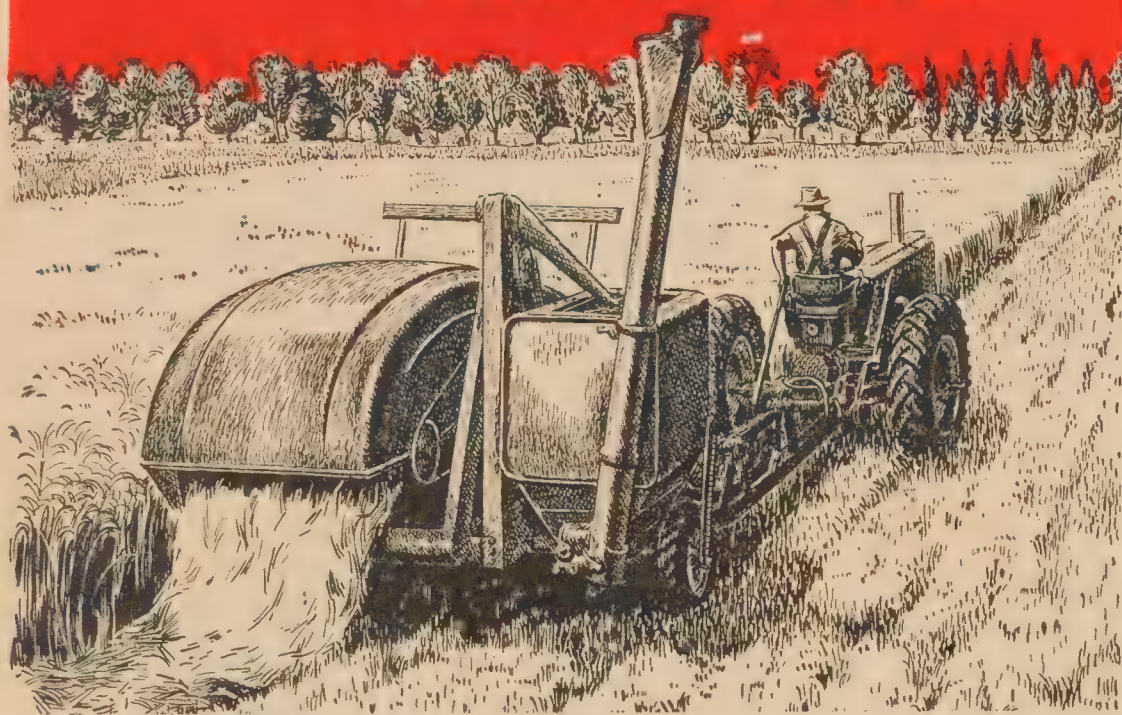


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Readers Give Valuable Tips on Control

Editor's Note: In our July 15 issue I called for help in controlling woodchucks. There are more and more of them every year, and they do untold damage. As a result of the editorial, we have received a large number of interesting and worthwhile suggestions. Space will not permit printing all of the letters, but here is a summary of the remedies suggested. Let's make a business of cleaning up this pest!

Dynamite

I believe our farm has had more woodchucks per acre than any other farm in the state. If you have one hole where we have ten, you have a lot.

For the last two seasons we have used dynamite with excellent results. We usually use a one-half pound stick of 40% dynamite with about three feet of fuse attached. We then place it down in the hole which is plugged.

This is the first time we have felt that we were diminishing the woodchuck population. A permit to buy dynamite can be secured from the Town Clerk for 25 cents.

—F. A. Salisbury, Phelps, N. Y.

Poison

If you want to get rid of woodchucks, mix one part of paris green with ten parts of salt and put the mixture in the hole. Lead arsenate will do instead of paris green. By using a long-handled spoon, or something similar, you can get the dope far enough down the hole so that stock cannot get it. I have tried almost everything and this mixture beats them all. — Martin J. Keough, Aurora-on-Cayuga, N. Y.

Gasoline

Take an ordinary burlap bag and cut it into four pieces. Soak each piece in gasoline and poke one piece into every den while the gasoline is still dripping from the piece of burlap. Poke it in as far as possible and then seal the entrance. This kills the chuck inside, and no outsiders use the hole again because of the odor which remains for quite awhile.

I treated two fields that way last year, and so far this year there have been no woodchucks on them.

One bit of warning: Don't doctor every hole on your place, because once you clear out the woodchuck population it's kind of lonesome without them. No targets to shoot at, no work for the dog, and no opportunity for exercising one's vocal chords with a few good cuss words. — Albert T. Kardas, Valley Falls, N. Y.

A Real Woodchuck Dog

In a recent issue you asked your readers for an effective way to control woodchucks. When I bought the farm it was so badly infested with woodchucks that it was really dangerous to walk in the meadows where there were so many holes. Finally I got a Shepherd pup and when he was a year old I went with him to locate the holes. The first year he killed 5 woodchucks. Then every year he increased his find until one year he brought 100 to the door.

Two years ago, at the age of 17, he started to lose his hearing and eyesight so I got another Shepherd pup. Together they located the holes and the new dog, like the old one, makes his rounds every day. So far, he has killed 2 this year. I never had anything destroyed by them. We never allowed the dogs off the farm to hunt.

This year the old dog died at the age of nearly 20 years, and the young one is carrying on his good work. So far, he is true to his job along with being a good cow dog, so I can truthfully

say a good Shepherd dog is worth his weight in gold.—Stoddard Porter, Ellenville, New York.

Fire

You ask for advice on getting rid of woodchucks. This is easy. All you need is a pointed shovel, a quantity of old rags, preferably wool (an old sock is fine), a can of gasoline and some matches.

First, plug all entrances to the hole except one; next, have a shovelfull of dirt or sod handy; saturate the rag with the gasoline; push it well into the hole; light your match and throw it in the hole. There will be a flash, so be sure to keep out of range. Plug the hole thoroughly and forget it. The slowly burning rags will hold the gas and smoke for some time. I never have known this to fail. I never have had any luck with bombs. Try it, but be careful! — H. S. Fullagar, Penn Yan, New York.

— A.A. —

CAMP MINIWANCA WINNER FOR 1950

The winner of the *American Agriculturist* Scholarship to the leadership training school at Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan, is Joseph Mitchell of Hockessin, Delaware. He will be at camp from August 14 to 27.

Joseph has been a 4-H Club member for 11 years. He has been State dairy showmanship champion; a member of the State winning 4-H dairy production demonstration team, and he is now at-



JOSEPH MITCHELL

tending the University of Delaware on a scholarship which he won as a 4-H Club member. He has also won many other honors.

We who pick the winner of the scholarship are always interested in any evidence of willingness to pass along the benefits of boys' and girls' organizations. In this connection, Joseph Mitchell helped to organize a new 4-H Club in a neighboring community two years ago. This year he is starting to sponsor an annual achievement award to some first-year 4-H Club member in Newcastle County, Delaware.

In awarding these scholarships annually, it is the hope of the editors of *American Agriculturist* that the two weeks spent at Camp Miniwanca by winners will increase their appreciation and understanding of leadership, and that they will make use of what they learn to make better communities wherever they may locate.

The Question Box

Does birdsfoot trefoil imported from Italy mature at the same time as birdsfoot grown in this country?

In general European birdsfoot, which mostly comes from Italy, becomes established faster and will reach bloom stage about 10 days earlier than Empire birdsfoot which is one of our established varieties. The Italian birdsfoot also seems to produce an aftermath a little more readily.

Is there any way of estimating the loss in grain when it is combined?

If you will take a square foot of ground and hunt for kernels of grain on it you can get a close check. If you find from 16 to 18 kernels of grain in a square foot, you are losing around 2 bushels of grain per acre.

What can be done when a person discovers himself in a patch of poison ivy?

Where it can be done soon, one of the best treatments is a thorough scrubbing with soap, and many people seem to think that yellow laundry soap is most effective. Some report that soaking in warm water with baking soda or epsom salts helps relieve the discomfort. If you get a bad case so that blisters are formed, you had better see a doctor.

What causes pea pods to be wrinkled and warped? This condition appeared on quite a few of our peas this year but we never noticed it before.

This condition is caused by the disease known as pea mosaic. Not too much as yet is known about effective control. The peas in the wrinkled pods are all right to eat but the disease does cut down production considerably.

Our beets always seem to be thicker than I expected from the amount of seed I sow. This makes considerable thinning necessary.

Each beet seed as you buy it in the package is really a fruit which contains 2 to 6 seeds. However, the result in thinning isn't all loss because the young beets make as good greens as anything you can grow.

Is it possible to grow a crop of garden peas in the fall?

It has been done, but the chances of failure are so high that it is not very practical. Usually we do not have good growing weather sufficiently early so that peas will mature in quantity.

How is rhubarb forced during the winter-time?

Dig up roots before the ground freezes in the fall. Leave them outside until they are frozen. Then after a dormant period of about 4 weeks of freezing weather they can be brought into the cellar and the roots covered with dirt to prevent drying out. If the temperature of the cellar is around 60 degrees F. you may harvest some stalks in 4 weeks. The cooler the cellar the

longer it will take for the rhubarb to grow to eatable size. You may be able to harvest stalks from 4 to 5 weeks, at which time the roots are exhausted and should be thrown away.

Are portable irrigation pipes practical when they are moved by tractor?

They work very well. First they were recommended for hay and pasture. Then pipe was put on wheels that allowed the pipe to clear cultivated crops such as potatoes or vegetables when it was moved.

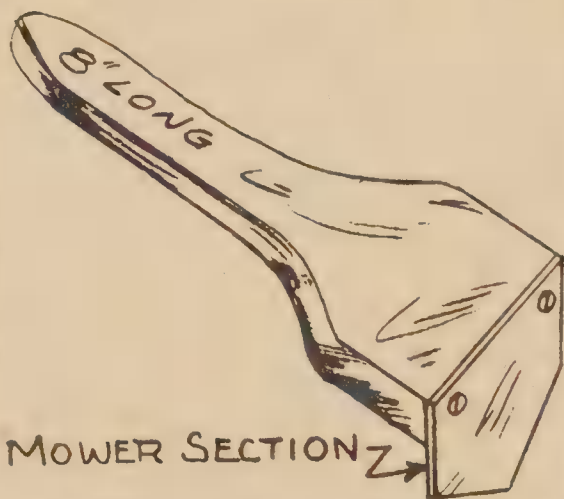
Is a cellar likely to be drier if it is kept tight during the summertime or if windows are taken out so air can circulate?

We suggest that the windows be left in. The reason for this is that air in the cellar is always cooler than it is outside. Warm air can hold more moisture than cool air; therefore, if you leave the windows out, the warm air containing moisture gains access to the cellar and the moisture condenses and collects on the floors and walls. Keeping the windows closed is particularly important if you use a drier containing calcium chloride, as some people do. This calcium chloride picks up three times its own weight in water and therefore tends to keep the cellar dry.

It's Handy

HANDY GARDEN WEEDER

Here is a sketch of a handy garden weeder that I have used for many years to hoe up close to the plants in the row. Take a board an inch thick and eight

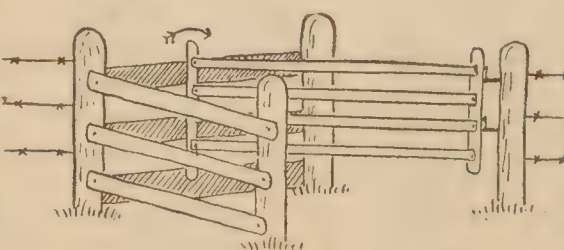


MOWER SECTION

inches long, leave a head three inches wide or the width of a mower section, whittle it down to a nice round handle, and fasten a mower section to the head as shown with two screws. You now have a weeder that is very convenient. —I.W.D.

Blocking a Tractor

To block a tractor for belt work, slip some heavy boards under the rear tires with the other end resting on the front tires. This keeps the front end from bouncing. —E. Look, Hamlet, Indiana.



While this type gate permits persons to go through, it is impossible for animals to go through. Hence, it is a most valuable possession on any farm.—Mrs. R. D. Richardson, Spencer, Mass.



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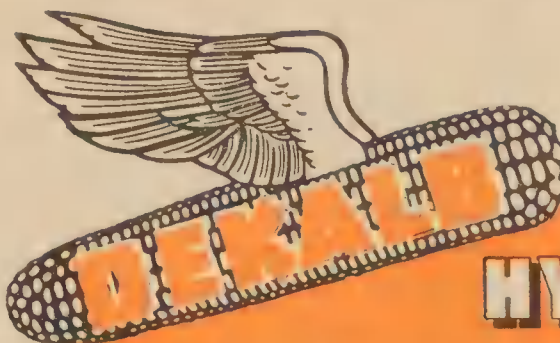
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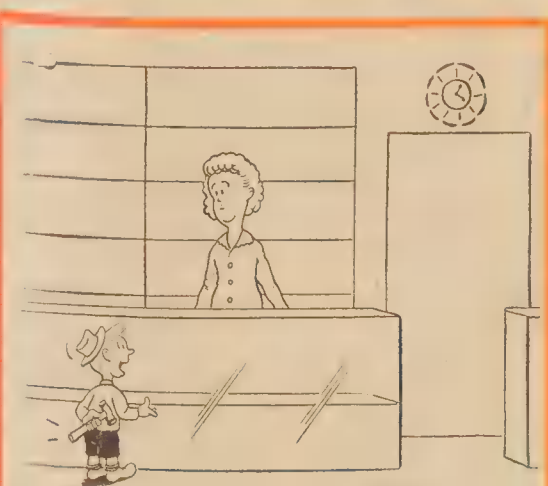
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Ideas from a Maine Broiler Turkey Farm

A Photo Story By Harry A. Packard

Larry Marston of Hebron, Maine's largest raiser of "broiler size" turkeys, is pictured holding up one of his 3,000 U.S.D.A. Beltsville Whites. Ten pound dressed birds are this Oxford County farm's specialty, but 20,000 day-old poulters were sold this season. Larry's dogs, shown in the Jeep, keep protective eyes on the birds. The big German sheep dog sleeps right with the birds in one of the three 1,000-bird flocks.



Here is one of the three huge outdoor roosts at Marston's 'Turkeyland' Farm. These roosts, intended to protect the birds from depredations of foxes and other enemies, are fast becoming obsolete and Marston probably will not use them in the future. Turkeymen have found that a series of kerosene road-flares solves the wild animal problem. The flickering, wavering light keeps foxes away.

Turkey raiser Marston keeps his birds in tested spring water which is in almost unlimited supply. In sections of the range where gravity may be used, the water goes into drinking fountains with automatic valves. For other sections a 50-gallon barrel is mounted on a pair of wheels, rigged with automatic control of flow, and then hauled around the range wherever the birds congregate.



More than 30 feet in the air, this tower room with four glass sides affords Marston a complete view of every section of his 200-acre turkey farm. He is shown here up on the 'balcony' with his dogs. Larry is enthusiastic about the Beltsville White broilers bred down to a small-bone structure, and says they command a premium price on any market. "Turkey in the Straw" might have been written about Marston's farm because part of their diet while on range consists of oats that he seeds on part of his acreage to give them additional green feed. When the oats are about ready to mature, portable feed hoppers are moved into the oat field.

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A FORUM FOR Backyard Gardeners

IT ISN'T often that a garden impresses a passer-by to the extent that he turns back for a chance to see it and to talk with the gardener. This happened to me recently a few miles north of Walton, Delaware County, New York.

The gardener was Walter Townsend who works 40 hours a week in a Walton shop and spends a good share of his spare time in his garden. We agreed perfectly that gardening is more fun than golfing, just as good exercise, and far more profitable.

Walter is an experimenter. This year for the first time he has put nail kegs over his tomato vines, believing that they will serve as a substitute for stakes in holding the tomatoes off the ground. He has his peas growing on a wire fence. He agrees that it would be pretty expensive to buy fence just for peas, but he has some which he uses year after year. It is much easier to pick the peas. He has even tied up raspberry canes which, as he says, bear so heavily that they tip over or break off.

It seemed to me that no family could eat all the produce from this garden. The Townsends have two youngsters at home now, and four boys away from home, three of them having served in the second World War. Mr. Townsend tells me that he sells strawberries and raspberries to his fellow-workers at the shop, but that his family consumes the bulk of the vegetables, much of them going into cans for winter use.

Every garden enthusiast enjoys callers, and Mr. Townsend is no exception. He told me that the men at the shop ask him about his garden, and he asks them why they don't stop and look at it. In spite of that they go by 60 miles an hour, recognizing him by a toot on the horn as they go.

You will go a long way before you will find a better kept garden than that of Walter Townsend, and if you happen to pass by, I know Walter will be glad to have you stop and look at it.

Good Berry Year

The past two weeks in the backyard garden have brought some interesting experiences, taught some new lessons, and confirmed some old ones. I have never seen a better year for strawberries, although early in the season, due to cool weather, some berries spoiled before they were dead ripe. As a result the last berries put in our freezer were better than the first, so we marked them for use on special occasions.

Every time I try to renew a strawberry bed and keep it a second year, I say "never again." Yet I plan to try again, mainly because we like the new berry "sparkle" and I do not have a

new bed of that variety. First I will clean out nine-tenths or more of the old plants and all the weeds and grass (I hope), and then put on a heavy application of 5-10-5, something I neglected to do in former years.

A lesson relearned is that strawberry plants shouldn't be too thick. Because last summer was dry, runners were so scarce that no thinning was necessary. Yet production was excellent, and therefore I will thin this year even more drastically than usual.

Birds and Cherries

After hearing the laments of my friends, I wonder why the birds left us any cherries. In spite of the fact that we have a bird concert every morning a little before sunrise, we harvested a good crop of sweet cherries from our one tree and picked enough sour cherries for a pie on July 4th. My conclusion, based on a somewhat limited experience, is that birds are not as bad as they have been painted. As Jim Hall says, "What do you think?"

Incidentally, this was the first year our sweet cherry tree has had a crop. Originally I set out two for cross-pollination, but one died. This spring I hung a fruit jar in the tree with some bloom from another tree. I can't prove that this gave us a crop. Anyway, we had sweet cherries.

Both sweet and 'sour cherries were practically free of worms. I dusted them faithfully with good results.

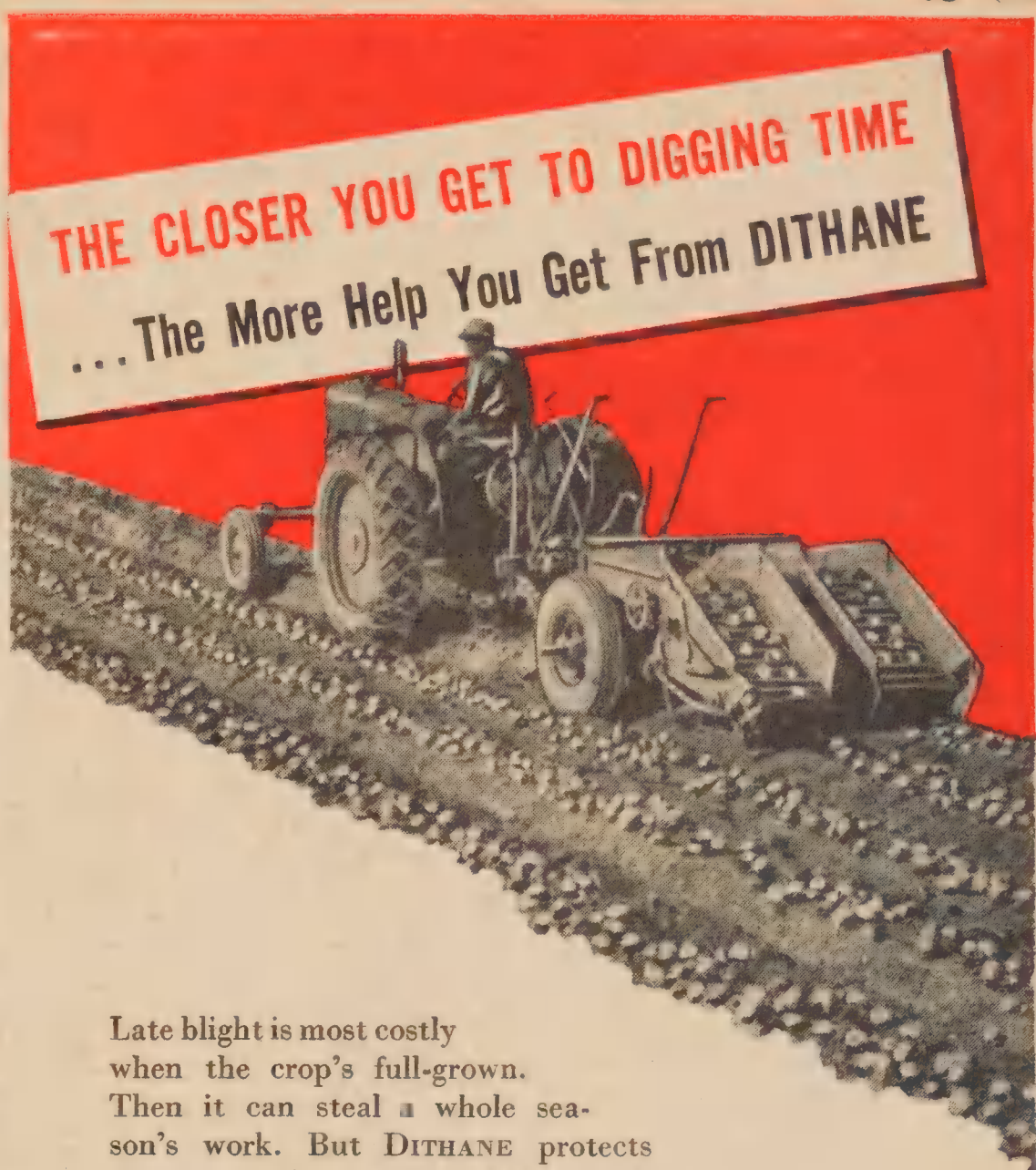
Roses

We recently followed the directions of a friend in starting some new climbing roses from a bush we particularly treasure. We cut several blossoms, including a piece of the stem from which it grew, planted them and covered them with quart fruit jars. Instructions say "do not disturb until next spring." If you try this with tea roses and have success, the bushes may not stand a severe winter. The roses you buy are grafted on hardy roots.

More Lawn

Following my decision to grow more grass and less garden, a good-sized piece of former garden is now waiting to be seeded in late August. Meanwhile I go over it occasionally with the garden tractor and cultivator to keep down the weeds.

There is no fertility problem with this area, so I plan to have it graded by mid-August, use good seed and let nature take its course. An adjacent area seeded in the fall of '48 is now an excellent lawn, in fact, one of the smoothest we have. If it were necessary to push a hand mower, my enthusiasm for grass would be dampened. Our garden tractor is designed to handle a rotary lawnmower which is attached in front.



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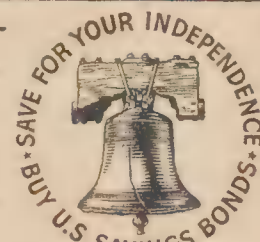
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 12

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GORDON H. TARBELL Estate, RUSHFORD, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y. on West Branch Road, 2 miles from Village, 14 miles south of Arcade, 54 miles southeast of Buffalo.

Herd T. B. Accredited, all negative, majority calfhood vaccinated, eligible for shipment into any State.

—65 Milking Cows; 32 Yearlings and Heifer Calves; 23 Bred 2-year-olds; 5 Bulls; 25 Fresh Cows; 25 Springers; many others due in early winter.

Herd on production test including many with 500 lb. and 600 lb. fat. Daughters of many high record cows up to 1108 lb. fat and 31,935 lb. milk.

Herd Sires selling include a son of famous World's Champion 925 lbs. fat record, 4.2% first calf heifer. Many daughters of this bull sell.

IT'S ONE OF THE GREATEST DISPERSALS HELD IN NEW YORK STATE FOR MANY YEARS.

Rich crosses of the best of the famous Yates-Posch breeding, widely known for good type and heavy production.

Sale in large tent, starting at 10:00 A.M. promptly. Remember, 125 head sell. Send for catalog.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

L. AUSTIN BACKUS — MEXICO, N. Y.

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CANKER—THRUSH

A powerful antiseptic for stubborn hoof conditions, fungus infections. Easy to apply—pour it on. Big 12 oz. bottle—\$1.00 at your dealer's, or mailed postpaid. H. W. NAYLOR CO., Morris, N. Y.

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SIXTH EASTERN REGIONAL JERSEY SALE

University of New Hampshire—Durham, N. H., Saturday, August 26, 1950

THE SALE OF THE YEAR IN THE EAST

SELLING SIXTY HEAD OF TOPS IN BOTH TYPE AND PRODUCTION

DID YOU KNOW THAT

A Jersey is National Lifetime Champion over all breeds with 10,226 lbs. fat—184,883 lbs. milk.

A Jersey is the only cow to produce over 1,000 lbs. butterfat in two successive lactations in twice daily milking.

Only a Jersey has produced as much as 1,128 lbs. fat on twice daily milking.

Only a Jersey herd of over 100 cows has averaged 616 lbs. fat—11,703 lbs. milk per cow.

JERSEYS ARE MONEY MAKERS—HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO OWN SOME

AN ATTRACTIVE CATALOG ON REQUEST To Laurence Gardiner, Sales Manager
Dr. R. E. Fiske, Chm., Sales Committee, Manchester, N. H. 1863 Cowden Ave., Memphis 4, Tenn.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

WHAT TO do now? That's the livestock question no one can answer! Probably most of us will simply go along about as usual, deploring the situation we are in here and abroad, but living it out so that food—or the lack of it—will not add to this confusion.

Livestock prices have not advanced much more than they would have with present receipts without the war scare, in spite of what our "commentators" are telling us. I do not anticipate shortages, hoarding, blackmarkets, etc. Remember, it took five years to develop all those things in the last war, even with government help. That is still vivid to us!

Our meat processors have had a tough time making ends meet (no pun intended) so far this year. Livestock prices quite generally have been higher than the general public would pay for their products. The little retailers have also had it tough with lower consumption and greater competition. This is the direct opposite of a year ago or less. But this squeeze has got to be taken up and probably will be by government contracts. This, as usual, will probably raise meat prices ahead of livestock prices all through the present trouble.

When we start with live steers up to 33c, cows around 20c, hogs at 25c, lambs at 29c, calves at 30c, feeding lambs being contracted in the West at 23c, and feeding calves up to 30c, it could be months or years before world conditions will affect prices very greatly back on the farm. In the meantime, farm costs of operation can be steadily increasing. Already our farm labor situation is tightening in New York.

For a long time many of us have been saying that prices are too high. I was brought up rather short the other day when asked, "Just what constitutes 'too high' from your experiences of the last few years?" Nevertheless I still believe that prices are too high, even though I expect they will be with us for a long time to come.

Livestock receipts on the markets of the Northeast have been unusually light for this time of year. This could mean either that there has been a tendency to hold livestock on the farm or that there is a shortage. I doubt the shortage theory and therefore feel that it is unwise to carry livestock that is ready or headed for market anyway. This, for two reasons: First, it is always good business to market any livestock when it is ready; second, holding back could result in an over-supply for a few weeks this fall, creating sharply lower prices from which it would take too long for farm products to recover.

Today the President used the words "food profiteering." We must be getting ready for controls. If you follow government food purchases, which always disrupt food markets, you will be in a far better position to judge future food prices, as well as livestock prices. In conclusion: A "tight old crab"

died in a New England town, but no one paid any particular attention to his passing. Finally, an old man from across the river came and, after viewing the body for a long time, said, "Yes sir, he was a good one for keeping his barn doors closed." That is all the good I can see in our present world situation.

—A.A.—

LIVESTOCK MAN DIES

Fred A. Schilling, 47, manager of the Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative's market at Bath, Steuben County, died suddenly July 16, 1950, of a heart attack. He had been manager of the market since it was purchased by Empire in 1945.

—A.A.—

4-H CATTLE JUDGES

Central New York 4-H Dairy Club members recently competed in a 4-H judging tour in Cortland County. The winners were: Earl Aylesworth, Cortland County, first; Everett Tennant, Cortland County, second; Richard Brooks, Cortland County, third; Daniel Maxfield, Cortland County, fourth; Edgar Van Voris, Schoharie County, fifth; Lawrence Adams, Chenango County, sixth; Richard Palmer, Schoharie County, seventh; Ralph Dedrick, Tompkins County, eighth; Lyle Hughes, Steuben County, ninth, and Joe Fisher, Madison County, tenth.

—A.A.—

COMING EVENTS

CATTLE SALES

Aug. 7—Maine State Guernsey Sale, Augusta.
Aug. 8—Jefferson-Clarion Co., Sale, Brookville, Pa.

Aug. 9—Lancaster County, Pa. Ayrshire Sale, Lancaster.

Aug. 12—Tarbell Estate Dispersal, Rushford, N. Y. (See ad this page).

Aug. 16—Finger Lakes Ayrshire Club Sale, Cortland, N. Y. (See ad this page).

Aug. 19—2nd Adirondack Ayrshire Sale, Schaghticoke, N. Y. (See ad this page).

Aug. 25—Russell Hodge Holstein Dispersal, Roscoe, N. Y. (See ad this page).

Aug. 26—Sixth Eastern Regional Jersey Sale, Durham, N. H. (See ad this page).

Sept. 19—Third Chenango Co. Holstein Club Sale, Earlville, N. Y.

Sept. 23—Seventh St. Lawrence Co. Holstein Sale, Gouverneur, N. Y.

Sept. 26—Vermont Guernsey Sale, Montpelier.

Sept. 27—Second Otsego-Herkimer-Montgomery Holstein Club Sale, Fonda, N. Y.

MEETINGS

Aug. 12—Connecticut Guernsey Show, Durham.

Aug. 15—Vermont Guernsey Show, Montpelier.

Aug. 17—New Hampshire Parish Guernsey Show, Durham, N. H.

Aug. 18—New Jersey Breeders Annual Show, Trenton, N. J.

Aug. 19—Finger Lakes Guernsey Show, Auburn, N. Y.

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

2nd Adirondack Club Sale, Fair Grounds Schaghticoke, N. Y., Saturday, Aug. 19 at 1:00 P.M. 30 Head — 5 Cows (fresh or springing), 15 close-up Bred Heifers, 3 topy yearlings, 5 foundation heifer calves, 2 royally bred, 8-mo. old bull calves. It's a new sale—not too many cattle—but good ones—than means bargains. All T.B. and Blood Tested within 30 days prior to sale. Many from Bang's Acord's herds.

FOR CATALOG WRITE

Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

Finger Lakes Club Sale, Fair Grounds, Cortland, N. Y., Wednesday, August 16, 20 Cows, 20 Bred Heifers, 3 Heifer Calves, 3 richly bred Bulls. All personally selected by Lyle Arnold. A great lot of fall calving cattle. All T. B. and Blood Tested within 30 days. About half eligible for Penna.

FOR CATALOG WRITE

AYRSHIRE SALES SERVICE, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.

Double Dispersal Sale

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25

At RUSSELL HODGE farm, 3 miles north of ROSCOE, N. Y. on Downsville improved road, 10 miles north of Liberty.

80 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Accredited, blood tested, calfhood vaccinated.

RUSSELL HODGE herd of 50 head and JOSEPH BAURNFIEND, Callicoon, N. Y. herd of 30 head. Excellent breeding, production records.

—67 Milking Cows and first calf heifers; many fresh or soon due;

—12 Heifers born last fall;

—19-Months-Old Herd Sire by \$10,500 DUN-LOGGIN KING VAR.

SALE STARTS AT 10:00 A.M. WITH COMPLETE LINE OF FARM MACHINERY. Late Model John Deere Tractor with tractor attachments of plows, harrows. Also tractor grain drill, lime spreader, manure spreader, heavy duty Trailer with Dump Attachment, Papec Field Chopper for corn or grass, Papec Silo Filler, Horn Hydraulic loader, 12-can cooler, DeLaval, 4-can milker and many other items.

IT'S A BIG, ALL-DAY SALE. Cattle sell in tent, lunch served. — RUSSELL HODGE, Roscoe, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.



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Preserve the Season's Best

A FRIEND remarked the other day, "Now I do my shopping down cellar mostly," meaning from her freezer and cellar shelves. It gives a wonderfully satisfied feeling to know that you need never be caught short or unprepared by unexpected happenings, bad weather, guests or whatever.

The filling of the freezer and the cellar shelves need not wear you out, either. But, like most operations, organizing the job ahead of time makes it go much more smoothly. Large kettles and baskets for scalding or chilling; pressure canner or water-bath kettle; the right kinds of containers, jars, cartons, and the tools for handling hot foods and jars might well be checked over to see if all are ready. This avoids delays which might cause a poorer product.

One thing is certain—you won't get a better fruit or vegetable out of the jar or carton than you put in. Since most foods deteriorate rapidly during warm weather, getting them prepared and processed as quickly as possible after picking is really important.

I can think of a few exceptions to this rule where it really pays to hold the food for just the right stage for canning. Ordinarily, nothing takes the place of sun-ripened fruits and tomatoes; yet picking them when fully ripened makes bruising or crushing more likely. Pears, if allowed to remain on the tree too long, develop hard lumps—I don't know why.

Hence for ripening tomatoes, peaches and pears, I use the wire-mesh-bottomed flats, set up on bricks for ventilation, and spread the fruits one layer thick on them. I can then select the fruits at just the right stage for processing. I get my reward when I serve them and a friend asks, "Now how did you make them taste so much like fresh peaches?"

FOR CANNING

1. Scald in water just to cover; pack hot (except tomatoes).
2. Add ½ teaspoon salt to each pint of vegetable, 1 teaspoon to a quart.
3. Cover vegetable with hot cooking liquid; allow proper headspace for each type being canned.
4. Wipe tops of jars and rubber rings with clean, damp cloth. Adjust covers according to manufacturer's instructions.
5. Keep water in bath 1 inch over tops of jars at all times.
6. Carefully time the processing periods; reduce pressure to zero in pressure canner before opening.
7. Stand jars 1 inch apart to cool; avoid drafts.
8. Store in cool, dark place.

Canning Sirup

Thin: 2 cups sugar to 4 cups water
Medium: 2 cups sugar to 3 cups water
Heavy: 2 cups sugar to 2 cups water

APPLES: Peel, quarter or slice thin. Boil 1 minute; pack; cover with boiling thin sirup. Fill jars to ½ inch of top. Process pints 15 minutes; quarts 15 minutes in boiling water bath.

APPLESAUCE: Wash, quarter, core. Add a little water. Cook till soft. Sieve or put through food mill. Sweeten if desired. Pack hot. Fill jars to ¼ inch of top. Process pints 10 minutes; quarts 10 minutes in boiling water bath.

GRAPE JUICE: Wash; stem; crush. Heat to simmering. Strain through

By **GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT**

cloth bag. Add ½ to 1 cup sugar per gallon of juice. Fill jars (hot) to top. Process pints 20 minutes; quarts 20 minutes in boiling water bath.

LIMAS: Shell; wash; cover beans with boiling water. Bring to boil. Add ½ teaspoon salt per pint of beans. Pack hot. Fill jars to 1 inch of top. Process pints 35 minutes; quarts 60 minutes at 10 pounds pressure.

PEACHES: Scald about 1 minute; cold dip, peel, halve. Cover with boiling medium sirup to ½ inch of top. Process pints 25 minutes, quarts 30 minutes in boiling water bath; OR simmer 5 minutes in hot sirup and pack hot to ½ inch of top, process pints or quarts 15 minutes in boiling water bath.

PEARS: Peel; halve; core. Boil in medium sirup 1 minute. Pack hot; cover with boiling sirup. Fill jars to ½ inch of top. Process pints 20 minutes; quarts 20 minutes in boiling water bath.

SWEET CORN: Shuck; silk. Cut from cob to get most of kernel. To each quart of corn add 1 pint of boiling water. Bring to boil. Pack hot. Fill jars to 1 inch of top. Cover with hot liquid. Process pints 55 minutes; quarts 85 minutes at 10 pounds pressure.

TOMATOES: Scald enough to make skins slip; peel. Pack whole or cut up. Press down on tomatoes until juice fills the jar. Add 1 teaspoon salt per quart. Fill jars to ¼ inch of top. Process pints 35 minutes; quarts 45 minutes in boiling water bath.

TOMATO JUICE: Wash, cut out stem, remove any spoiled or green parts. Quarter; heat to boiling. Put through sieve or food mill; add 1 teaspoon salt and 1 tablespoon sugar (if desired) per quart. Bring to boil, fill sterilized bottles or jars to overflowing. Seal. Cool quickly. No processing necessary.

FOR FREEZING

1. Scald and chill vegetable in large quantity of water.
2. Leave room in containers for expansion. Press air out of liners for quicker freezing and less discoloration.
3. Keep surface of liner clean and dry when sealing. Use medium heat for sealing iron. Freeze immediately after packaging, spreading packages only one layer deep.
4. Store at temperature no higher than 0 degrees F.
5. Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) prevents discoloration in peaches, pears, plums, and apricots. Dissolve ¼ teaspoon of the powder in each 4 cups of sirup. Ascorbic-citric acid mixtures under various trade names are much cheaper than straight ascorbic acid and are quite satisfactory. (Get from freezer supply houses. Instructions on bottle.)

Freezing Sirup

30%: 2 cups sugar to 4 cups water.
40%: 3 cups sugar to 4 cups water.
50%: 4 cups sugar to 4 cups water.
60%: 6 cups sugar to 4 cups water.
65%: 6¾ cups sugar to 4 cups water.

APPLES: Peel; core; cut in ½ inch slices; steam 1½ minutes; cool in air; pack dry; no sugar or sirup.

APPLESAUCE: Prepare according to favorite recipe. Cool. Package in heavily paraffined containers; freeze. Serve as dessert while still slightly frozen.

BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER: Inspect all carefully for insects or worms. (Hold broccoli ½

hour in salt solution—¾ cup salt to 1 gallon water—to remove worms.) Wash carefully. Divide heads into pieces convenient for freezing; remove woody parts. Scald small pieces 3 minutes; larger, 4 to 5 minutes. Cool promptly; drain; package; freeze. Broccoli may be packed in cellophane and covered with stockinette or, like sprouts and cauliflower, in cartons with liners.

GRAPE JUICE: Freeze extracted, sweetened, cooled juice in liquid-tight containers.

LIMAS: Shell; wash; sort according to size. Use only medium-sized well-color-

in cartons without adding anything. Use in salads while still a little frozen.

TOMATO JUICE: Use well-ripened tomatoes; wash; remove stems and green spots; cut into sixths. Simmer 5 minutes. Strain. Add 1 teaspoon salt per pint of juice. Cool rapidly. Fill liquid-proof container 9/10 full. Glass jars may be used. Freeze.

PEACH AND APPLE JELLY

6 cups peach juice
1½ cups tart apple juice
5 cups sugar

Wash peaches, remove stones, cut fruit in pieces. Add water to come ½ inch deep in pan; cook until peaches are very soft. Strain through jelly bag.



Grape Conserve gives a lift to Sunday night supper and is a treat at any time. Try the tested recipe on the opposite page.

ed ones. Scald in boiling water 2½ minutes; cool promptly. Pack; freeze.

PEACHES: Immerse sun-ripened peaches in boiling water just long enough to loosen skins—or peel without scalding; dip into cold water; drain. Peel one peach at a time directly into 60 to 65% sirup (cold), in heavily paraffined cartons. Fill to ¾ inch of top. Cover pieces completely; close package at once.

PEARS: Peel; core; quarter. Cover immediately with 40 to 50% sirup.

SWEET CORN: Whole kernel; husk, silk, wash. Sort; scald according to thickness of ears; 1½ inches thick at large end, 6 minutes; 2 inches thick at large end, 8 minutes; larger ones, 10 minutes. Cool in very cold water until corn is temperature of water; cut kernels from cob; pack; freeze.

TOMATOES: Not satisfactory for whole tomatoes. Slices may be frozen

Wash and quarter apples without paring or removing cores. Add just enough water to prevent burning; cook slowly until apples are soft. Strain through jelly bag.

Combine the 2 juices and sugar, stir until sugar is dissolved; boil rapidly to the "sheeting off" stage: 2 drops run together and the mass sheets off the side of a metal spoon when poured from it. Makes about five 6 oz. glasses.

GRAPE JELLY

5 cups juice
6½ cups sugar
1 box powdered fruit pectin

Stem about 3½ pounds fully ripe grapes and crush thoroughly. (Concord grapes give best color and flavor.) Add 1½ cups water; bring to a boil and simmer, covered, 10 minutes. Place in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. Measure 5 cups juice into a large saucepan. Measure sugar and set aside.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

TODAY IN Aunt Janet's Garden

I Weed and Dust!

HAVING just finished an after-supper bout with weeds in the border, I feel rather philosophical about gardening as I try to forget my aching back.

First I had to run the sprinkler before I could persuade the weeds to let go. I followed my usual practice of operating the sprinkler for an hour in one location—then waiting for at least an hour before working around the plants. Aside from the disagreeable part of getting wet myself, there is more danger of transferring disease from a wet plant than from a dry one. That is why we see so much more black spot, mildew and similar plant troubles in damp, foggy weather.

I rely strongly on bordeaux mixture to control these diseases. Since it is made up in different proportions, I depend upon the advice of the specialist at one of the local fertilizer companies. I tell him what plants I want to dust, and he tells me what strength to get. So far, the scheme has worked, except that the bordeaux does not help the aphid situation.

Since DDT has been used so much on neighboring farms, I have had plant lice where I never had them before; DDT does not control them. So I get a

commercial dust which contains nicotine in addition to chemicals for controlling the common plant diseases. The local hardware store and many of the flower catalogs list such dusts. I particularly like one which is tinted green; it is less noticeable on the plant foliage. Then the phlox, roses, peonies, chrysanthemums and even the viburnums (which do not tolerate sulphur) can get through the season with reasonably clean foliage. Once every ten days or two weeks is suggested, but I feel lucky if mine get it two or three times during the season.

One plant which seems disease-and-insect-free is the hardy pink. Every June I have a mass of fragrant blossoms, and all I have to do is to keep that section of the border free from grass and weeds and in fair fertility. I shear off the old bloom when it is finished and have the remaining gray-green foliage to contrast with the darker green of the border. These plants are from cuttings made from twelve-year-old plants which had to be dug up when the border was renewed 2 years ago. I grew the original plants from seed.

Besides the fragrant pinks I have had the thrill of seeing the real rock garden dianthus bloom profusely. During the spring of 1949 I planted the seed which originally came from an English friend's garden. The plant grows about six to eight inches high; the flowers are a bright rose pink, less

than an inch in diameter, a real miniature and a treasure for the rock ledge. These, too, seem as free from troubles as the larger, fragrant pinks.

— A.A. —

PRACTICAL NURSING COURSE STARTS SEPT. 5

BECAUSE of the shortage of nurses, the Ithaca, N. Y., School of Practical Nursing was started a little over a year ago. Since then three classes have entered, and another is forming for Sept. 5. It takes only one year to complete the course, and those who take it can be assured of an interesting and satisfying career.

Applicants must be over 18 years of age, must have completed the 8th grade, and must pass a physical examination and arrange for a personal interview.

If you are interested in becoming a practical nurse, write at once to Mrs. Ruth H. Thomas, Director, Ithaca School of Practical Nursing, 117 E. Buffalo St., Ithaca, New York.

— A.A. —

EASY SEAL FOR JAMS AND JELLIES

JELLY-MAKERS can now throw away their paraffin and buy cellophane jam-and-jelly seals in convenient packages like Christmas seals and labels. It's a new quick-and-easy method for sealing jams and jellies called "Jiffy Seals." You just dip them in water, press them down over rim of jar or glass, snap on a rubber band, and you have a perfect, airtight seal. The seals come in packages of 25, complete with rubber bands, gummed labels, and circles of wax paper which are laid on the hot jelly before applying the seal.

These cellophane seals are also handy for covering left-overs in the refrigerator, for hermetically sealing baby bottles and baby foods, for laying on cut halves of oranges and grapefruit, for preventing crusting of cup custards and puddings, and for sealing fruit juices, custards, and foods in glass jars in lunch boxes. The seals are inexpensive and can be found in most stores.

— A.A. —

PRESERVE THE SEASON'S BEST

(Continued from Opposite Page)

Place saucepan holding juice over high heat. Add powdered fruit pectin and stir until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once stir in sugar. Bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, skim, pour quickly into glasses. Paraffin at once. Makes about eleven 6-ounce glasses.

GRAPE CONSERVE

- 4 cups prepared fruit
- 1 tablespoon grated lemon rind
- ¼ cup lemon juice
- 7 cups sugar
- ½ pound seeded raisins
- 1 cup finely chopped nutmeats
- ½ bottle fruit pectin

Slip skins from about 3 pounds fully ripe grapes. Bring pulp to a boil and simmer covered for 5 minutes. Sieve to remove seeds. Chop or grind skins and add to pulp. Measure 4 cups into a large saucepan. (If wild grapes, Malagas, or other tight-skinned grapes are used, stem, crush, and simmer with ½ cup water 30 minutes. Sieve and measure.) Grate the rind from 2 medium-sized lemons. Measure 1 tablespoon into saucepan with grapes. Squeeze the juice from 2 lemons and add ¼ cup to fruit.

Add sugar, raisins and nutmeats to fruit in saucepan and mix well. Place over high heat, bring to full rolling boil, boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and at once stir in bottled fruit pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes to cool slightly and to prevent floating fruit. Ladle quickly into glasses. Paraffin at once.

Trim and Flattering



No. 2197. You always need a new apron. This one has fresh appeal in its flower-pot pocket! Sizes small, medium, large, extra large. Medium, 2¾ yards 35-inch. Applique included in pattern.

No. 2200. This smart coat-dress style has an easy pleat which begins where hip-length buttoning ends. Sizes 12-20, 36-42. Size 18, 4½ yards 39-inch.

No. 2224. The perfect washable — trim, comfortable, easy to make! The brief ruffled sleeves are youthful and the panel treatment is slenderizing. Sizes 12-20, 36-46. Size 18, 3¾ yards 35-inch.

No. 2228. Two versions of a basque-direndl—both with crisp touches of white. Sizes 6 months, 1, 2, 3. Size 2, 1¾ yards 35-inch; ½ yard 35-inch contrast for sleeves and yoke. Or, with contrasting collar, yoke and sleeve bands, 1½ yards 35-inch; ¾ yard 35-inch contrast.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern number and size clearly. Enclose twenty cents for each pattern wanted. Add 20 cents for our new Fall-Winter Fashion Book which has over 100 practical, easy-to-make pattern designs for all ages. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

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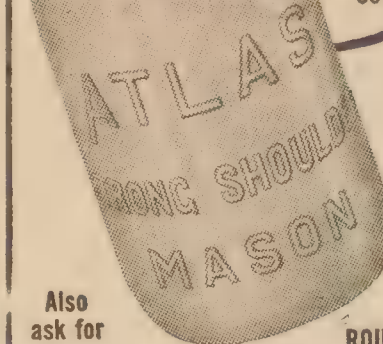
NEW!

ATLAS JUNIOR MASON, ½ pt.—for small families or small portions. Eliminates waste.



Both jars come with THE NEW ATLAS ARC-LID

White enameled lined. "See the seal." It's up when you buy it. It's down when sealed. Easy, sure way to safeguard your preserves.



Also ask for ATLAS CAPS

ATLAS ROUND MASON — a popular style and always dependable.



Hazel-Atlas Glass Company WHEELING, WEST VA.

ATLAS JARS

Fall-Winter Fashions



Our Fall-Winter Fashion Book is just out, and it's filled with exciting new fashions! Whatever you need, you'll find the answer in this book with well over one hundred practical, easy-to-make pattern designs, and many attractive feature pages, including:

A typical fall wardrobe; smart campus clothes, with of course the all-essential separates; date and party dresses; two-piece fashions; casual clothes you'll like to live in; mature, flattering fashions; home frocks, aprons, lingerie; school togs a-plenty; baby clothes, maternity wear; Christmas gifts galore—toys, dolls, doll clothes, and many practical wearables; embroidery designs for home decoration; and a page of practical sewing hints. From cover to cover, a book you can't afford to miss. Price just 20 cents.

TO ORDER, write name and address clearly and send 20 cents to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York. Ask for Fall-Winter Fashion Book.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION



Attaching Tarliberry

By MANLEY PIKE

SYNOPSIS

Henry Manson, junior clerk for Pettigrew, Pitts, Pepper & Co., wholesale grocers, is assigned the important task of attaching the assets of a debtor. To do this he took the train to Damascus Centre. While on the train he saw representatives of another creditor obviously on the same mission as he, and began to lay plans to outwit them. But as he got off the train he saw these men getting into a dilapidated carryall which was the only carriage in sight.

PART II

"Go on! Go on!" cried Browning.

"Don't stop!" screamed Cutter.

"I'll jes' hol' up a minute and see wut he wants," answered the driver, coolly. "If I kin git 'nuther pass'njer, why, I'm a-goin' t' take him."

"Never mind. Here's five dollars apiece for these two empty seats inside here. Now, remember, they're ours," exclaimed Browning. "No room here, young man," continued he, laughing, as Henry ran up. "We've a fancy for seclusion and extra seats."

Henry was very angry. "Of all the mean, contemptible tricks—" he broke out.

"Don't get excited, my lad!" sneered Cutter, lighting a cigar. "Haven't you ever learned that all's fair in war and the grocery trade?"

Henry had already turned away from them, resolved to act instead of talking. Showing a five-dollar bill to the driver, he said:

"If this is the price of seats in this thing, I don't object. There's room in front with you, isn't there?"

"In course!" answered the man, beaming with joy and seizing the money. "Up with ye, sonny!"

"Here!" roared Browning and Cutter, both together. "None of that! We've bought—"

"Ye've bought four seats, but ther's a fift' one fur sale, an' it's sold," interrupted the driver, grimacing at Henry. "Naow ye've got what ye paid fur, and so's he! Git up, Jake!"

He swung his whip, and the horse moved off with its inharmonious load.

The driver, whose name proved to be Elmer Cummings, was in a not unnatural state of exhilaration over a trip which was putting more money into his pocket than he would have earned in a fortnight under ordinary circumstances.

"Sakes alive!" he kept saying. "Wasn't it luck that I happened to be doawn t' the deepott this partic'lar day? Ye see, I don' make no reg'lar business o' kerrying folks t' th' Mills—only, when work's light, I jes' hitch up an' come for th' sake o' th' aoutin', an' pick up anythin' thet offers. 'N I guess I know what you three's after."

Henry made no reply.

"Tarliberry, ain't it?" said Cummings.

Henry nodded absently. To tell the truth, he was much more intent on overhearing certain whispers passing between the two men inside than on listening to Cummings's idle ramblings. He did not believe that his troubles were over yet.

"Thet's it, is it? Tachment, likely? Be ye a constable or depperty sheriff?"

Henry shook his head. The pair behind appeared to be forming some plan, to judge from the very earnest tones

of their repressed voices.

"Ain't, eh?" continued Cummings, slyly. "Then ye expect to find one at th' Mills?"

"Why, yes. Isn't there one there?"

"Oh yes, there's one, only—"

At this moment Henry caught one or two words of the talk going on within—enough to understand what the enemy were plotting.

"Very well," he said to himself. "If that's their idea, why, I must beat them at their own game."

The making of this decision prevented him from noticing the queer expression upon Elmer Cummings's hard features, which would otherwise have led him to draw that astute person out a little.

"Do you own this carryall?" asked Henry, hastily.

"Sartin."

"What will you take for it?"

Cummings looked surprised at first, then meditative, then cunning.

"Wal, I hain't never thought o' tradin'," he began.

"Quick! Will you take fifty dollars?"

"Wal—"

"Yes or no?"

"Yes, I s'pose," admitted Cummings, "sence ye press me so hard. But p'raps them others—"

"Sold, isn't it?" snapped Henry, as abruptly as Mr. Pepper himself.

"Yes, sold!" sighed Cummings, with the sadness and hesitation of a man losing heavily by the transaction, instead of getting four times what the crazy old trap was worth.

He was pocketing the proceeds of the

sale, when Browning threw aside the curtains, saying:

"Want to sell your horse and wagon, driver?"

"They're sold!" interposed Henry, jubilantly. "They belong to me now."

"What! Belong to you?"

"Yes, sir, I've just bought them. And, excuse me, sir, but I rather prefer riding alone."

Browning was beginning a series of violent remarks, when Cutter broke in.

"I say, driver, did he buy the horse, too?"

Henry was aghast. Before he could speak, Cummings replied, "No, nothin' but the kerridge."

"We'll buy your horse then! How much will you take for him?"

"What'll ye give?" asked Cummings, grinning with pleasure at this promised accession of more wealth.

"Seventy-five dollars! Do you take it? Sold!" sputtered Cutter.

The driver had ducked his head; more from astonishment than anything else.

"I'll give a hundred!" exclaimed Henry, alarmed.

"Too late! Browning's a witness to the sale. You're held to your word, driver," retorted the brusque Cutter, who saw that Cummings would like nothing better than to make the two parties bid against each other.

But Cummings had plainly, if unwittingly, nodded to Cutter's inquiry, and could not draw back from his bargain.

"Now, young man," remarked Browning, while he and his companion un-

harnessed the horse from the shafts. "we'll leave you in undisturbed possession of your carryall—and much good may it do you!"

With this the victorious couple mounted double on their unwilling steed and trotted off.

Henry, sitting in stupid despair upon the front seat of his horseless, useless vehicle, was desolate as Marius among the ruins of Carthage, but, unluckily, not solitary like Marius, for Elmer Cummings was still there, and with really magnificent impudence, offered to buy back the carryall for seven dollars and fifty cents!

"Ye see," giggled he, "taint wuth so much to me as 'twas to you, an' besides, I've got to hire a hoss to get it hum wuth."

Convinced that he was in the company of one of the greatest rascals he had ever met, Henry had a strong desire to tell Cummings exactly what he thought of him, but soon saw that he must not offend a man who might still be of some assistance. So, with a violent gulp, he swallowed his feelings, and asked:

"How far is it to Mosher's Mills?"

"Bout three miles—yes, strong three."

"How am I to get there?"

"Don' know."

"Can't you—" But he broke off what he intended to say, for he saw a man in a light wagon driving up in the direction he wished to go.

"Hullo!" he cried, running to the wagon. "Will you take me to the Mills? I'll pay you well for it."

"Guess so," replied the man, a substantial-looking person of a far more intelligent, respectable appearance than Cummings. "Won't take any pay, though. Jump up! I'm going straight there."

Henry mounted the wagon, bursting with joy. He turned to fling a denunciation or two at his late driver, but was arrested by the singular expression of combined bewilderment, surprise and amusement upon that estimable person's honest face.

"Good-by, young sir!" Cummings called out. "I'll tell ye naow what I was a-goin' to tell ye a spell back. Ther' aint but one cunstable to Mosher's Mills!"

Off drove the wagon. Henry was considerably puzzled at the parting speech of Cummings, which seemed to contain some important meaning.

One constable was amply sufficient for his purpose, and he felt sure that the fine horse which drew him would reach the Mills long before the overweighted beast ridden by Browning and Cutter.

Indeed, the pair were overtaken within a few minutes. Henry, being only a boy, could not resist the temptation of taunting them.

"Good-by, gentlemen!" he exclaimed, bowing politely as he passed. "I'm sorry I can't wait for you; I have business ahead!"

Browning and Cutter did not answer. They stared with amazed eyes, not at Henry, but at the man with him.

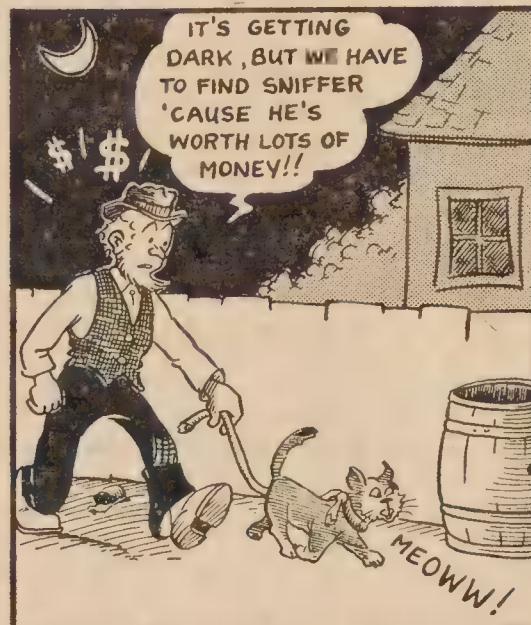
Henry turned to examine his new acquaintance, in order to discover what there might be in his aspect to produce such a remarkable effect upon all who saw him. He found the man already keenly examining him.

"Who are you, anyway?" asked the

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM AND SPUD

Pincher Brings Home Something, Anyway



(Continued from Opposite Page)

man. "What's up?"

Henry told his errand, described his adventures, and ended by inquiring:

"Can you tell me who the constable is?"

The man smiled rather oddly.

"Well, I'm the constable."

"You?" shouted Henry, delighted. "Then you will please take me to Tarliberry's and serve this attachment."

"Can't do it."

"Can't? Why not?"

"Nothing—only—well, I'm Tarliberry myself!"

The whole journey had been a succession of disagreeable happenings for Henry, but this was the worst of all. He merely stared, unable to speak.

"Yes," continued Tarliberry, "I'm Jonas Tarliberry, storekeeper — also constable. So, you see, I can't very well put an attachment on my own goods, now can I?"

Henry still said nothing. Even beyond his disappointment and vexation, he felt truly sorry for this kindly, good-natured man, whom he was endeavoring to deprive of his property, although to secure the payment of a just debt. He finally managed to stammer something to this effect:

"Bless you," said Tarliberry, serenely, "I don't blame you a bit! I've been unfortunate, and can't pay my bills, so your firm's perfectly right to protect itself; and as for you, why, you're a good boy, and only doing your duty. To be honest, I'd rather your house should have the first chance."

"Then would you—"

Henry stopped short. The proposal he had in mind was too imprudent for utterance. He didn't believe that even Elmer Cummings could have made it.

"Why, yes," answered Tarliberry, still serenely and without changing countenance. "Somebody's going to attach, whether or no, and I'd as lief it should be you as those other fellows—in fact, I'd a little rather, for I've taken a fancy to you, and I never admired either of them overmuch."

He calmly turned the horse around and began driving back.

"What. Are you really—" cried Henry, "really going to—"

"Yes, really going to hunt up another constable," answered the good Tarliberry.

The constable was obtained and driven to Mosher's Mills, where Browning and Cutter were rushing about, trying to devise some means of procuring assistance. They distrusted their senses when they saw Tarliberry escort Henry and the constable into his own store, and there receive service of the little strip of paper which had cost our young friend so much tribulation.

They could do nothing but go home, completely defeated, too angry to speak.

Henry parted with genuine sorrow from his generous debtor, whom, before he went, he had cause to employ in his other capacity of an officer of the law, for he chanced to see Elmer Cummings sneaking along with that identical carryall sold at such an exorbitant price.

Mr. Cummings was instantly arrested on a charge of theft, and so terrified that he gladly compromised by paying back the purchase-money, less the seven dollars and fifty cents which he had offered for the old machine.

"I was too mighty smart that time," muttered the humbled Cummings, "but I was gettin' rich so fast I jes' lost my head, like a good many other folks."

Mr. Pepper said little to Henry, good or bad, on receiving his report, but Henry became the firm's collector the very next day, to the great disgust of bookkeeper Brierley.

Nor did Tarliberry suffer for his magnanimity, for Henry's account of it touched even business-like Mr. Pepper, and the country merchant was treated so leniently that he soon got upon his feet again.

THE END.

COOPERATION

For a Brighter Farm Future . . .

**STEP
No.1**
**Education Instead of Regimentation
Sound Prices Instead of Socialistic Schemes**

Opinion in this country is divided today as never before. Conservative land-owners on the farm, and radical wage-earners in the city are BOTH being confused by socialistic theories blowing in from abroad. Confused, too, by the reckless propaganda of planners, promisers, labor agitators and political schemers here at home.

But we dairy farmers have always known that you can't get sound progress and lasting prosperity for NOTHING. We of all people should close our ears to the siren song of "wealth without work . . . security without sacrifice."

Let's Think This Thing Through

We farmers are substantial people . . . with a sound interest in the land . . . and valuable rights to protect. Why should we burden ourselves and our children with crushing taxes? Why should we forfeit our freedom to manage our farms and affairs? Must we do it for the doubtful privilege of selling our life-sustaining foods below cost of production?

No, what we really need is a campaign of education to convince consumers that it is far, far better to pay fair prices for food at the grocery store, than to pay part of the cost there and the rest in indirect taxes. Taxes that will be unreasonably high, too, due to government bureaucracy and muddle-headed socialism.

We Can Stand On Our Own Feet

We are business men, not beggars. We don't have to bargain away our rights in order to live. We have *real value* to sell. And we should get full cost of production and a fair return for our trouble. The way to get it is the only way that has ever really worked for us . . . the way of cooperation . . . of education . . . and of justly regulated markets offering full value and fair prices to all.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE
Cooperative
ASSOCIATION, INC.

Kernels, Screenings and Chaff

H. E. Babcock, author of "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff," died of a heart ailment in a New York City hospital on July 12 after a short illness. He suffered his first heart attack during the winter of 1947 and, after recovering partially from it, reduced his activities somewhat, but Ed always saw so much that needed to be done to help make this a better world that he often drove himself beyond his strength and available energy.

Born on a farm at Gilbertsville, New York, on February 23, 1889, Ed Babcock devoted his entire life to education, agriculture and public service. He was graduated from Syracuse University in 1911 and, after a brief experience teaching school, he became one of the first county agents in New York State, first in Cattaraugus County and later in Tompkins County.

Deeply interested all of his life in farmers' marketing problems, Ed was appointed Professor of Marketing in the New York State College of Agriculture in 1920. Two years later he resigned to become General Manager of the G.L.F. All readers of this page know how Ed pioneered farmers' co-operatives, how he brought together the Grange, Farm Bureau Federation and the Dairymen's League in joint support of the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange — the G.L.F. He was General Manager of the G.L.F. from 1922 to 1936. Under his leadership it grew to be the largest and probably the most successful farmers' buying cooperative in the world.

FOR his great work and contribution to his fellow man, Ed received many honors. Syracuse University, his Alma Mater, gave him an honorary doctor's degree in 1941. He also held an honorary, doctorate of agriculture from Michigan State College, and the University of Wisconsin cited him for "eminent services to agriculture." The American Farm Bureau Federation, which he helped to found, gave him a gold medal and a citation in 1946 "for distinguished and meritorious service in the interest of organized agriculture." He was also cited for outstanding service to agriculture by the American Agricultural Editors' Association.

Always interested in education as a means of increasing opportunities for young people, Ed served on the Cornell Board of Trustees for many years, and for several years as Chairman of the Board. In recent years he was an active director in the Massey Harris Company and in the American Aviation Corporation.

We have by no means mentioned anywhere near all of the important positions of leadership and responsibility that H. E. Babcock held. In fact, there were too many for his own energy. But of all of his marvelous achievements we are sure there were none greater than the help he gave to thousands of people through his page in *American Agriculturist* under the heading, "KERNELS, SCREENINGS & CHAFF." And with all of his many activities there was nothing else that he loved to do so well as to visit with you on this page. After his illness in

1947 he wrote here:

"In my reduced schedule of activities, there is nothing I miss quite so much as writing 'Kernels, Screenings & Chaff.' I don't even except riding my horse back into the young and dry stock pastures to note how the stock is doing and to find the newborn calves. . . . It is fun to feel that I am again in contact with all you fine folks who have read 'Kernels, Screenings & Chaff' and who have written me so many wonderful and friendly letters."

HE started this page with us in 1932, almost exactly 18 years ago, but he had written frequently for us for many years before that. In the foreword of his first page in the June 25, 1932 issue, Ed said:

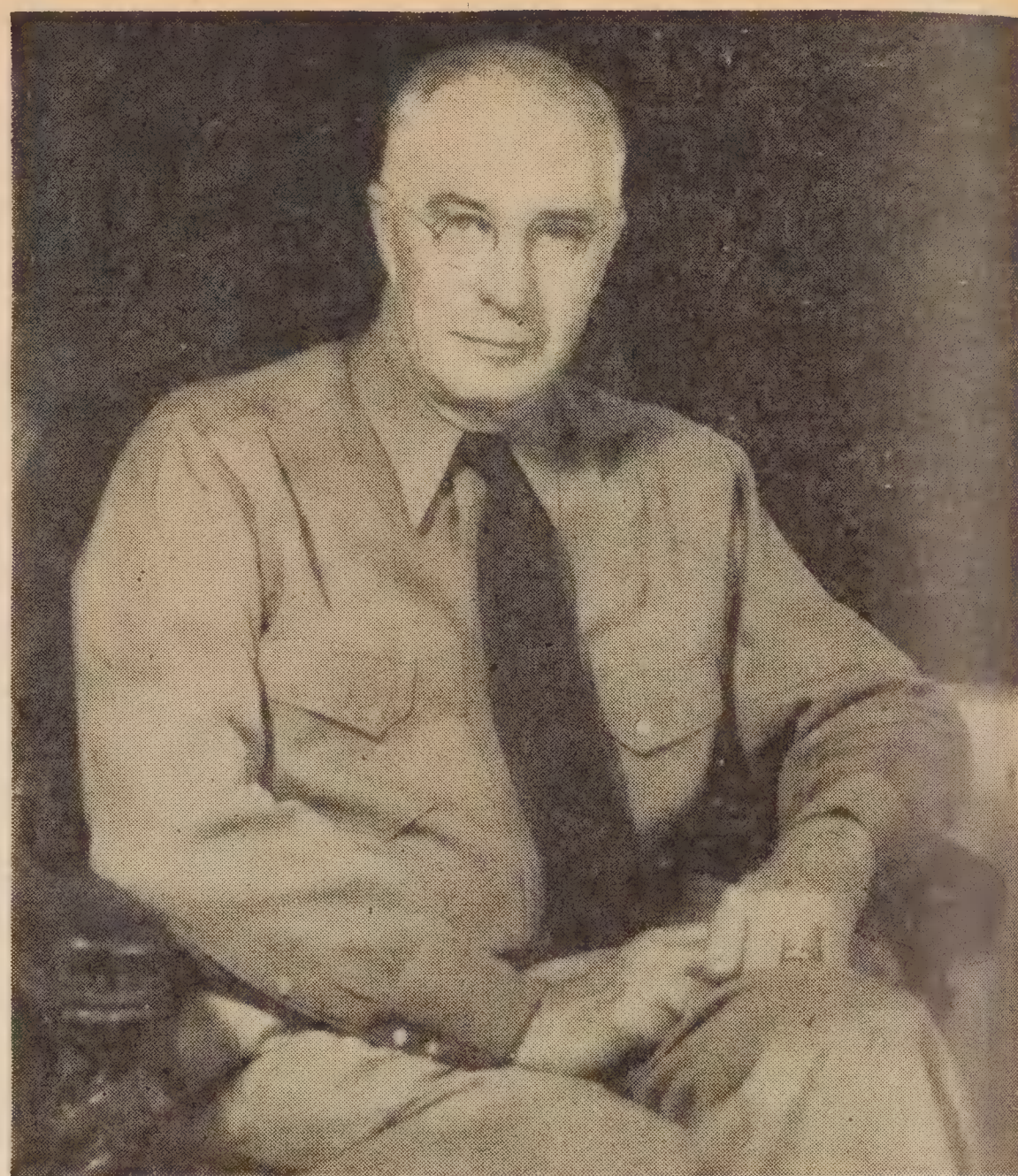
"In taking on this job I have no particular cause to serve nor world to conquer. I simply want to keep in touch in a friendly and somewhat intimate way with my thousands of friends and acquaintances in the New York milk shed. If by any chance I can bring to your attention a fact, a thought, or a suggestion that will be worth while, I shall feel fully repaid for my effort. On the other hand, I hope you will feel free to write to me your ideas and suggestions."

Well, there have been practically no new farm practices in the changing times of the last 18 years that Ed has not discussed on this page, and in many of these great changes and improvements he led the way, first by trying them out on his farm at Sunnyside in the Inlet Valley, near Ithaca, N. Y., and then by telling frankly and honestly what the results were—good, bad and indifferent. Time and again he was careful to say that what he was doing on his farm and discussing here were experiments, and he warned his readers to try them at their own risk. Whenever his results weren't good, he was frank to say so.

As an example of how he worked, just a few days before Ed's last illness he was talking with us on the telephone about dumping green grass into his trench silo without chopping it. In our July 1 issue he showed a picture of how this was done, and then added: "If it turns out that the stuff is no good, we will faithfully report the fact."

MORE than any other man, Ed was responsible, mainly through this page, for pioneering the rapidly increasing use of grass silage on thousands of northeastern and other American farms. He was the most enthusiastic advocate of improved pastures we have known, and discussed his own experiences with better pastures on his very first page of "Kernels." No one was a better judge of dairy cattle than Ed Babcock and, as you know, he constantly talked about them in our own farm language. He studied to make things easier for dairymen and for all other farmers. An example of this is his idea—first described on this page and now used by many farmers—of a milking parlor where the cow is milked on a platform so that the dairyman does not have to break his back getting down on his knees to attach the machine.

Ed made the Ithaca community a



HOWARD EDWARD BABCOCK
1889-1950

"guinea pig" for experimenting with farm freezers. Largely because of his enthusiasm and leadership, there were at one time more freezers around this section than in any other community of similar size, and now farm freezers are improving the diet in thousands of farm homes.

Ed Babcock was never satisfied with the grasses which farmers had grown for generations, and he constantly experimented with all of the different legumes and grasses. He reported the results of his experiments here, and many of those newer grasses and legumes are found on northeastern farms now.

Yes, Ed's pioneer experiments reported on this page are almost countless, but his most important work, particularly in recent years, was the interest he built, not only among his readers but among thousands of people across the entire nation, in the need for better diet. For years he pointed out that our livestock is fed a better balanced ration than we are. He was convinced that many of life's achievements and our happiness depend upon what we eat and, as you know, he insisted that the basis of a good diet is animal agriculture. You have seen pictures of his "Unimal" on this page many times, the animal representing all of the farm stock which produce the meat, the milk and the eggs that should be the basic foods in everyone's diet.

IN recent years Ed traveled up and down the United States talking animal agriculture to dozens of audiences and to thousands of people, and particularly to leaders who could help him to get people to eat better! He knew that a better diet, based on animal agriculture, would not only help farmers but would be of even more benefit to consumers.

No longer ago than June 5, Ed served as chairman of an animal agriculture

meeting in the Stevens Hotel in Chicago. As a result of that meeting an organization was set up, with Dean Harry Reed of Purdue University as Chairman and Dr. K. D. Butler as Secretary-Treasurer, to organize a large national meeting of leaders for animal agriculture and better nutrition to be held at Purdue about October 1. Following this, smaller regional meetings will be held. Thus the work that Ed started on diet and animal agriculture will go on and on, bringing untold benefits to both producers and consumers.

WELL, Ed has moved on, but the work which he began here will go on in education, in farm organization and co-operation and, of course, especially in *American Agriculturist*. Ed was interested in the newer and better ways of approaching farm work and problems. He was interested in increasing the comfort and happiness of the farm home. That is his challenge to us, as editors of this publication, and that challenge we shall meet.

For a time at least John Babcock will carry on at Sunnyside in the Inlet Valley. With his occasional help, and with that of Jim Hall—who also lives in the Inlet Valley—and others, we shall continue to report on the work that Ed started with the young couples in the Inlet Valley (Jack and Jean Conner, Ross and Marcella Yapple, and Boots and Margaret Poelvoorde) in whose welfare he was so deeply interested.

More than this, we of *American Agriculturist* will be more alert than ever to bring to you the problems of the farm and the home and the newer ways that you yourselves have found to solve these problems on the farms of the hills and valleys of this great Northeast farm country. Inspired by the leadership of one of the greatest men of our time, we pledge ourselves to help you meet the ever-changing problems of these changing times.



THE DELAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY plans to move the entire DE LAVAL executive staff and general office from New York City to Poughkeepsie, New York. Construction has been started on a new modern office building.

A new moldboard plow, designed to reduce substantially the cost of plowing, was recently announced by DEARBORN MOTORS of Detroit, the National Marketing Organization for Ford Tractors and Dearborn Farm Equipment.

"Razor Blade" shares used on these plows are so low in cost that they are used and discarded, as they cost new about the same as the cost of resharpening conventional shares.

The Lederle Laboratories Division of the **AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY** has announced an entirely new drug for blackhead in turkeys. It is called "enheptin." It can be purchased to mix with turkey feeds, or feed treated with enheptin may be available at local feed stores.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY tells us that a new fungicide, which so far has the name of SR 406, is virtually out of the experimental stage and commercial production is expected to begin next year. This SR 406 has been found to be effective against many fungus diseases of plants, including garden, fruit and flower crops.

A new Hydraulic Farm Loader catalog is now available from the **MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY**, Racine, Wisconsin. Also available at the same address is a clipper combine catalog. **MASSEY-HARRIS** will be glad to send either or both catalogs to any American Agriculturist reader on request.

Something new in pipe for wells and water systems is the Carlon "E.F." flexible pipe. This has no joints; it is long-lived and can be installed rapidly. It is manufactured by the **CARTER PRODUCTS CORPORATION**, Cleveland, Ohio, and is carried by G.L.F. stores.

If you are interested in Diesel tractors, drop a postcard or the coupon on page 6 of the July 1 issue to **THE SHEPPARD DIESELS**, Hanover, Pa., and ask for their free folder containing free information.



In this column in the June 17 issue the following item appeared: "The W. R. AMES COMPANY, San Francisco 7, California, has developed the Ames Ball Coupler for joining sections of portable overhead surface irrigation pipe. Detailed information about this labor-saver is available from W. R. Ames Company at 150 Hooper Street, San Francisco, Calif., or 3905 E. Broadway, Tampa, Florida."

However, the illustration which accompanied the item was incorrect; therefore, we are reprinting the item with the correct illustration which is shown above.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

FANTASTIC!

A fellow from Massachusetts tried to sell me some concrete blocks which he claims contain some "cell of life" or something of that nature. They cost \$20, and you are supposed to put one in 55 gal. of water and soak seeds and water plants with it. He claims you can get 7 heads of cabbage to one plant, 21 ears of corn to one stalk, and 200 tomatoes to one plant. It sounds fishy to me. What do you say?

Neither scientific evidence nor common sense would back up claims of this nature. Apparently "Grandpap" fell for some of these schemes because he had too little connection with the world at large. On the other hand, we of the present generation continue to be gullible, perhaps because we continually hear of the miracles of science, some of which are so astounding that our minds are put in a receptive mood for ridiculous claims such as our subscriber questions.

— A. A. —

GUARANTEED?

On July 2, three young men stopped at my place. They wanted to paint my barn roof with a new plastic paint. I agreed and gave them \$40 for the job. I should have saved my money, as the roof leaks as much as ever, even though the work was guaranteed for ten years. These fellows were driving a green '49 Ford ¾-ton truck. A letter to their Elmira, N. Y. address was returned.

Many of our readers have had unfortunate experiences in the past with transient barn and roof painters. We are printing the above letter with the thought it may serve as a warning to our readers to be on the lookout for these three fellows. If they do turn up in your neighborhood, get their license number and notify us immediately, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

To be on the safe side, it is a good idea to have such work done by local contractors. Then if it isn't satisfactory, you stand a much better chance of getting an adjustment.

— A. A. —

AMONG THE MISSING

Last February, Mr. Toni Cataldo, 1662 Cropsey Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., bought some apples from me and gave me a check. It came back from the bank because of insufficient funds. This was for quite a bit of money, and all my efforts to contact Mr. Cataldo have failed. Is there anything you can do to help me?

We wrote a registered letter to Mr. Cataldo at the Brooklyn address, but it was returned to us by the Post Office marked "Unclaimed." We then contacted the New Jersey State Police and the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. We were told by the Police that a warrant had been issued for this man's arrest and that it would be served when he was located. The Department of Agriculture advised that no produce dealer's license had been issued to Mr. Cataldo.

This case is an excellent example of the advisability of dealing only with licensed produce dealers, as well as demanding cash for produce unless you know the buyer and are sure his check will be good.

If Mr. Cataldo turns up in your neighborhood, try to get his present address and send it to us; and call your nearest State Trooper Barracks so they can notify the New Jersey State Police as to his whereabouts.

— A. A. —

We have a letter from Mrs. John A. Richards dated June 27. No address is given. If Mrs. Richards will please send us her address, we will answer her letter promptly.

— A. A. —

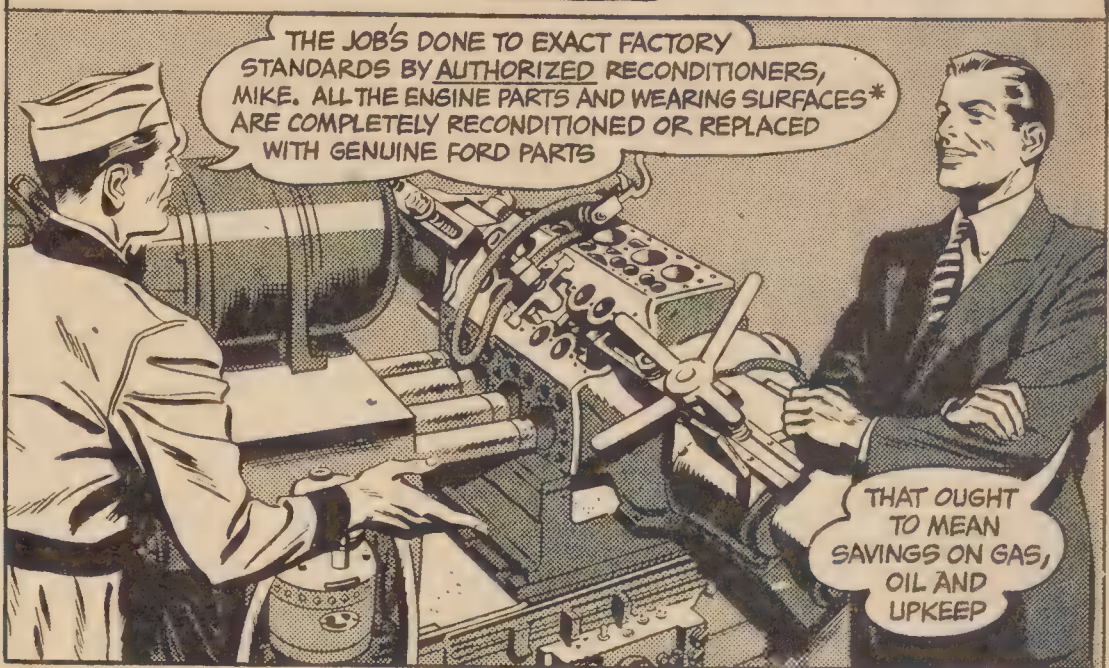
Whether you eat or drink your milk, the healthy way is a quart a day.

"They showed me," says Mike (FROM MISSOURI)

"How to give my faithful Ford a new future!"



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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

An American Farmer Looks at Europe

I HAVE just returned from a seven weeks' trip to Europe. I was amazed at some of the things I saw and shocked at others. The trip made me realize more than ever all the advantages we have in this great country of ours and that the farther we keep government out of our farm organizations, the better off we will be in the long run.

Everywhere I went farmers I talked to had good things to say about America and are well aware and appreciative of our help in getting them back on their feet. From what I saw they have no need for further food from us. For the most part, they are producing most of what they need.

Denmark

As a delegate representing the American Farm Bureau Federation at the meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, I flew to Stockholm to attend the meeting (from June 20 to 29) at which 26 countries were represented by farmers. Before the meeting I spent four days in Denmark. For the first time I realized how far government could go in setting prices, subsidies and controls; everything a Danish farmer does is regulated.

My greatest shock was in finding that the government of Denmark is taking over many of the large farms and breaking them up into small units to help make more of the population self-supporting. I saw one instance where the government state committee and local appraisers had taken half of one man's 600 acres which they plan to sell to anywhere from 20 to 30 men. On each unit the government will build a house, drill a well, give a man a few cows and a few hogs and, in gen-

eral, set him up in business on a long term repayment plan that is part dole. It is purely a subsistence proposition.

Almost all the cattle in Denmark are Red Danes, and artificial breeding is used extensively, but only the real big farms have fences; most of the cattle are tethered and moved four or five times a day. There are a few old type tractors on Danish farms, but most of the work is done by horses and manpower. On one big farm that had perhaps

By WARREN W. HAWLEY, JR.

President, New York State Farm Bureau Federation

As told to Jim Hall

500 head of cattle they didn't even own a manure spreader, and the manager said: "If I had one, what would I do with all these men that are working?"

The Danes never spread manure unless they can plow it under within four hours "to save its goodness while wet." It is common all through Europe, but Denmark was the first place I saw extensive use of liquid manure. From cesspools in barnyards the liquid is pumped to wagons and sprinkled on the fields. It must do the trick because everywhere I went, except in Finland, they had abundant crops.

Sweden

In the south of Sweden, farming is carried on about the same as in Denmark and like the Danes, the Swedes are thrifty and neat. In the north of Sweden the farms were larger and the countryside reminded me more of the



Warren W. Hawley, Jr., had a lot of work to catch up with on his 490 acres at Batavia, N. Y., when he returned from his 7-week European trip. In picture he and two employees check quality of 55 acres of wheat. From left: Roy Streeter, Hawley, Howard Ettinger.

U. S. It has been said that if you put two Swedes together the first thing they do is to form a cooperative. As in Denmark, dairy products are sold 95% through cooperatives, even in the retail end of the business. Milk which sells for 11c a quart in bottles at stores is government controlled. When I was there the farmers were getting \$3.75 per hundred for 3.5 milk which included a general subsidy of 40c. The government program actually rewards inefficient operators with an extra special subsidy to Northern Swedish farmers and to all farmers with less than 25 acres.

I was astounded at the low production per man in all of these countries. The very abundance of labor retards any attempt at mechanization to give them efficient, low-cost production. In all the countries I visited, farm labor was unionized; but the farmers didn't seem worried about it. However, at one farm in Italy I found that 25 men who were sort of loafing around the barn were the farmer's hired men on strike. They wanted 300 lire more a month, which actually amounts to about 50c in our money. It is the law in Italy that every farmer has to employ 21½ men per hectare (2½ acres) whether they need them or not. The average Italian farm worker gets the equivalent of about \$2.50 a week in our money, a house of sorts, and either some wine, milk or flour, depending on its being a vineyard, dairy or grain farm.

International Meeting

About 150 farm folks were in attendance at the International meeting and it was heartening to sit around the table with representatives of countries working together for mutual benefits when only five years before they had been on opposite sides in bitter World War II. One object of our meeting was to see if we could work out some way of getting better distribution of food to the deficient countries by breaking down restrictions, monopolies, high tariffs, etc. The

(Continued on Page 25)



Red Dane dairy cows usually are tethered on the small farms in their native Denmark and moved to new spots 4 or 5 times a day by the dairymen. In Sweden, however, practically all of the herds are fenced as shown in this photo Mr. Hawley brought back.

The *Barn Red* that Stays Red...

WHETHER you apply it yourself or hire it done—spray it or brush it on, G.L.F. Super Barn Red goes on farm buildings easily and smoothly. It gives lots of coverage per gallon. The color is a deep, rich red and . . .

It Stays and Stays and Stays

You can see barns in your neighborhood painted with G.L.F. Super Barn Red, ten, fifteen or more years ago that are still a real red, not faded pink.

Here's the technical reason: The iron oxide in Super Barn Red absorbs more of the sun's rays than other pigments, so it resists cracking and checking and weathers to a good smooth repainting surface. Extra protection against mildew is provided by a fungicide which is added to the formula.

And here's the basic reason: G.L.F. paints are made for farmers by their own cooperative paint plant. That's why they fit farm conditions to a T.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York



Now is the Time to Get Your Farm Buildings in Shape For Winter



Unico Formula T House Paint

This is a first quality house paint, carrying a high percentage of titanium. Available in white and other popular house colors.



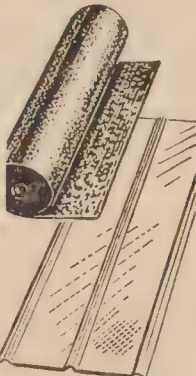
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Carefully selected of top grade bristles for a smooth, professional appearance of the paint job. There is a size and quality brush for every type job.



Asphalt Roofing

Made of thick felt saturated with asphalt, and covered with a heavy coat of granules embedded in the surface. Clear, permanent colors.



Roll Roofing

Made of thoroughly asphalt-saturated thick felt, G.L.F. Roll Roofing guards against decay . . . protects against the elements . . . resists fire.



Aluminum Roofing

Aluminum roofing has exceptionally low maintenance expense and adds to the structural stability of buildings as well as neat appearance and weather insurance.

Liquid Asbestos Roofing Cement

The inexpensive way to restore life of weathered, smooth Roll Roofing. Forms a tough film of asphalt over felt of roofing which will not run in hot weather or crack in freezing weather.

3-Knot Roof Brush

A stiff fibre bristle brush designed for applying roof coating easily and smoothly.



G.L.F. PAINTS, ROOFING and ROOFING SUPPLIES

Are Potato Marketing Agreements Necessary?

By E. V. Hardenburg

BEFORE the 1950 crop of potatoes is harvested, New York and Pennsylvania growers will have to answer several questions which will have an important bearing on the future of their industry. They will have a chance to vote on marketing agreements. Meantime, they will do well to think about, read about, and discuss the issues involved. Even though it means no price support for the 1950 crop, Long Island growers have already said "no" by a vote of 2 to 1 that they prefer not to be regulated by restrictions which might be imposed by a marketing agreement and order.

Upstate New York and Pennsylvania growers will have a similar chance to vote by mail ballot sometime in August. Every grower of one or more acres of potatoes known to the State P. and M.A. office will receive a ballot and a copy of the proposed marketing agreement as published in the Federal Register of July 12th. Any changes from the form thus published will be the result of objections filed by growers or state marketing agreement committees before July 22nd.

How It Would Work

Details as to quality, grades and packs to be or not to be marketed in the regular channels of trade are to be established by the state committee if and when the agreement becomes effective, and are not therefore a part of the agreement to be voted on. The state committee to administer the marketing agreement will consist of 6 producers and 3 handlers. These members shall represent proportionately each of the districts into which the state has been divided. Compulsory Federal-State inspection of all potatoes would be involved except as exemptions are issued to cover frequent marketings of small lots which could not be conveniently or economically so inspected.

Nothing said by the writer here is to be construed as either for or against marketing agreements. His sole purpose is to point out some of the facts involved and to emphasize the importance of every eligible potato grower mailing his ballot during the 5-day period allotted. The terms of the agreement necessarily require the printing of several pages of fine print, and few will take the time to read them completely. But the issue is more than just "Do we want marketing of the 1950 potato crop regulated as a price to pay for price supports?" It involves the question of whether a free, competitive market, such as prevailed before the days of price supports and acreage

allotments, will be best in the long run.

In recent years, consumption of potatoes has declined with a constantly increasing variety of other vegetables and some complaint about the quality of potatoes marketed. Every year, average yields increase while total acreage decreases. Last year, we in the United States grew a surplus crop on the smallest acreage in over 70 years. Apparently we have not solved our surplus problem by reducing acreage through acreage allotments. Maybe we should not expect to, under government buying of surpluses and price supports.

As of July 1, the 1950 crop may well mean another surplus. It is not economically sound to expect a surplus crop to be marketed profitably, either with or without regulation. Compulsory grading and grade labeling have been suggested by a few well-meaning individuals as a solution. This can hardly be true for two reasons. Most potatoes in our retail markets are already labeled as to grade, but many of them are misbranded. The public and the trade know very little about established grades, and there has been too little enforcement of the "branding law" anyway. Would the enactment of more legal compulsions help solve our present difficulties? More laws have always meant more personnel for their administration and enforcement. This has helped to build our present enormous cost of government service and a tax burden almost impossible to eliminate.

Let's Do It Ourselves!

Obviously what the potato industry needs most now is (1) better grading, (2) an honest pack, (3) better internal quality, and (4) a program of merchandising originated by growers themselves organized to do the job. Unfortunately, we have let our potato industry slip into a position of public disrepute. This makes it easy to say that we now need government regulation to accomplish for us what we know would be good for us and what we, by all odds, should do for ourselves. Long Island growers took this issue seriously and got out a big vote. Maine and New Jersey, competing states, will operate this year under marketing agreements. Maine growers feel that Canadian growers have profited at their expense by filling markets usually taking Maine potatoes.

Upstate New York and Pennsylvania potato growers, how you vote is important, but under our democratic system it is even more important that you mail that ballot when the time comes!



This machine puts you WISE TO THE SUN

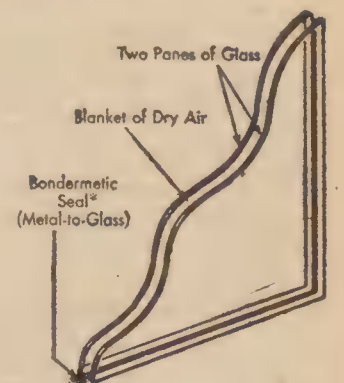
In winter, you want sunlight coming into your buildings for warmth and dryness. In summer, you want daylight, but with *direct* sun shaded out for coolness. The Solarometer, illustrated above, demonstrates the sun's position for any day or hour. It shows how an overhang or roof extension gives you sun control. This machine will be at the New York State Fair in Syracuse, September 2-9. We invite you to stop in and observe sun angles for your location.

Our Farm Department people will be there to discuss daylighting of farm buildings and its benefits to livestock health and production. They'll have data about *Thermopane** insulating glass—the double-glass window unit with dry air sealed between its panes. *Thermopane* lets you open farm buildings to daylight and sun heat, yet avoids excessive heat loss in cold weather.

If you can't attend the Fair, write us for information on the use of *Thermopane* for more comfortable homes and more healthful living conditions for livestock in service buildings.



Windows in the milkhouse and milking parlor at the fairgrounds are insulated with *Thermopane*. These windows flood the interior with daylight... keep heat out in summer and in in winter.



Thermopane

LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD GLASS COMPANY
2885 Nicholas Building, Toledo 3, Ohio

Cutaway view of Thermopane



Allen Culver taking a buck rake load of hay to the barn on the farm of his father, Ralph Culver, near Springville, N. Y. This field, which is close to the barn, was seeded a year ago to broom grass, alfalfa and medium red clover. The field is well supplied with lime and had 250 pounds per acre of 8-16-16 fertilizer on the oats. There are 4 acres in the field and Ralph expected to harvest 10 tons of hay.

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**Making The Farm
A Better Home**

Dairymen know the importance of the Sire in maintaining high production and income.

—And dairymen in New York and Western Vt. know that NYABC Sires transmit *sustained* high production to most of their daughters. Live Better, Live Safer. Join the more than 30,000 dairymen members who breed their herds through 125 artificial breeding units affiliated with NYABC. Write for further information about service in New York and Western Vermont to:

NYABC
New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

TEN YEARS OF ARTIFICIAL BREEDING

PERHAPS the best proof of the remarkable progress made in ten years by the Artificial Breeders Cooperative with headquarters in Ithaca, N. Y., is a remark made to me by a dairyman attending the 10th anniversary meeting of the association in Ithaca on August 3 (see page 15). The speaker of the day had just asked his audience of over 2,000 dairymen: "How many of the 32,423 members of this Artificial Breeders Cooperative believed in artificial insemination ten years ago?"

The dairyman sitting next to me said in an undertone: "Not a third of us believed in it. I didn't."

The speaker, Dr. V. A. Rice, Dean of the Massachusetts State College of Agriculture, then went on to say that he believed that even more remarkable progress in the breeding of better dairy cows would be made in the future. He emphasized what artificial insemination had accomplished through the use of better bulls, and pointed out that equally remarkable progress would be made in the future. Dr. Rice emphasized the value of good families of cows as well as good individuals, and said that a calf was more likely to inherit the characteristics of its family than of its mother.

Dr. Rice also said that he had seen as many as 75 eggs from the ovaries of one cow, and stated that it should be possible before too long to find a method of fertilizing, at one time, several eggs from a high-producing cow, with sperms from a great bull such as those owned by the Cooperative; then grow each foetus in another cow, thereby producing several high-producing cows from one high producing dam. This possibility, said Dr. Rice, and many others are not beyond the research of scientists and dairymen themselves, and are "no more remarkable than what you men have already accomplished."

NO TIME FOR SOCIALISM

ASSOCIATE Editor Hugh Cosline sends me an office memorandum which reads: "Two recent headlines are illuminating. One said, 'Truman asks \$10 Billion to Halt Red Aggression,' and the other said, 'Veterans Administration to Provide \$150 Million in Housing Loans.' Another headline reads, 'Truman's Aids Seize Upon Korean Situation to Plug Proposals for Fair Deal.'"

It may be that \$10 billion for defense is justified, although one might well ask what has happened to the billions already appropriated to the military forces, with apparently too little to show for them. But with a war going on it is certainly all wrong, as Hugh indicates, to continue to spend millions on socialistic schemes which not only wreck us financially, but more important still, can deprive us of the liberties that have made this a great country.

COMING—A NEW EASTMAN NOVEL

MANY of you have asked me when I was going to write another story to run serially in *American Agriculturist*. Well, I have been working on one for a long time, and the first installment will appear in the next issue (September 2). It is called, "No Drums," and is a dramatic tale of adventure and romance. While the characters are fictitious, the story is written right out of the lives and hearts of farm people.

It has been a big job to write this novel, but it's been fun, too, and I hope you will get as much enjoyment out of reading it as I have out of writing it.

CONGRATULATIONS!

THE ADVERTISING Club of New Jersey recently conferred on Secretary of Agriculture Willard Allen the distinction of being New Jersey's "Citizen of the Year." "The award is given," said Mr. Richard Scudder, representing the award committee, "in recognition of Secretary Allen's many outstanding services to the people of New Jersey in connection with a wide range of both agricultural and civic

activities."

activities."

We of *American Agriculturist* say "Amen." Few, indeed, are those who are making a greater contribution to agriculture and citizenship than Willard Allen.

"WHY I MARRIED A FARMER"

MORE and more I am impressed with the big part a good farm wife plays in teaming up with her husband to make the farm successful and the home a better place in which to live.

The University of Illinois recently made a study of 240 Illinois farms to try to find out what a farm wife is worth. The study showed that on those Illinois farms where gross earnings are large, the married farmers average \$2,400 more in net earnings than the farms operated by the bachelors.

But of course the value of either a man or woman can never be measured in dollars and cents. The chief object of life is happiness, and there is no happiness to equal that of a good home and the lifelong, successful partnership of a man and his wife.

We of *American Agriculturist* receive many thousands of letters from farm folks during the year, and many of these are written by farm women. Not only do they write about the home problems, but also when the farmer has a question to ask us or a comment to make about some farm problem, he often asks his wife to write the letter. In these fine partnerships there is a sharing of responsibility, a talking over of the problems of both the farm and the home.

So we think that some letters from farm women on the subject of "Why I married a farmer" would be very interesting. *American Agriculturist* will pay \$5.00 for the best letter on this subject, \$3.00 for the next best, and \$1.00 for every other letter that we can find space to use. Letters should not be too long, not over 300 or 400 words, and less if possible. Be sure to sign your letter. If you do not wish to have your name published, please say so in your letter. The letters needn't all be on one side. If you have some criticisms of farming as a way of life, let's have them, too. Address letters to *American Agriculturist*, Department FW, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and have them in this office not later than September 15.

FOR TREE RIPENED PEACHES

BEFORE THE WAR, Mrs. Eastman and I conducted a party of *American Agriculturist* tourists to the West Indies and Central America. One of my many pleasant memories of this trip is of eating delicious tropical fruits which were ripened naturally, instead of fruit which we Northerners get after it is picked green and shipped long distances. I remember, in particular, the pineapples. They were so sweet and flavorful, and so ripe that you could poke a finger into them.

This same principle of tree-ripening applies to some of our own fruits. For example, peaches from the store never taste like those ripened on the tree. If they did, I am sure the consumption of peaches would be materially increased. Porter R. Taylor, Director of the Fruit and Vegetable Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation, speaking on the subject of better peaches, said: "Much fruit is picked immature so that it can be shipped long distances without regard to its fitness to be eaten. Once growers have done their best to provide the market with peaches of quality they are entitled to receive the best efforts of both retail and wholesale distributors to move the product into consumption at a price that will be fair to consumers as well as to distributors."

Writing on this same subject in the *American Fruit Grower*, Harvey B. Hartline, a peach grower,

emphasizes the need to find some way to get riper peaches to the market without loss, and states that the proper box or package is a partial answer to the problem, and that it should be attractive in order to attract the consumer.

COOK OR PROCESS VEGETABLES FAST

WHEN WE ATE our first mess of early sweet corn this year, we commented on the fact that it did not seem to be very sweet. However, strange to say, after the first mess the same variety of early corn seemed to be a lot sweeter and better. What made the difference? The answer is that there was an hour or more delay between picking the first corn we had and cooking it. After that, we picked, husked and cooked our corn just before eating it. Even an hour's time between harvesting and cooking corn makes a difference.

Every year I am impressed all over again with the difference in the quality of vegetables cooked or put into the freezer immediately after they are harvested and those where there is a delay between harvesting and processing. One often hears a farmer say: "I can buy vegetables and small fruits cheaper than I can raise them." What he can't buy is quality. A good garden, including berries, plus a freezer, makes a big difference in the quality of the food we eat.

NORTHEAST A GREAT POULTRY COUNTRY

DR. A. B. GENUNG, Editor of the Monthly Economic Letter of the Northeast Farm Foundation, shows how poultry production in the Northeast has surged ahead in the fifty years since 1900. Poultry numbers increased in the United States as a whole from an index of 100 in 1900 to 214 in 1950. Poultry in the Midwest increased from 100 in 1900 to only 180 in 1950, but here in the Northeast the increase was from 100 to 260. The Northeast poultry business kept jumping ahead in the depression years from 1930 to 1940 and has kept on increasing since.

Dr. Genung points out that there are at least four reasons why the poultry industry flourishes in the Northeast states:

1. Better Markets.
2. Better bred stock.
3. Good poultry climate.
4. More "know-how."

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

CATS are funny critters. People talk about their having nine lives, but I'll bet in the last few years we have lost 25 cats on our farm because they didn't know enough to keep out of the highway.

On the other hand, I remember one time when we had an old cat at home that we thought a lot of. He took sick, and my brother thought the kindest thing to do was to shoot him. So he popped away at him and left him for dead, but when he came back a few minutes later to bury him, the cat was gone. A day or two later the cat came back, apparently none the worse for wear!

Which reminds me of the old chestnut about the airplane pilot who took a sick cat up in his plane, thinking that the best way to put him out of misery was to drop him over the side. Some time after he left, a neighbor, happening to call in, found his wife in tears.

"What's the matter?" asked the neighbor.

"John took the cat up in the plane this morning to drop him over the side."

"Well, that's nothing to worry about," said the neighbor.

"But it is, it is!" sobbed the wife. "John isn't home yet, but the cat is!"

Cal Coolidge said:

"Eat it up; wear it out; make it do!"

With rising costs and another war on our hands, that advice is better today than it ever was.

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: Leaders of associations of milk producers are worrying about the possibility that milk prices might be frozen as a war measure before the new Class I formula has a chance to bring prices more in line with costs. This danger is increased by the retail price war in New York City which has kept consumer prices below reasonable figures.

Under the new formula, the Class I price for 3.5 milk in New York for August is \$4.92. (Under this formula, the price does not go up and down in brackets representing even cents per quart.) If allowed to continue in effect, the formula should bring further Class I increases in coming months. Dr. Harry Young, economist for the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, estimates that the uniform price to producers shipping to the New York market will be about as follows: August, \$3.85; September, \$4.11; October, \$4.35; November, \$4.52; December, \$4.55.

WAR: At every meeting of two or more people the war is being discussed. This is as it should be. From here the following statements appear to be logical conclusions:

1. Appeasement did not stop World War II. We can hope that definite action now may prevent World War III.

2. With World War III a possibility, it is essential that government spending at home be cut to the bone. It should have been done long ago.

3. New socialistic schemes to better mankind through government spending should be abandoned.

4. If, as events indicate, some men in Washington see the threat of war as an opportunity to hasten and increase unnecessary government controls, all freedom-loving citizens should resist.

5. Every man, both on the battle front and on the home front, has the right to expect that, in the present crisis, our government servants make decisions without thought of political advantage.

PROOF: A conclusive argument against the Brannan Plan is furnished by the current egg situation. Consumers are paying about 25% less for eggs than they did a year ago. On the basis of Mr. Brannan's argument, consumption should be up considerably. Actually it is up less than 2%.

The USDA finds it practically impossible to dispose of food bought under price support programs. The House Agricultural Committee has given an O.K. to a proposal to pay packing and transportation costs on such food to be given cost to be \$44,000,000. Meanwhile government stocks of butter, dried milk, dried eggs and cheese are increasing.

INCOME: For July, cash farm income turned up after nearly two years of steady decreases. However, for the first seven months of 1950, national farm income was 7% below the same period in 1949.

POINTS OF VIEW: Most problems can be looked at from two or more sides. For example, take the growing of roughage for cows. You can shudder at the cash cost of lime, fertilizer and seed; or you can think of how much less cow feed you are going to have to buy in bags.

Also, when you look at the quality of your own pastures and meadows, you can compare them with the poorest grown by your neighbors and feel cocky, or with the best in your neighborhood or in the Northeast. If you take the latter viewpoint and it discourages you, why not find out why other dairymen grow better roughage and take steps to follow their example?

Again, when considering the purchase of a piece of farm equipment, a good viewpoint and it discourages you. Why not find out why other dairymen grow better roughage and take steps to follow their example? might save.

Perhaps these comments on points of view could have been said quicker with the old proverb, "Let your head save your heels."

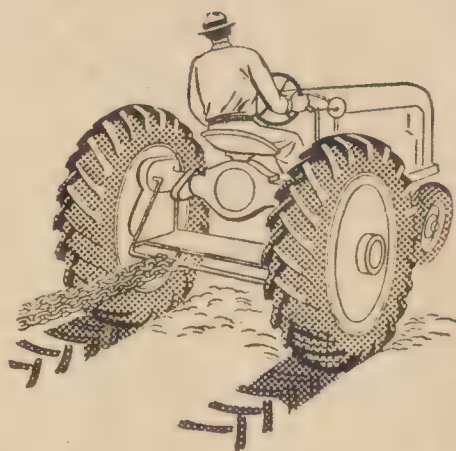
GOOD MEN: When you hear or read about theoretical advantages of socialized medicine, old age pensions or similar socialistic government activities, ask yourself which of the three—democracy, dictatorship or socialism—has in the past produced the best and happiest men and women.—Hugh L. Cosline

August Farm Bulletin

This Month:

1. A tractor tire with a tread that penetrates sod.
2. Easy way to prevent broken trip ropes.
3. Caring for cows during hot weather.
4. For milkhouse use—get Special Gulf Spray!

1. A tractor tire with a tread that penetrates sod.



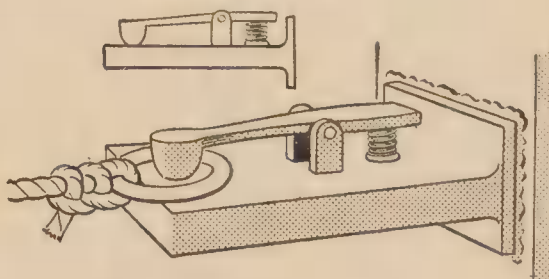
That tractor of yours represents a fair-sized investment. That's why it's just good "horse sense" to have good tires on it.

If your tractor slips and slides, it might pay you to look into the special high-cleated tread of the Gulf Rear Tractor Tire. Farmers are amazed at the way this high-cleated tread grips the soil—even bites right through sod. That means better traction—full power at the draw-bar.

The tread is open and flexible—springs dirt free. Tire shoulders are built extra high and rugged. And the open tread running down the middle gives you a cushioned ride, even on hard-packed soil.

See these famous Gulf Rear Tractor Tires at your Gulf dealer's.

2. Easy way to prevent broken trip ropes.



It's the easiest thing in the world to unhitch an implement and forget to unfasten the trip rope. Here's something almost as easy, that will allow the rope to unfasten itself.

Weld a spring clamp to your tractor seat post to hold the trip rope, and fasten a small ring to the rope. Then if a driver forgets to unfasten it, no damage is done.

3. Caring for cows during hot weather.



A cow can't do her best when she's annoyed by biting, buzzing, blood-sucking insect pests in the pasture.

If you've never used Gulf Livestock Spray, this is the ideal time to start. Take a few minutes just before milking time (night and morning) to spray your herd.

You'll find it does two things. First, it acts fast to kill flies and many other insects caught in its mist. Keeps cows quiet. No switching or fussing at flies when you're trying to milk.

Second, your cows can graze quietly for hours, freed from much insect annoyance by the lingering repellent action of Gulf Livestock Spray.

Used as directed, Gulf Livestock Spray will not impart taste or odor to milk. Nor burn or blister healthy cattle. Its insecticidal action is derived solely from pyrethrins (the natural insecticide), pip-eronyl-activated and contained in a non-staining, non-gumming, highly refined base oil. Usual price of Gulf Livestock Spray, \$1.69 a gallon. Your money back if not satisfied.

4. For milkhouse use—get Special Gulf Spray!



Special Gulf Spray is a fast-acting space-type spray, laboratory-formulated for use in milk plants and other places where food-stuffs are handled. It

quickly knocks out of the air, and kills, insects caught in its mist. Used as directed, Special Gulf Spray will not impart taste or odor to the milk. Usual prices: 1 gal., \$2.95; 5 gals., \$12.95.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE folks who say that I'm no good, and do not work near like I should, may be quite right for most the year but have no point when August's here. I will admit that not a thing excuses laziness in spring; the brisk and tangy air of fall should never slow me down at all; and prob'ly I goldbrick somewhat when winter blizzards start to cut. But when late summer days begin to sap my strength and blood runs thin, I am not kidding when I say I'm worn out early in the day, and I make no apology for letting up this month, by gee.

In August, it just don't make sense to get myself upset and tense by trying to pretend that I have pep as great as any guy. The truth is I am tuckered out and cannot hardly get about; if I tried any other cure, except to rest, I'd fold up sure. And so I ask Mirandy, please, to set my rocker 'neath the trees, and once I've staggered out to it, I never do a thing

but sit. It is a favor to my wife, 'cause if I don't preserve my life, she'd lose the fun of raising hob when I lay down upon the job.

GULF

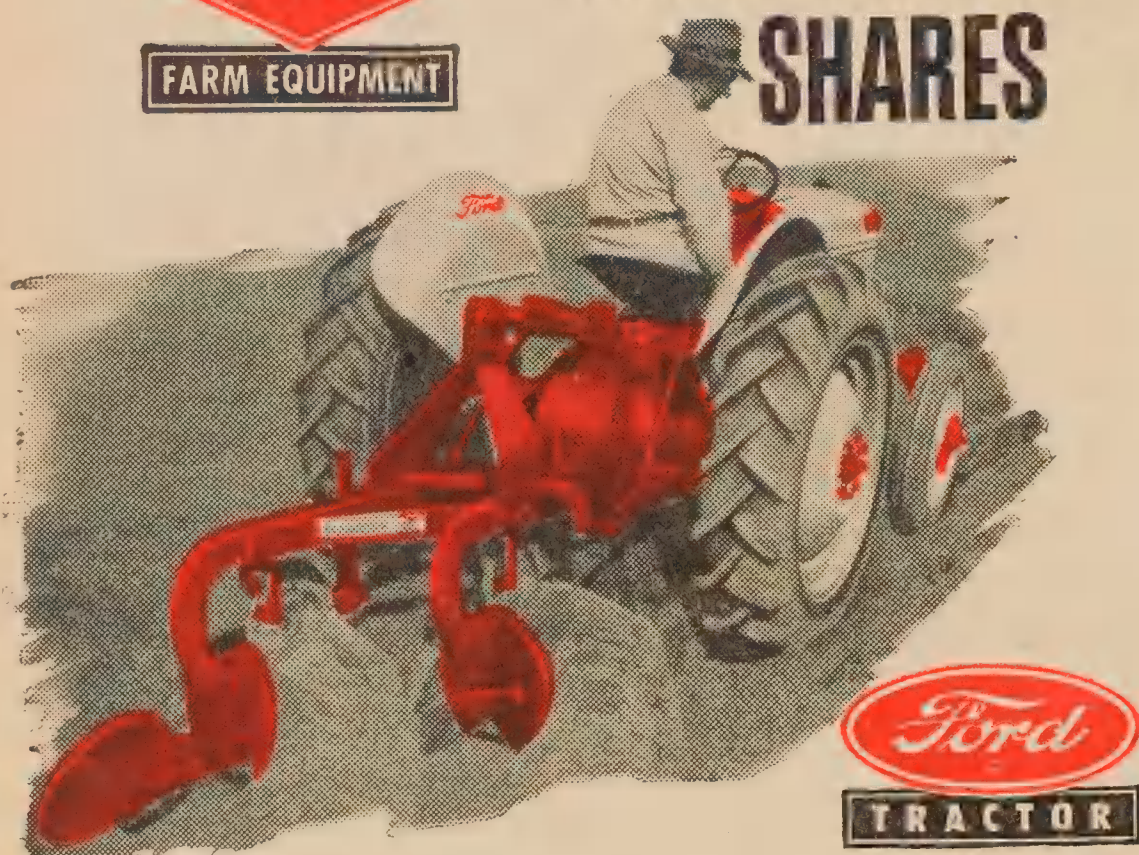
Farm Aids

Gulf Oil Corporation
Gulf Refining Company

It's Here! NEW DEARBORN ECONOMY PLOW



with
**"RAZOR BLADE"
SHARES**



**CUT PLOWING COSTS TO THE BONE WITH SHARES YOU NEVER SHARPEN —
SO LOW PRICED YOU THROW USED ONES AWAY LIKE RAZOR BLADES**



BETTER PLOWING—LOWER COST!

1. Low-priced, easy-attaching "Razor Blade" shares. Come 6 to a box
2. Replaceable moldboard shin. Multiplies moldboard life
3. Extra heavy beams of finest steel
4. Heavy cross shaft mounted above beams for extra clearance
5. Handy adjustment for width of cut
6. Coulters adjustable — up, down or sideways—in front or back positions
7. Newly designed coulters bracket; holds adjustment securely
8. Extra long-lasting coulters hub bearings

(Coulters and jointers sold separately)



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Ford Farming

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MORE INCOME PER ACRE**

Growing Good Crops of Winter Wheat and Barley

By George Serviss

THE average yield per acre of winter wheat in recent years in New York State has been about 25 bushels; in New Jersey 23, and in Pennsylvania 21. This means, of course, that many farmers growing wheat on really good land, and fertilizing it well, harvested around 40 bushels to the acre.

Recently we have heard considerable talk about a 50-bushel-to-the-acre goal for the state of Indiana. I mentioned this to a Cornell agronomist and he told me that he could see no reason why New York farmers some day should not be able to produce 75 bushels to the acre on good land. We are not promoting this as a goal at present since we will need to work out different fertilizer practices and will also most likely need new varieties, but with the rapid strides being made today, we feel that such a goal for the future is realistic.

There has been a tendency in recent years to grow wheat on land not very well suited to it. Some of this land is too far north for wheat consistently to come through the winter in good shape, but most of it is too poorly drained. On land that is not well drained, heaving often results in the tearing off of many of the roots, the consequence of which is weakened plants. Then, too, there is the actual ponding of water in the low spots in the field in the spring. In spite of this, wheat has often turned out to be a better crop than oats on much of this land when it was sown on the early side.

Winter Barley

Last year at about this same time I said that from Northern Pennsylvania north, winter barley was somewhat hazardous. This proved to be true. While I have seen some excellent fields this year, I have also seen some that I doubted would be worth harvesting.

Winter barley is a more delicate and finicky plant than winter wheat. It will not tolerate wet feet at all, nor is it as resistant to low temperatures. It is also quite susceptible to mildew. Its lime requirement is as high as red clover, and I have seen many sick yellow fields where the soil acidity was too high. From northern Pennsylvania north it should be sown only on the very best soils, and even then one must be prepared to see it occasionally suffer severely from winter injury. But with wheat acreage restricted, it is probably the best substitute fall-sown crop for good land not north of the New York wheat belt proper. Through most of New Jersey and the southern part of Pennsylvania, winter barley seems to be a dependable crop.

Fertilizing Wheat and Barley

Irrespective of whether wheat acreage is allocated or not, it is good business to farm for high yields. One of the best ways for the average grower to increase yields is by more liberal fertilization, especially by the use of some extra nitrogen. Certainly, 350 pounds per acre of standard strength analyses such as 6-12-6, 5-10-10 and 4-12-8 or equivalent quantities of double strength is not too much. This appears to be more than the average grower is using for wheat. More than this might result in some injury to germination in dry years unless the fertilizer is drilled separately from the seed.

Research indicates that between 15 and 20 pounds of nitrogen per acre in a mixed fertilizer can be profitably applied at planting time, and that an additional top dressing with a straight nitrogen material early in the spring will usually be profitable unless the crop is to be top dressed with manure. To illustrate, 350 pounds of 5-10-10

(Continued from Page 16)

Soft Winter Wheat for Pastry Flour

THERE was a time when New York State was the leading wheat state in the nation.

While production now is small in relation to many western states, it is still a very important crop to a large number of farmers in the western and central part of the state. Wheat fits in the rotation very well and is generally considered a moderately profitable crop. There has been a big increase in production during the past ten years; and this year, while total U. S. production is estimated at about 8% below the ten-year average, the New York State crop will be nearly 50% above the average.

While considerable wheat is used for feed, large amounts are also sold to flour mills and for the manufacture of cereals, and this market furnishes a very important outlet. This outlet will be particularly important this year because the prospects for exporting soft wheat are very poor. Crop yields in European countries are reported as excellent, and with the development of war clouds in Asia there seems to be a disposition to expect European countries to do more to help themselves.

Superior varieties like Yorkwin and 595, which yield well and have excellent milling qualities, have been developed at Cornell. The production of new varieties of any crop is an exceedingly complicated procedure, usually requiring

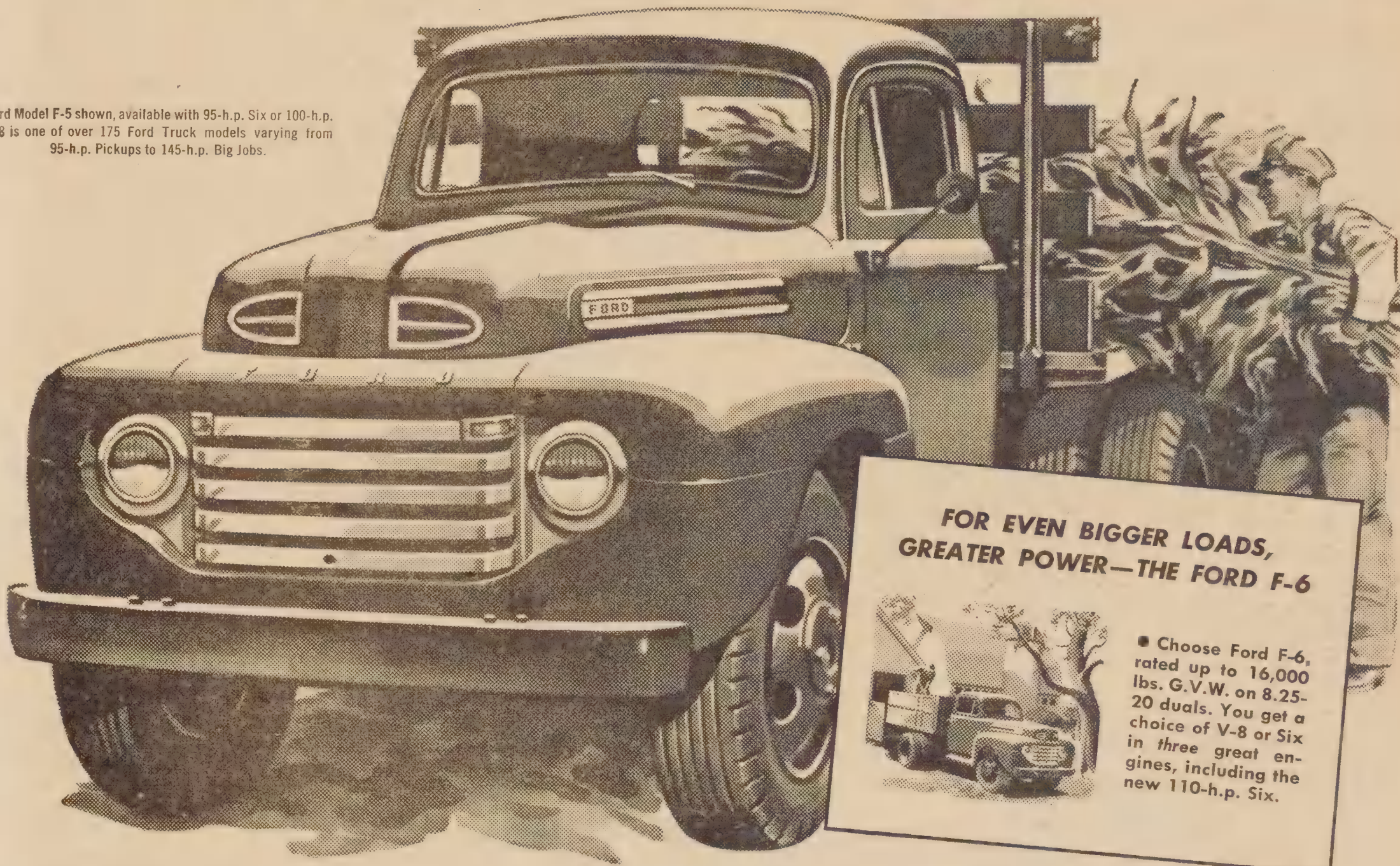
cross-pollination of many varieties and the testing of the resulting plants not only for yield but for such characteristics as winter hardiness and resistance to disease.

One of the men who has been mainly responsible for the development of wheat varieties at Cornell is H. H. Love, who until recently has been in charge of the wheat breeding program since it started forty years ago. Others are the late W. T. Craig, F. F. Bussell and W. D. Swope. The characteristics for which these men were looking included, first of all, high yield; but along with this characteristic they were looking for a soft white wheat of excellent quality, a wheat that would not winter-kill and one that would have some disease resistance. Yorkwin was first released to farmers in 1935; and Cornell 595, which is similar to it but has a stiffer straw and a high degree of resistance to smut, was introduced in 1942.

Of course, New York State wheat is a soft wheat. It is used for pastry and cake flours by bakers, and in home baking for pastries, cookies, pie crust, cakes and other types of baked goods leavened with baking powder. The College of Home Economics at Cornell has been testing pastry and cake flours, milled from New York State wheat, and in an early issue we plan to give a report on its work, including some of the recipes it has developed.

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CHOOSING an irrigation system is just like choosing a wife — what will suit one individual will not suit another."

That was the reply I got from W. H. Stout, president of Stout Irrigation, Inc., when I asked him what kind of irrigation systems should be used on Northeast farms. Since then a dozen or more engineers and officials, from as many companies, have told me just about the same thing in different words. There is no "universal" irrigation system. A hundred things have a bearing on the type of irrigation equipment that would be best for your farm.

There are a lot of questions about the farm and operations that must be answered even before a competent engineer can make definite recommendations. These were very well summarized for me by A. T. Race, Jr., president of the Race and Race Company which makes Racebuilt irrigation equipment at Winter Haven, Florida. He says an engineer requires the following information to do the right kind of a job:

1. The maximum available water during the dry season and the source, such as: lake, pond, well, ditch, creek or river.
2. Elevation from the water level to the field to be irrigated.
3. Distance from water source to irrigated fields.
4. The kind or type of crop, or crops, and their usual dollar value.
5. A layout showing outside measurements of the field to be irrigated, and the number of acres in the area.
6. The kind of soil, such as: light loam, sandy loam, etc.
7. The number of inches of water desired for application at one time to the crop.
8. The type of power desired for the system, such as: electric, diesel, gasoline, or possibly power from a unit already on the farm.

Trained engineers can take this information and make a complete recommendation covering the size and amount of pipe, size of sprinklers, size of pump, and engine horsepower required for operation.

Research Underway

The "unknowns" in the field of irrigation are not in the equipment. Engineers know almost exactly what performance they will get from all the different kinds of equipment, how much friction loss there is in various sized pipes, and exactly how much water the different types of irrigation equipment will put on a given area in a specified time. The unknowns lie in the field—in the actual application of irrigation. Right now, at research centers and agricultural colleges across the country, men are at work trying to find out just how much water to apply to various crops in different soils; whether it's better to have numerous light applications of water or fewer applications of larger quantities. Test plots will tell us how much closer we can space crops and how much fertilizer can be used profitably with irrigation.

The amazing results obtained by irrigating truck crops, potatoes, etc., are pretty well known. In a 1944 test at the Myron Hulse farm, Cranbury, N. J., potato plots got a total of 6 inches of supplemental water applied on June 5 and July 5, 13, 22 and 29. The increase in yield was 88.2 bushels per acre of U. S. No. 1 potatoes. This was an increase of more than 52%. Henry Talma of Riverhead, Long Island, has been irrigating potatoes and cauliflower for 14 years and is confident that a man with irrigation can expect increased yields of 50% in both crops. At New Brunswick, N. J., in drouth year 1949, nine irrigations of a total of 12 inches of water boosted yield 215 bushels to the acre over the same land



The perforated pipe system shown above requires the lowest pressure of the three systems of irrigation common in the Northeast.

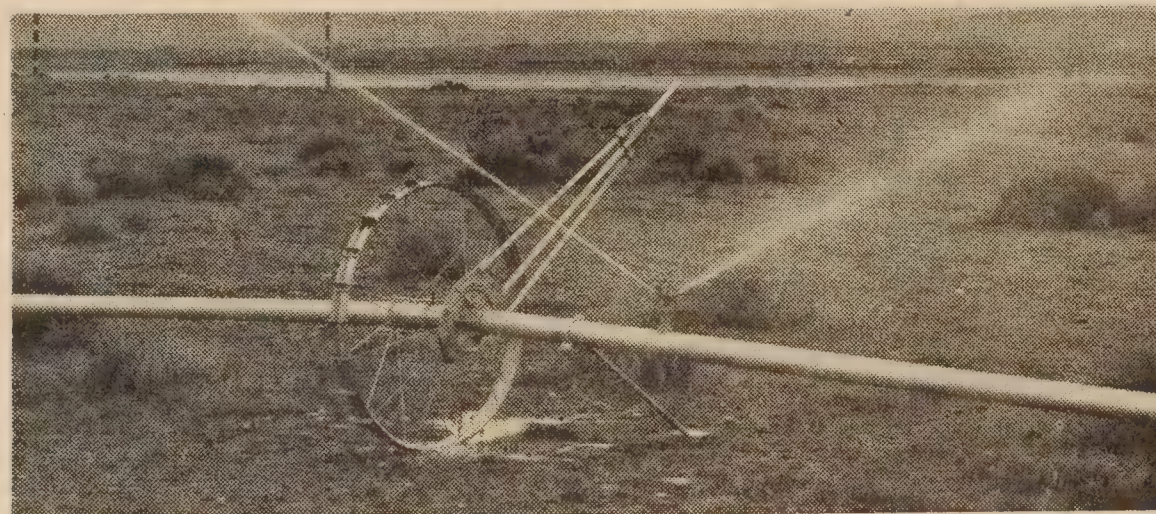
Farm Irrigation for the Northeast

Water When and Where You Need It

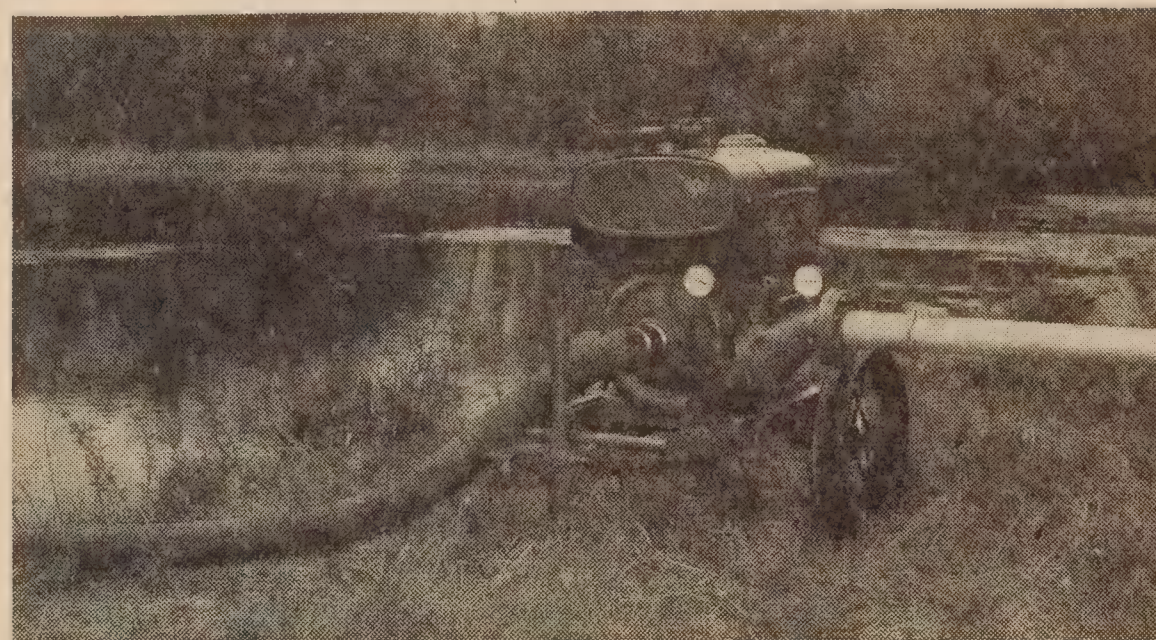
By JIM HALL



Huge nozzles such as this one demonstrated at recent New Jersey Field Day require pressures of 85 to 120 pounds, but one will cover up to 3½ acres.



Medium pressure systems usually have 15 to 20 sprinklers at 40-foot intervals along pipe. One shown here also has a wheel every 40 feet to permit moving pipe without dismantling.



Here is the very heart of any irrigation system: First, an ample supply of water. It takes 27,000 gallons of water to put one inch on one acre. Second, a pump engineered for your system to provide ample power for your first requirements and any expansion of the system that you may want to make in future years. Illustrated is a Marlow pump capable of delivering 675 gallons a minute at 45 pounds pressure.

not irrigated. On truck farms, irrigation has assured producers three crops a year.

It's not so easy to check results in pastures. Limited research has been done at several colleges, but they are cautious about making recommendations. All seem to agree that it increases yields more than enough to meet the annual cost of applying water, but as yet they haven't enough figures to prove that increased yields are enough to pay off also the capital investment. However, Cornell University recently estimated that the average dairyman in New York could increase the carrying capacity and feed production of his pastures anywhere from 20% to 40% by irrigating. In New England, improved irrigated pastures are supporting four cows to the acre and thereby releasing many acres of former pastureland for growing crops of silage and grain.

One of the reasons why the Joslin Hill Farms of Leominster, Mass., sells irrigation systems is that they are sold on the value of irrigation on their farm. Charles W. Harris of Joslin Farms, who is especially enthusiastic about the Ames perforated pipe system, said that in 1949 they cut for silage some oats used as a nurse crop for alfalfa, irrigated the field with 3 inches of water, and then cut 30-inch alfalfa in just 5 weeks. Anyone farming in New England during last year's drouth knows that 30-inch alfalfa was a rare sight!

"An Inch in Time . . ."

Last year's drouth both helped and hindered the progress of irrigation in the Northeast. The lack of water—so bad in some states that the government declared them disaster areas—gave dairymen a jolt that they could feel right down to their pocketbooks. While some watched pastures burn up, others placed rush orders for pumps, pipe and sprinklers to save crops and keep up animal production. When they spoke of water and crops, they could rephrase the old saw and say, "An inch in time saved mine," while the rest were rushing around trying to buy forage.

Almost any kind of a system that will squirt some water on land will pay off during a drouth season, but "hurried" buying is not recommended by the reliable firms making and selling irrigation equipment. It's the men who bought hurriedly and under unfavorable conditions who find themselves with pumps or pipe ill-fitted for doing an economical job in normal seasons or who find, too late, that there are other systems or sizes available that would be more efficient for their particular farm operation. A well-engineered system, designed for the farm it's to be used on will profit the owner in normal years because there are periods in every summer when there isn't sufficient rainfall for best growing. (On Long Island, for instance, it has been 22 years since they've had rain at least once every ten days during the important growing months of June and July.)

Costs

Last Fall the University of Massachusetts issued a report based on studies of 14 farms with irrigation systems. They found that total investment ranged from \$1,500 to more than \$4,000. Per acre irrigated, this investment ranged from \$21 to \$160. They reported that with areas of 50 or more acres, initial cost can be kept to about \$50 an acre. The study revealed that physical characteristics of farms (i.e., water supply, distance and elevation to crop areas, and number of acres irrigated) have more influence on costs than anything else. One farm with 100 acres under irrigation had a central water source so that only 1,500 feet of pipe was required. Investment was \$2,082 and the annual cost per acre,

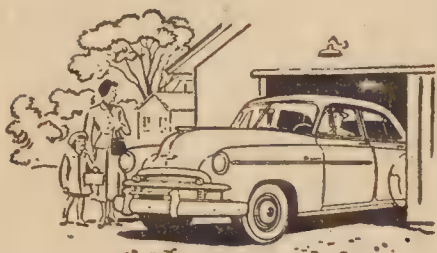
(Continued on Page 10)



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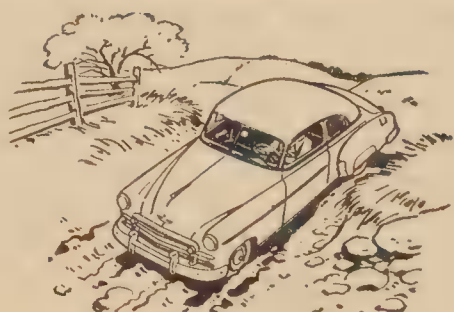
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3. Positive seal gaskets in the hub coupler provide a leak proof pressure seal as soon as normal water

pressure is applied.

4. Automatic drain valves open when water pressure is turned off, draining a complete line in approximately five minutes.

5. Converter couplers available so your present system can be easily and economically converted to a WHEEL MOVE irrigation by joining two twenty-foot sections of your present pipe to make a forty-foot section.

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Eastern Sales Division

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**Farm Irrigation for
the Northeast**

(Continued from Page 8)

for four inches of water, was only \$11.39, including depreciation, interest, taxes, repairs, fuel, oil and labor. On another farm with 25 acres irrigated from a distant water source so that it required 2,800 feet of pipe, the initial cost was \$4,052 and the total annual cost per acre was \$33.80. An 18-acre piece with adjacent water supply requiring only 1,100 feet of pipe cost only \$1,598, but on an annual, per acre cost, the figure was \$22.06. These per acre costs are well under the value of a 50% greater potato yield or two extra tons of alfalfa per acre.

All three of these farms used a single giant nozzle. These "giants" or "Volume Guns," as one manufacture calls them, cover up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres as they slowly swing around and operate at 85 to 120 pounds pressure to distribute the water. To supply one of

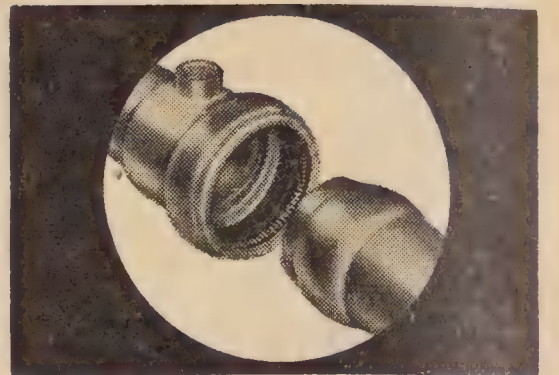


Some medium pressure, multi-sprinkler systems are equipped with skids so that hundreds of feet of pipe may be towed to new locations by tractor or truck. Illustrated is an Ames "Tow-A-Line."

them, pumps have to be able to deliver around 550 gallons of water a minute. All this leads to high power costs with gasoline and oil costs totaling about \$4.50 to apply four inches of water per acre. Users of the giant nozzles recognize the higher cost for pumps and pipes built to handle high pressure, but feel that it is offset by its lower labor requirements. The big nozzles don't have to be moved as often, which is important in areas where labor is scarce, high paid, and doesn't like to get its feet wet too often.

In the Northeast, flood, furrow and ditching types of irrigation are seldom used due to the prohibitive cost of leveling our fields. That leaves just two principal methods of distributing water other than by giant nozzles. One uses medium pressure and water is sprinkled through 15 to 20 small nozzles placed at 40-foot intervals; and the other operates at low pressure, using perforated pipe instead of sprinklers or nozzles. Operating costs amount to about \$7.50, \$6.25 and \$5. per acre for the giant, small nozzle and perforated

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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(Continued from Opposite Page)
systems, respectively, for 4 inches of water per acre.

Most of the pipe used in irrigation is aluminum because it is so light and flexible and has such excellent non-corrosive qualities. Aluminum makes irrigation systems truly portable — a 20-foot length of 4-inch pipe weighs only 14½ pounds.

Most irrigation equipment manufacturers also agree on the sizes of pipe needed to keep friction losses at a minimum, but from that point on each manufacturer has his own ideas about such things as couplers, sprinklers and power assemblies. Some sell "packaged" units like the "Volume Gun" system of the Rainbow Mfg. Co. of Chattanooga, Tenn. Their "100-acre" system consists of a Volume Gun with 1,000 feet of 6-inch pipe and a gas powered irrigation pump. Others, like Shur-Rane of San Jose, Calif., make systems using everything from 2- to 8-inch diameter pipe with their own patented couplers and use any of a variety of sprinklers made by such sprinkler specialists as Rainbird of Glendora, Calif., Skinner of Troy, Ohio, and Buckner of Fresno, Calif. The Stout and Ames Companies both offer systems that can be towed by tractor from one location to another by uncoupling only one joint at the supply line. Stout also has a system threaded through hubs of steel wheels every 40 feet that enables one man to roll several hundred feet of pipe to a new location in a few minutes.

Pumps

The real heart of any irrigation system is the pump that sucks water from pond, well, or stream and then forces it through hundreds of feet of pipe under enough pressure to give equal distribution the full length of the system. Many kinds of pumps are available with the centrifugal pump being the most commonly used in sprinkler irrigation. Pump companies, such as Marlow at Ridgewood, N. J., Goulds at Seneca Falls, N. Y., and Gorman-Rupp at Mansfield, Ohio, specialize in portable models and can provide equipment for any installation whether it requires 50 gallons or 3,000 gallons a minute. Diesel and gas powered engines for the pumps are made by such well known firms as General Motors, Chrysler, Ford, Wisconsin, Briggs and

Stratton, and Le Roi. Some pumps use tractor power take-off.

Men experienced in results obtained by supplementing natural rainfall, think that nearly all farmers along a river or creek could profitably use some irrigation and predict that someday more than 80% of the vegetable growers and more than 30% of dairy farmers in the Northeast will own irrigation systems.

The only limiting factor seems to be water. I'd like to emphasize that it takes 27,000 gallons of water to put an inch over an acre! Your county agent will help you find a state engineer to check the flow in your creek or pond, and irrigation company engineers can figure out whether it will be cheaper for you to drill for extra water or invest in more pipe to bring it to the field from a greater distance. You'll find this engineering service free, and it might save your investment.

In New York and most other states the rights for use of water for irrigation have not been established in the courts, so I suggest that before making a big irrigation investment based on using water from a creek, farmers should be sure there'll be enough water even if neighbors on the same creek also decide to use it for irrigation purposes.

(For readers who want more details on irrigation, we have prepared a mimeographed list of the leading irrigation equipment companies supplying the Northeast, together with their addresses and a brief description of their products. For a copy write Jim Hall, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.)

— A. A. —

Rabbits Eat Blueberries

It has been our experience that rabbits have an unusual fondness for blueberries and that they will do extensive damage during the wintertime unless blueberries are protected, at least for the first few years. After some unpleasant experiences we are using wire netting on the blueberries in winter to keep the rabbits away.

— A. A. —

While asparagus responds well to use of rotted manure, production can be maintained by use of commercial fertilizers. Any tendency for the stalks to be small and spindling indicates lack of plant food.

RACEBILT MEANS QUALITY IN IRRIGATION PIPE!



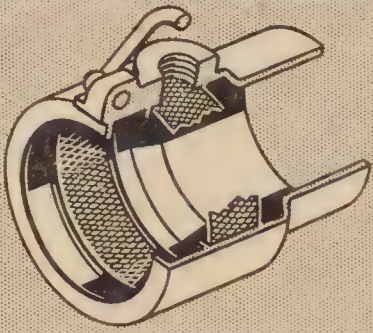
Yes, the name "RACEBILT" has always stood for "quality" in portable aluminum irrigation pipe!

Now, with the addition of new, permanent mold equipment, we can offer still higher quality aluminum irrigation equipment!

And all RACEBILT irrigation equipment is factory built—designed and engineered to assure your complete satisfaction! With our permanent mold aluminum couplings—they're as strong as mild steel—you get the added feature of aluminum against aluminum in tube-coupling assembly . . . assures a longer life!

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FILTER SCREEN
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Another added feature of RACEBILT couplings — the new filter screen, illustrated in cut-away drawing above, keeps trash out of sprinklers . . . permits free and easy flow of water . . . eliminates clogging . . . easy to clean . . . assures even pattern.

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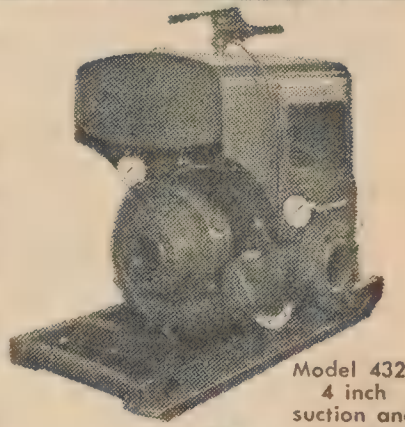


. . . engineered for the modern farmer

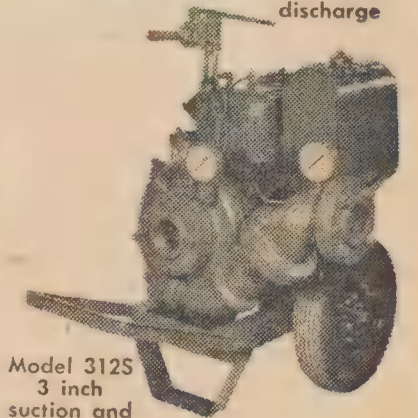
These efficient and reliable Marlow centrifugal pumps embody the latest features for modern sprinkler irrigation. They are engineered especially for today's new pressure and capacity requirements and are thrifty and virtually maintenance free in operation.

Marlows are available in a wide range of models for any sprinkler irrigation job. Sizes 2" to 6 inches, including two models designed specifically for the new 2- and 3-acre sprinklers. Capacities 50 to 1500 GPM; pressures 30 to 200 PSI. Powered by gasoline and Diesel engines that are equipped with the latest safety features. Choice of skid mounting, or steel wheels or rubber tires. Also models for electric and belt drive.

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The Question Box

We have an aluminum roof and want to install lightning rods. We have been told that copper should not be used. Is there any basis for this idea?

Copper lightning rods are not recommended for use on an aluminum roof because of the electrolytic action which will take place between the two metals. Such electrolytic action will cause damage to the aluminum roof. — D. W. Bates, Dept. of Agr. Engineering, Cornell University.

Is it practical to raise asparagus plants from seed?

This can be done but most gardeners prefer to buy and set out plants because it saves them a year of time. The principal difficulty of raising plants from seed is that they germinate very slowly, usually taking from 4 to 6 weeks, therefore, the plants may be smothered in weeds. Also, they need to be thinned while they are still small to give room and to avoid intertwining of the root systems which makes it difficult to separate plants when they are transplanted.

We used to enjoy buttermilk when we skimmed it by hand, but since we have been using a separator the buttermilk doesn't seem to be nearly as good.

I am not surprised at the difference you have found between buttermilk made from cream skimmed by hand and from cream made by the centrifugal separator. Please do not blame the

separator, however. You have not said so, but I suspect you are separating warm, raw milk by the machine; previous to that you were separating cold milk. In other words, you cooled your raw milk, permitted the cream to rise, and then skimmed the surface material. The difference in quality is largely caused by this difference in temperature treatment.

Again you did not say so, but I assume that your buttermilk has a bad flavor. This bad flavor is caused by the activity of an enzyme called lipase. This enzyme may be destroyed by heating your milk immediately after milking to 130°-140° F. before separation. I believe this treatment will improve the quality of your buttermilk. It may not, however, give you as good a product as you have previously obtained by hand skimming. — R. F. Holland, Dept. of Dairy Industry, Cornell.

Why is it that we seem to be unable to grow carrots with long, smooth roots like we buy in the store?

This is partly due to variety. Usually a carrot variety which does not grow to extreme length will give better results in the garden. Where carrots are not thinned they are likely to be misshapen. Also, a number of factors causes the branching of roots such as the presence of undecayed manure, any injury to the root or any impediments such as a stone.

Growing Good Crops of Winter Wheat and Barley

(Continued from Page 6)

supplies 17½ pounds of nitrogen, and 60 pounds of ammonium nitrate furnishes 20 pounds. Phosphoric acid and potash, though, are definitely needed at planting time except possibly where wheat or barley follow a very heavily fertilized crop.

Sowing Date

The Hessian Fly seems to be on the increase in wheat areas of the Northeast after having been a negligible factor for several years. It caused serious damage in some fields this past year. At this time it appears that it is likely to pay to observe the Hessian Fly free planting date in the areas in which there is any concentration of wheat at least. This date differs from area to area and will, no doubt, be announced by County Agricultural Agents.

Varieties

The variety situation seems quite well stabilized at present. In the western New York white wheat area the choice should be between Yorkwin and Cornell 595. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Thorne, a red variety, is the logical selection. When it comes to winter barley, Wong is outstanding.

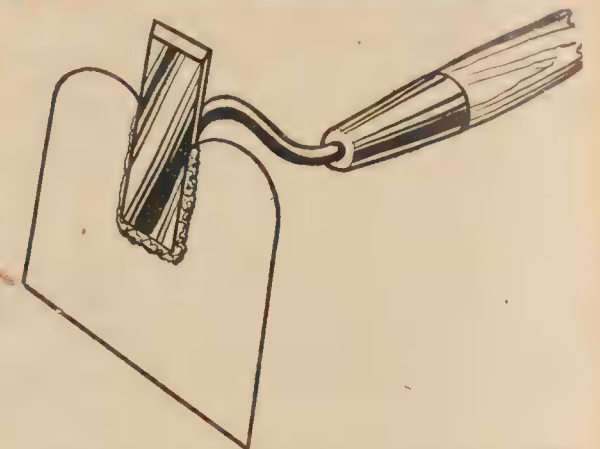
Use Treated Seed

We have seen more smut on all the small grains this year than we have ever seen before. On many of the fields the seed was definitely treated with the usual organic mercury compound. This, though, is not very effective against loose smut, which was the kind most prevalent this year. It does give excellent control of covered smut.

The spores of covered smut are on the outside of the seed only. Loose smut spores are scattered by the wind, and the disease may also be present within the kernel without being detected. The best treatment for loose smut is what is known as the "hot water" treatment. This is cumbersome and difficult, since you must have perfect temperature control. If the temperature goes a

couple of degrees too high, there will be too much injury to germination; if it is a couple of degrees too low, it won't kill the smut. Unfortunately, the method is impractical for the farmer and also treating any substantial volume, but it is practical for foundation seed that is to be multiplied for commercial seed. Fields containing any appreciable amount of loose smut should not be used for seed.

It's Handy



Welding a piece of steel or the lower end of a chisel on the top of the hoe will enable you to cut the larger roots and weeds which the hoe will not be able to cut. Where larger weeds are found, this piece of metal can be put under the base of the weed to pull out the entire weed rather than just cutting it in two.—Adam Szczepanowski, 716 W. 4th St., Michigan City, Ind.

Making A Funnel

If you do not have a funnel and you need one in a hurry, take a long-necked bottle and cut the bottom off. To cut the bottom off, use the corner of an emery wheel; turn the bottle two or three times around about one-half inch from the bottom. When the bottom drops off, you will have a good funnel.

—Edward Juda, Ware, Mass.



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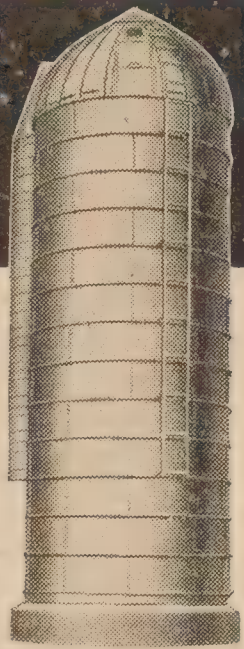
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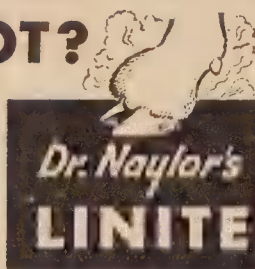
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The safe replacement for milk!

Sell your cow's milk! Don't waste it, on your calves. That's just like feeding them dollars! Low cost Kaff-A is an absolutely safe replacement for milk! When you feed Kaff-A, the milk your cows produce goes to the dairy—puts dollars in your bank account. Just 1 lb. of Kaff-A can replace up to 10 lbs. of milk in calf feeding. That means every 50 lb. box fed with low-cost hay and grain can release as much as 500 lbs. of milk you can sell! That means a handsome extra profit!

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a safe replacement for milk. A million healthy heifers have already been raised on it! Its dried buttermilk base is known for its nutrition. In addition, Kaff-A contains other dairy by-products, some cereal products, and plenty of Vitamin A and D Feeding Oil!

Don't risk your calf's health on inferior imitations of Kaff-A. A few pennies saved now may cost you many a dollar if your calf becomes a stunted cow. Feed Kaff-A and be sure that your calves get the nutrition that helps develop good milkers . . . good breeders!

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Millbrook, New York

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

FIRST PRODUCTION SALE
20th ANNIVERSARY

Tuesday, September 12 at the Farm

1:00 P.M. (Daylight Time).

50 HEIFERS

12 HEIFERS BRED TO

EILEENMERE 1026

(a son of Eileenmere 500)

or

ELLERSLIE PRINCE 25TH

(a son of Prince G. of Sunbeam)

Write for Catalog:

F. H. Bontecou, Owner
Millbrook, New York

Obed Potter,
Manager

Dutchess County 10th Annual Aberdeen Angus Breeders Sale

54 Heifers will be sold.

22 Consignors contribute their best cattle.

Monday, September 11, 1950

at

Fuerst Stock Farm, Pine Plains, N. Y.

For Catalogs write BILL LANDAUER, RED HOOK, N. Y.



Cochran farm

THE RUNNYMEDE HERD

NORTH SALEM, N. Y.

Aberdeen—Angus First Production Sale
at the Farm, Wednesday, September 13th

Catalog on request

Great Eastern Circuit Aberdeen Angus Sales

Two hundred females and 15 bulls—all outstanding Aberdeen Angus individuals—will be sold at the four important sales on the Great Eastern Circuit, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 9, 11, 12 and 13.

The Sales Circuit starts Saturday, September 9, at Shadow Isle Farm, R. F. D. 1, Red Bank, N. J. Dr. and Mrs. Armand Hammer, the owners of Shadow Isle Farm, have an excellent line-up for this sale consisting of 68 head—8 bulls and 60 females.

Continuing, the Sales Circuit moves from Red Bank, N. J., up to Dutchess County, Monday, September 11, to Fuerst Stock Farm, Pine Plains, N. Y. The Dutchess County Sale will open with a cattle parade at 10:00 A. M. Monday conducted by Mr. Kenneth Litton, manager of Highland Farms, Round Hills, Va. Twenty-two consignors have made selections from their best cattle and 54 heifers will be sold. Bill Landauer says that last year at the Dutchess County Aberdeen Angus Breeders Sale a unique sales plan was started. Anyone who buys cattle at the Dutchess County Sale can consign the get of purchased stock to future Dutchess County Sales. There are eleven consignors who are taking advantage of this plan this year.

The following day, Tuesday, September 12, Rally Farms, Millbrook, N. Y., F. H. Bontecou, owner and Obed Potter, manager, are offering 50 heifers including 12 heifers bred either Eileenmere 1026 or Ellerslie Prince 25th.

The final sale on the Circuit, Wednesday, September 13, will be the First Production Sale of Cochran Farm, North Salem, N. Y.

Bill Landauer of "Rufflands," Red

Hook, N. Y., of the Dutchess County Aberdeen Angus Breeders, who has coordinated the sales of the Great Eastern Circuit, expects a record-breaking attendance at these sales, all of which will start at 1:00 P. M. on the date of sale. Bill tells us that he will be glad to arrange for transportation and hotel accommodations for visitors attending any of the sales. He assures us that the quality of all animals offered in the Great Eastern Circuit Sales is such that purchasers will not have to worry about starting over again next year.

— A. A. —

NEW YORK STATE FAIR CATTLE SHOW

Professor George Trimberger of Cornell has been named superintendent of the Cattle Show at the Syracuse State Fair. Premiums for the Show total \$22,200 and entries are expected to exceed last year's record of over 1,500.

Judging will begin Monday, September 14, at the colosseum where spectators can watch the different classes from comfortable seats. The judging of beef cattle will start at 11 a.m., Wednesday, and judging for both dairy and beef cows will be completed by 5 p.m. Thursday.

— A. A. —

MORE GRASS SILAGE CONTESTS

In addition to those fairs listed in the July 1 *American Agriculturist*, the following will also have competitive grass silage exhibits this year: Hillside Agricultural Society, Cummington, Mass., August 26 and 27; Washington County Fair, Greenwich, N. Y., August 22-26. Both will offer cash prizes for first, second and third places.

SHADOW ISLE'S

Second "Investment Opportunity" Sale

FEATURING THE GET AND SERVICE
OF THESE CHAMPION BULLS



Prince Sunbeam 249th
1948 International Grand
Champion and World's
Record Price Angus bull

Prince Sunbeam 328th
1948 International Junior Champion
and Reserve Grand Champion
son of the 29th

Prince Barbarian of Sunbeam
1946 International Reserve
Champion son of the 29th

Sale will be held at the farm at RED BANK, NEW JERSEY,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1950, at 1:00 P. M.

68 HEAD SELLING—8 Bulls and 60 Females

10 Daughters of Prince Barbarian of Sunbeam—8 open and 2 bred
4 Daughters of Prince Sunbeam 249th—2 open and 2 bred

7 Heifers bred to Prince Barbarian of Sunbeam
18 Heifers bred to Prince Sunbeam 249th
8 Heifers bred to Prince Sunbeam 328th

THE BULL OFFERING

2 Sons of Prince Sunbeam 249th
1 Son of Prince Sunbeam 328th
2 Sons of Prince Barbarian of Sunbeam
1 Son of Burgess Eric 10th, the \$18,500 son of Prince Eric of Sunbeam

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Daughters of every living International Champion, as well as daughters of Prince Sunbeam 29th, Prince Eric of Sunbeam and Prince Sunbeam 400th. Also two daughters of Pauline T., a full sister of Eileenmere 487th. All leading families represented:

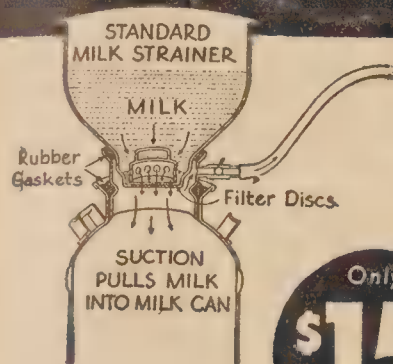
2 Gamblers 1 Evermere 1 Katinka 3 Juanna Ericas 2 Maid of Bummers 2 Blackcap Empresses
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1 Erianna 1 Karama 5 Georginas 1 Hartley Eline 2 Witch of Endors 2 Anoka Barbars

There will be several females with calf at side by Prince Sunbeam 249th and bred to the same bull.

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Dairymen Celebrate 10th Anniversary of N.Y.A.B.C.

By ROBERT EASTMAN

MORE than 2,000 farm folks took part in a day-long pause in the operations of the world's largest dairy cattle artificial breeding organization in Ithaca, Thursday, August 3rd to celebrate the tenth anniversary of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc. Delegates attended the annual meeting representing 68 affiliated breeding associations from New York State and Western Vermont, which during the fiscal year ending May 31 provided breeding service to 156,012 cows in the herds of 32,423 member-owners.

Comment on the program of displays, exhibits, speakers and annual meeting business indicated that the show matched the importance of the ten year celebration to the dairy world. Said Lawrence Beckerink, dairyman of Clymer, New York, "I came 230 miles to see this show and it was worth it."

Ready To Go

Pulling no punches in either his subject matter or his anecdotes, principal speaker Dr. V. A. Rice, Dean of the Massachusetts State College of Agriculture and a nationally known authority on dairy cattle breeding, congratulated the cooperative on its progress in the past ten years, but told his audience that the organization was "just at the age of puberty," and still has a long ways to go to provide maximum service.

Tackling his subject "Where Do We Go From Here in Breeding Better Dairy Cattle" Dr. Rice told his audience that dairymen must place increasing emphasis on the "family" characteristics of cows to be bred. "Artificial breeding," Dr. Rice said, "gives everybody that's got the sense to use it a chance to use the better bulls." He added, however, that the offspring of a given cow is more likely to reflect the general characteristics of the cow family than of the cow herself. Therefore, he said, it is a dairyman's responsibility to maintain comprehensive herd records.

Dr. Rice also warned that sires and dams actually transmit "potentialities," rather than "characteristics" to their offspring, and full development of potentialities is the responsibility of the dairyman.

Selecting Breeders

Factors in herd improvement outlined by Dr. Rice were: Physiology of Reproduction; Inheritance; and Selection and Systems of Breeding. He noted that the last named factor is the only one over which we actually have any control since the others are natural processes. While he did not condemn cross-breeding, Dr. Rice declared that a given amount of effort would produce better results for a dairyman who confined his program to a single breed of dairy cattle.

The morning period of the all-day session was devoted to the judging and placing of 46 selected producing dairy cows which were the result of breeding to NYABC sires. Placing the animals according to their type and production was Professor K. L. Turk, head of the Animal Husbandry Department at Cornell University, assisted by Professors Raymond Albrechtsen, and Robert Spalding of the same department.

Judging Winners

The audience also took part in judging 12 of the animals, and Preston Roberts of Jefferson County took first place in the contest.

Owners of winning animals in the judging competition held prior to the

(Continued on Page 19)

How to **SAVE MONEY** and

Raise "Milk-fed" Calves



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WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY, Appleton, Wis. - San Francisco, Calif.

**Save up to 250-500 lbs.
of milk per calf**

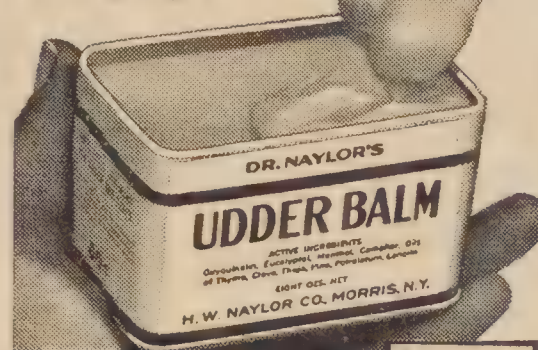
Cut your calf-raising costs 1/3 or more! Have more milk to sell! You can when you use Peebles' CALF-KIT. It replaces milk *safely* because it's *made* from milk—98% milk serum solids plus guaranteed amounts of Vitamins A, D and Riboflavin. CALF-KIT builds big, strong, husky calves with real milk-fed "bloom" and vigor. Try Peebles' CALF-KIT now on a money-back guarantee. See if it doesn't help you raise *better* calves at *less* cost than ever before.

1 Pound Replaces
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Congestion, Cuts and Bruises**

8 OZ.
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Dr. Naylor's Udder Balm combines the bacteriostatic action of Oxyquinolin with the softening and absorbing action of Lanolin and Essential Oils. A fast, effective ointment for udder and teats—to reduce congestion, danger of external infection and promote clean, rapid healing. Mailed postpaid if your dealer cannot supply.

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Miss Maxine Torrey of Stafford, Genesee County, was chosen Empire State Potato Queen at the 17th annual potato field day at Chafee, N. Y., Aug. 3. She is shown here with H. J. Evans, (left) President of the Empire State Potato Club, and Maurice Phelps on whose farm the field day was held.

14,000 See What's New at Potato Field Day

WE'VE HAD larger crowds on at least a couple of occasions but never have I seen such genuine interest in demonstrations and equipment as was shown here today," said H. J. (Red) Evans, president of the Empire State Potato Club at the close of the Club's 17th Annual Field Day at Chafee, Thursday, August 3.

Maurice Phelps, well-known Erie County potato grower, was host to the crowd but demonstrations were so extensive that much of the parking and a giant plowing demonstration were held on the adjoining 325-acre grain and turkey farm of the brothers Tom and John Lloyd-Jones.

Cooperating in the field day were experts from the College of Agriculture at Cornell who demonstrated on College plots such things as yield tests of 24 new varieties, potato diseases, potato digger and planter adjustments, and changes that have taken place in seed spacing and fertilization. Several branches of the College had educational exhibits at the field day and experts on hand to answer disease and other problems brought to them by hundreds of growers.

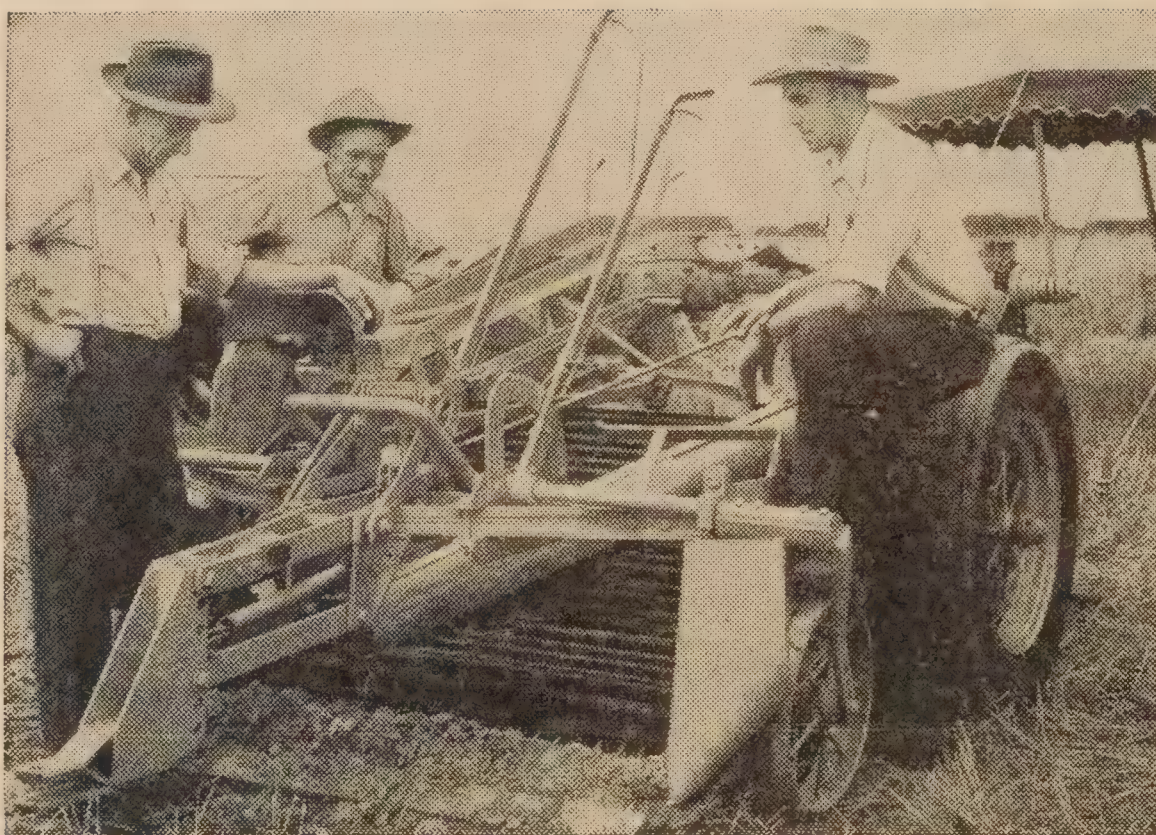
Highlighting the entertainment was the crowning of Miss Maxine Torrey of Stafford, Genesee County, as the 1950 Empire State Potato Queen. With Don Huckle of Buffalo radio station WGR

acting as master of ceremonies, the crowd chose Miss Torrey and the crown was placed on her head by last year's potato queen, Mrs. Richard Amidon of Lafayette, N. Y. The new queen is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert G. H. Torrey who grows 200 acres of tubers on their 1,200-acre farm. Other county queens in competition for the state crown were: Betsy Stafford, Warsaw, Wyoming County; Gertrude Butzer, Collins, Erie County; Mary Adsitt, Lafayette, Onondaga County; Wilma Gibson, Wayland, Steuben County; Janet Merwin, Fillmore, Allegany County; and Catherine Dackowsky, Cassville, Oneida County.

Other royalty present for the coronation were the New York State Vegetable Queen, Joyce Dowleaire of Webster, and the Pennsylvania State Potato Queen, Donna Mae Gooderham of Patton in Cambria County. The new New York State Potato Queen will compete at the State Fair in Syracuse for the coveted State Queen title.

While there was great interest shown in the demonstrations, it was second to that shown in the huge display of all kinds of farm equipment. Along a quarter-mile 'street' jammed with the products of about 50 dealers and manufacturers was a constant stream of farmers from before 9 o'clock in the

(Continued on Opposite Page)



One of the main reasons for the big crowds at Empire State Potato Club field days is the extensive trade show put on by equipment dealers and manufacturers. Shown here looking over a new 2-row Iron Age digger are, from left: Elton Benkelman and Edward Mackensen, both potato growers of Springville. At right is the company representative, Bob Witter of Arcade, ready to answer questions.

With
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
 Advertisers

For any dairyman with less than 10 cows, the DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 123, 165 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y., suggests the new De Laval Speedette Milker.

A new idea in cereals is Post's "Sugar Crisp," made of puffed wheat, toasted and coated with sugar and honey. It is designed not only for use as a cereal to which only milk or cream needs to be added, but also as a between meal snack and a confection.

SAM DANIELS MFG. CO., Hardwick, Vt., has just put on the market an improved Chunk Furnace with large fire door, for burning local wood and odd sized chunks. It is claimed by the manufacturer to be very efficient and to give ample heat for an average size home, camp, lodge, schoolroom or logging camp. Because of the large door this furnace is easy to fire and easy to clean. Full information may be had by writing to the manufacturer.

THE A. B. FARQUHAR COMPANY of York, Pa., says that their orchard mist sprayer will apply concentrate spray in an air stream traveling from 95 to 125 miles per hour and at a rate of 12,000 to 18,000 cubic feet per minute. This makes it possible to break up concentrate sprays into a fine mist which licks pests and diseases in the modern way.

The Disston Saw, Tool and File Manual is chock full of valuable information on the choosing of tools and their care. If you would like to have a copy, drop a postcard to **HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.**, Tacony, Philadelphia 35, Pa.

THE ANDERSON MILKER COMPANY of Jamestown, N. Y., has a new vacuum milk strainer attachment. There is a rubber tube running from the strainer to the vacuum line of the milker which pulls the milk through filter disks as fast as it can be poured into a strainer.

Any **American Agriculturist** subscriber can get a free sample of **Kowtows**, the single service paper towel for washing udders. Just fill out the coupon on page 11 of the July 15 issue and send it to **BROWN & COMPANY**, Dept. K-67, 500-5th Avenue, New York 18, N. Y.

The National Fertilizer Association has recently completed the third printing of a pamphlet in color called "Hunger Signs in Crops." A copy will be sent to any **American Agriculturist** subscriber on request to the **NATIONAL FERTILIZER ASSOCIATION**, 616 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C.

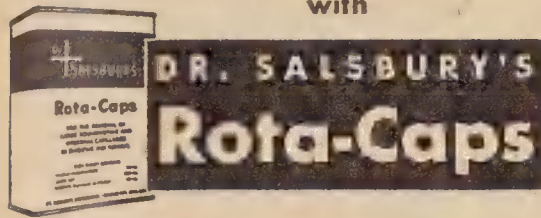


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STARTED LEG. PLTS. 4 Wks. 35c; 6 Wks. 45c.			

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WHITE LEGHORNS — RED-ROCK CROSSES — NEW HAMPSHIRE N.Y.-U.S. Approved — Pullorum Clean Write for folder. 238 Warren St. CHAPMAN FARMS GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST RENEWED.

Litter + Chickens + Time = Built-Up Litter

By L. E. WEAVER

A YEAR ago at the annual meeting of the Poultry Science Association, a man from the Experimental Station at Wooster, Ohio, told of the astonishing benefits of re-using old built-up litter in brooder houses and laying houses. Think of all the time and hard work spent when you clean out all the old litter, then scrub and hose down the pen with water, and finally spray it with disinfectant. You don't avoid all that outlay of time and effort when you re-use the old litter, but you do avoid most of it.

You must get out the big lumps and the packed-down portion, leaving only a dry, almost powdery mulch of suitable depth for dust baths. The time and effort you will have to spend now in getting the laying pens ready for your new crop of pullets will depend on how successful you were in managing your built-up litter last winter.

Blessing in Disguise

But the health-promoting properties of re-used litter may be an even greater blessing than its labor saving. I know it sounds preposterous to say that old litter can promote better health. Haven't we been telling you for years that old dirty litter is probably reeking with infection, filth and death for your pullets or chicks? Of course we have, and we were not too far wrong; just wait to the end of this story. However, Professor Kennard had plenty of proofs that he knew what he was talking about. Baby chicks that were started and grown on old litter that was dry and fine did not die off at anything like the rate they had died in previous broods started in cleaned and sterilized quarters. He showed that honest-to-goodness built-up litter is the form of good sanitation, and furthermore that it can contribute to good nutrition—both of which are health promoting.

According to Kennard, old built-up litter contains a lot of the Animal Protein Factor (APF) which is one of the main reasons why meat scrap and fish meal are such valuable poultry feeds. Apparently there are favorable bacteria in built-up litter which produce APF. So you might feed a ration that was low in APF and your chicks or pullets would never miss it. They would do practically as well.

Built-up vs. Dirty Litter

Now for another side of the picture. At the same meeting a year ago, a man from Massachusetts warned of the danger you face when you re-use "dirty" litter. I hope you notice the difference in terms. The Ohio man talked about "old built-up" litter and the Massachusetts man about "dirty" litter. There is a difference, and results, too, were different. This practice of putting new pullets on old built-up litter, where it is still in good condition, has been followed by a lot of people in the State of Massachusetts in recent years.

Perhaps Professor Jeffrey wanted to see just how far it is safe to go. He used litter that was really dirty. It had been used before, and it was right next to a room where market poultry was slaughtered. Caretakers could and did walk from one room to the other when the floor was littered with feathers and blood. As you would expect, this rearing on "dirty" litter was a failure. I wrote about all this once before but wanted to review it here as an introduction to our real topic.

Real built-up litter is something

quite different from a mere mixture of fresh straw and poultry droppings. It is similar to compost from a compost pile. It is a lot of organic matter undergoing a fairly rapid change to humus in the presence of moisture and nitrogen from poultry droppings, as a result of the activity of favorable bacteria. Time is one of the essentials in establishing an effective absorbent, sanitary built-up litter. Time is needed for the original litter material to be broken up by the scratching of the pullets, for bacteria to increase to effective numbers, and for the composting action to get started. With plenty of time, plenty of any common litter material, and plenty more added from time to time, you will eventually get a deep, practically self-drying litter.

May Be Started Any Time

Here is what Professor Kennard says in a recent publication: "Built-up litter can be started at any time. It is important that the start be made with a generous amount (4" to 6") of litter and that additions be made as needed when it starts to paste over the surface. None should be removed until necessary to keep it within a convenient depth of 8" to 12".

If you must start with new litter, it is none too soon to make that start now. If you really have old built-up litter that can safely be re-used, an early start is not so urgent. Old built-up litter can be re-used safely if no contagious diseases have been present in the old flock during the past year. A mortality rate of not more than 12 to 15 per cent of the original number of pullets would be normal and would indicate freedom from serious disease.

I should add that the owner of one flock where round worms had become a problem attributed this to built-up litter. It could be true. I think that where round worms have been present to a serious extent, the old litter should not be re-used. Giving the pullets a worm treatment would give only temporary benefit.

— A. A. —

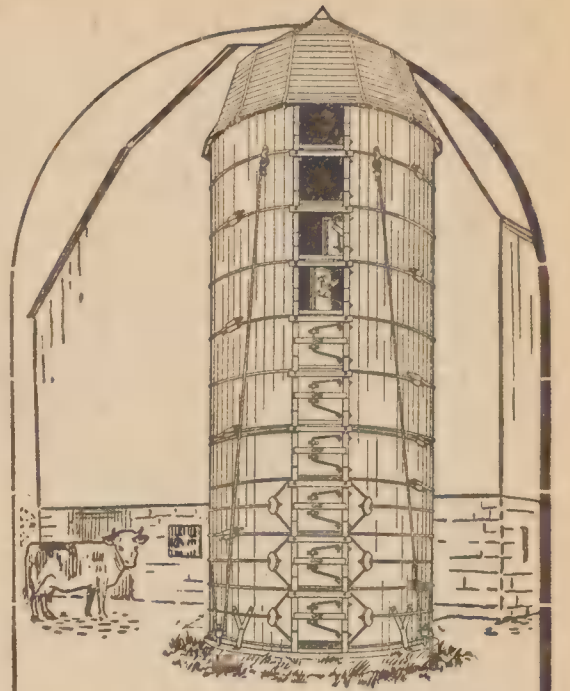
POTATO FIELD DAY

(Continued from Opposite Page)

morning until well after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. New tractors, plows, mechanical vine killers, mowing machines and rakes attracted almost as much interest as the new diggers, planters, graders, dusters, sprayers and harvesters.

Most spectacular of the equipment demonstrations were those of the irrigation dealers. From a pond at the foot of the dealers' "street" they squirted water through almost every type of irrigation system in use in the Northeast. Another crowd-appealing demonstration was the plowing show on the Lloyd-Jones farm. A whistle blew and 24 different tractors, pulling as many different kind of plows, started to work on a 10-acre field. It was heavy going after an all-night rain in a high stubble field from which the wheat had just been combined, but an hour later the job was done. During this show, farmers had a chance to see and compare the kind of job done by rotary tillers, heavy disc-plows, spring-tooth plows and every kind of conventional mold-board plow from the single-bottom 14-inch to the giant, Diesel-drawn 4-bottom variety.

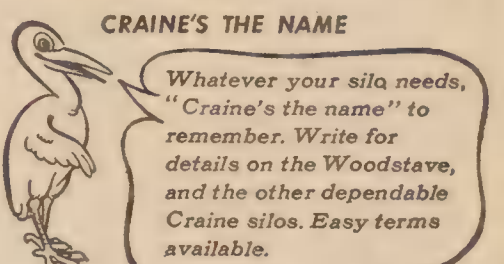
For the convenience of growers, the Club stages the field day in a different part of the state each year. The 1951 show will be in Central New York next summer, probably on an Oneida County farm.



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ORCHARD Hill Stock Farm offers choice heifer and bull calves and young heifers from Carnation dams & 4 per cent Carnation and Rag Apple sires. M. R. Klock & Son, Fort Plain, New York.

FOR SALE: 25 large Reg. Holsteins due, Aug., Sept., Oct. with first calves. Reg. yr. bull from dam with 18400 milk, over 600 lbs. fat. Accredited, blood tested. Lonergan Bros., Homer, N. Y.

WANTED: Registered Holstein cows and heifers. Close springers or due in early fall. Write full details and price. R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.

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ALWAYS on Hand—Large selection of top grade cows T. B. and Blood-tested. Wholesale and retail. E. L. Foote & Son, Inc., Hobart, New York.

FOR SALE—T.B. and bloodtested, Canadian and Northern, cows and vaccinated heifers. Convenient terms. Wilbur Parsons, Jr., Star Route, Deposit, N. Y., Phone 351M.

CHOICE Dairy Cows and First Calf Heifers. Fresh and Close-up. All breeds. Blood-tested, accredited. Wholesale and retail. Frank W. Arnold, Ballston Spa, N. Y. Tel. 436J1.

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FOR SALE—Polled (hornless) Hereford bulls. Also a few heifers bred to CMR Advance Domino 81st. Ship any state. The Gage Stock Farms, Delanson, N. Y.

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TOP QUALITY pigs, Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and OIC crossed, 6-7 weeks \$9.00 each, 8-9 weeks \$9.50 each, 10 weeks extras \$10.00 each. Choice young feeders—fast growers. Shipped C.O.D. Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

YORKSHIRES—Gilts of finest type and breeding bred for early fall litters. Kenneth Hinshaw, Agawam, Mass.

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PURE BRED Yorkshire spring pigs and sows bred for second litters in October. Pinelma Farm, Lawrenceville, N. Y.

REGISTERED—Hampshire Spring boars. Look up my consignment, 15 registered Hampshire Fall bred gilts consigned to the Western New York Hampshire Breeders' Association, to be held at Caledonia, New York, Fairgrounds, August 25th, Friday night at 7 P.M. Same bloodlines as Grand Champion and Reserve Grand Champions of 1949 and 1950. These are an outstanding bunch of gilts bred to the 1st senior boar of the New York State Fair 1949. A. G. Sinsebaugh, Bonnie View Farm, Ithaca, New York.

FOR SALE: Spotted Poland China pigs, shoats, service boars, bred sows, etc. Modern design breeding. Also Black Poland Chinas, all pure bred. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, New Jersey.

REG. Hampshire bred gilt sale, Friday nite, August 25, 1950, Caledonia Fair Grounds, New York State Hampshire Swine Association, Inc., offers 35 top quality bred gilts, featuring much of the breeds top bloodlines. Entire offering is bloodtested and vaccinated against cholera. All animals will be sold under Hampshire code of fair practice to a new owner. For catalogs write Harris Wilcox, Bergen, N. Y., auctioneer. Dick Walnock, Hilton, N. Y., Sales Manager.

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BARN cured hay. New hay available now. Straw. Henry K. Jarvis, Box 108, Syracuse, N. Y. Tel. Fayetteville 391.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE Chinchilla Ranch—One of New England's largest—Andover, New Hampshire. (Opposite Proctor Academy.) Breeders of genuine South American Chinchillas. Member of National Chinchilla Breeders of America. All registered stock.

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FOR SALE: Choice pure-bred Shropshire yearling rams, also a few choice yearling ewes. L. F. Cuthbert, Chip-pewa Farms, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LUCE'S Registered Shropshire Yearling Rams will increase your lamb and wool pounds. Our flock State highest 1949 for both. 11½ lbs. wool average. Shipped on approval. Russell Luce, Groton, N. Y.

OXFORD rams—choice registered yearlings, good size, top quality, best breeding. Lawrence L. Davey, Marcellus, Onondaga Co., New York.

WHETHER you prefer to develop registered sheep or a commercial flock your success is assured with Corriedales. Write for list of active breeders New York State Corriedale Association, E. H. Bitterman, Secretary, Akron, New York.

FOR SALE: 5 7-year-old registered Dorset ewes \$25 each or 5 2-year-olds at \$40.00 each. Geo. D. Brice, Skaneateles, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Corriedale rams sired by our son of Polo Masterpiece who sheared 23 lbs. Large rugged rams at farmers' prices. See our flock at the State Fair. B. Gordon Brace, Albion, New York.

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ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM Leghorns, Reds, Crosses. They live, they lay, they pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Details on request. Chester G. Zimmer, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

WEIDNER WHITE LEGHORNS Established 1921. Famous for their hardiness and high production. Write for price list. Charles H. Weidner and Son West Shokan, Rte. 2, New York.

MCGREGOR FARMS. Leghorns, Reds and Crosses. They are great producers. All hatching eggs produced on our own farms. They are officially tested and Pullorum clean U. S. and N. Y. approved. Newcastle vaccinated. Write for circular. McGregor Farms, Maine New York.

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GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines, friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia 482M3.

GENUINE RAT TERRIERS: Pedigreed. Papers furnished. Caswell, Box 1013, Altoona, Penna.

REGISTERED Collie Puppies — Champion Sired. Will ship on approval. Collinette Kennels, Wilton, New Hampshire.

FOR SALE—puppies and grown dogs. AKC St. Bernards and Cocker Spaniels. Cross bred Shepherd Bernards. Reduced prices, terms, puppy plan without cash. Distemper inoculated and wormed. Sunday business discouraged. Edna Gladstone, tel. 2161, Andes, New York.

SPRINGER Spaniel puppies — from proven hunting strains—eager to please—moderately priced. Luettgens, R. D. 1, Freehold, N. J.

REGISTERED Collie Pups. Ch. bloodlines. Female \$25, Male \$35. Rachel Klou, Windham, N. H.

NEWFOUNDLAND—Registered Pups. Beautiful, rugged ideal farm dogs. Michael Kershner, Farmington, Maine.

MINIATURE collie puppy (Sheltie), purebred, golden sable and white, female, four months old. From obedience trained and championship stock, will make a good farm dog or children's pet, \$35. Harrison Fagan, 206 N. Cayuga St., Ithaca, New York.

REGISTERED English Shepherd pups from parents that really bring home the cows, \$18.00 each. Julia Strittmatter, Sewell, New Jersey.

COLLIE puppies. Mrs. James Howland, Walton, N. Y.

FOR SALE—beautiful, registered English Shepherd pups from real heel driving parents, born low heel strikers. Males \$15.00, females \$12.00. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, New York.

AIREDALE pups eligible A.K.C. Males \$25, females \$20. Norman Treble, RFD 4, Albion, N. Y.

WORKING Shepherds and young dogs. Arthur Gilson, DeKalb Junction, N. Y.

A.K.C. registered Collie puppies. Bel-Air Collie Kennels, 8½ Monroe St., St. Johnsville, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT

SPECIAL:—Two used side delivery rakes \$65 each. 3 brand new side delivery rakes on rubber \$175 each. 1 New Idea mower—used 20 acres \$250. Hurry to Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, N. J., Phone 5-6911.

PEACH grader for sale. Trescott four-roll complete. Larimore Bros. Bridgeville, Delaware.

FOR SALE: ½ ton Papec feed mixer, model X hammer mill. Both excellent condition. Girard's Farm, Simsbury, Conn.

FOR SALE: Used Crawler tractors. 1-Model AD Cletrac Diesel, 1-HG 68 Cletrac, 1-DD Cletrac Diesel, with dozer. For sale: 1, used, Massey Harris Field chopper with corn and hay attachments. 1-Eureka PTO Potato Digger, on rubber, new, at bargain price. 1-Dallman Potato Picker, E. Vincent DeZetter, Phone 3230, Prattsburg, Steuben County, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Closing out on New Fox Silo Fillers, 20% off list. Chester I. Frederick, Mendon, New York.

IRRIGATION equipment—immediate delivery of lightweight pipe. Complete systems, including pump, fittings, and sprinklers. Featuring famous and exclusive McDowell automatic coupling and sprinkler that covers a little under 3 acres. Lundquist Co., Inc., Putnam, Conn.

REAL ESTATE

DELAWARE: Mild Winters. Low taxes. Homes, farms businesses. H. L. Wallace, Realty, R.I. Box 81, Seaford, Delaware.

PERMANENT year round pastures are being rapidly developed in South Carolina and land suitable for permanent pastures is still cheap. You can let the cattle gather their own feed and save the cost of labor for harvesting and feeding. Wholesale milk prices 55c per gallon, retail price 23c per quart. If you are interested in good farm lands suitable for year round permanent pastures, see or contact Bradham Realty Co., Realtors. "We specialize in farm lands, small and large tracts." Phone 48, P. O. Box 430, Sumter, South Carolina.

FOR SALE—265 acre dairy farm in central New York. Large house with new furnace & plumbing. Barn for 75 head cattle. Flowing well. Land in good state of cultivation. Some improved pasture. Dr. K. W. Davis, West Winfield, New York.

STROUT'S new catalog. Farms, homes, country businesses. World's largest! 3029 outstanding bargains, 31 states. Mailed free. Save thru Strout, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

MASSEY-HARRIS Implement Agency established 12 years. New modern building. Equipment, parts. House, barn, storage buildings. 20 acres. Death of owner. Winthrop Fisher, Estate, 1692 Manito Road, Spencerport, New York. Phone Rochester, Glenwood 6222-W.

36 ACRE farm, 22 acres level stoneless fields, 9 room house excellent condition, hard wood floors, good water, electricity, shed, two car garage, large barn, 14 ties, on hard road 300 ft. off routed highway, school bus at door, near churches, schools, store, short ways from beautiful bathing beach, easy drive to cities. Would make ideal chicken farm. Price \$8500. Leo T. Lacy, Andover, New Hampshire.

145 acre farm, rich, level land. New barn, good six room house, complete, price \$7500.00 cash, Marshall Pratt, Broker, Girard, Penna.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Sept. 2 Issue.....Closes August 18
Sept. 16 Issue.....Closes Sept. 1
Oct. 7 Issue.....Closes Sept. 22
Oct. 21 Issue.....Closes Oct. 6

EMPLOYMENT

SELL new Christmas Greetings. Just call on friends and neighbors. Show latest 1950 Christmas Greetings—smartest stationery—folksy gifts—at quick-to-sell prices. Home Demonstrator does all selling. Make \$1, \$2, and more per call. Nothing like it. New idea. Yours free, if you send name, age, address at once to Thomas Terry Studios, 301 Union Avenue, Westfield, Mass.

WANTED: Experienced man for general farm work. Must be good milker, sober, and clean—able to handle tractors and machinery. Give references, experience, family or single. S. R. Crissey, Sussex, N. J., R.D. 2.

EXPERIENCED all round fruit farmer. Must be capable of operating tractors and sprayers. Unusual opportunity for married man capable of acting as assistant foreman. Excellent modern house all conveniences. One mile from town with central school. Myron S. Hazen, Milon, New York.

SITUATION WANTED

I WANT a job as farm or estate manager. Have had 30 years experience. Good references. Lived in New York State my entire life. Allen M. Weigand, 224 Linden Avenue, Rutledge, Pa.

SWISS farmer, 28, reform., married, since short time in USA, experienced in livestock, fieldwork, fruit-culture and utilization, informed on modern farming implements, wants responsible job soon or fall. Please write full details about work, salary or profit-share and if separate household etc. to Box 514-IT, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

NURSERY STOCK

EVERGREEN LINING-OUT STOCK. Transplants and seedlings. Pine, Spruce, Fir, Canadian Hemlock, Arborvitae, in variety. For growing Christmas trees, Windbreaks, Hedges, Ornamentals, Forestry. Prices low as 2c each on quantity orders. Write for price list. Suncrest Evergreen Nurseries, Dept. AA, Johnstown, Pa.

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NEW HONEY—choice clover New York's finest, 5 lbs. \$1.35; 6-5 lb. \$6.95. Delicious buckwheat 5 lbs. \$1.25; 6-5 lb. \$6.45. All above postpaid third zone. 60 lbs. clover \$8.45; 60 lbs. buckwheat \$6.45 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR TOILETS. Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned, deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging and pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. B-1, 955 Willard Ct., Chicago 22, Illinois.

PERSONALIZED gifts are all the vogue! Your gifts are more appreciated if personalized! Pencils, assorted colors, name imprinted in gold or silver, 12 in gift box, one dollar postpaid. Metallic matches, gold, silver, green or red, 5c in gift box. Two Dollars postpaid. Dozens of other beautiful items. Request free list. The Light-house Mart, Scituate, Mass.

LADIES' dresses, \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women's, children's. Wool sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots. Men's work clothing, shoes, shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose slacks, pants, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.49. Towels. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalog. Consumers Sales Co., 419 63rd Street, Department AA, West New York, New Jersey.

CREAMED maple butternut candy \$1.50 pound postpaid insured Gift wrapped if desired. Woolley's, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

WOOLEN yard goods. Samples 10c. Woollen rug strips, mixed, 4 pounds \$3.00. Cotton quilt pieces, florals, 3 pounds \$1.25. Florence Moody, Farmington, Maine.

COUNTRY board wanted by young man, permanent. Must be within easy reach of New York City. Good food and family life. Can help on farm if desired. Box 514-CL, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N.Y.

TY-DOWN—quick, slick. Locks any car-top load in place. Use and tuck away. \$3.85 postpaid. E. Warner, Salt Point, New York.

HARDY'S genuine salve: The farm family salve since 1836. All druggists or send 45 cents. Dept. A, Hardy Salve Company, Box 155, Claremont, New Hampshire.

BROILER Batteries intermediate and finishing. No reasonable offer refused. Phone Ithaca 42627.

DRESS UP your mailbox now with our exclusive Press-On mailbox nameplate. No screws, bolts or holes to drill. Just press on mailbox permanently. Size 2"-8". White letters engraved on black plastic. Send \$1.75 and name desired by check or money order to Mail-N-Post, Wapping, Conn. Satisfaction guaranteed.

COTTON feed bags wanted at 13c each, freight paid. We also buy burlap bags of all kinds. Write for prices and shipping tags. I. Segal & Son, Riverhead, L. I., New York.

NEW COOKBOOK . . . 100 prize winning recipes from Pillsbury's 1st \$100,000 Grand National Recipe and Baking Contest. 96 exciting pages, gorgeous full-color illustrations, food pictures galore; large 6 by 9-inch pages of fine-quality paper and durable cover. Send for this beautiful cookbook containing 100 of America's most treasured recipes. Act today. Mail 25c to Ann Pillsbury, Box 1191, Dept. Y, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

APRONS, homemade, 60c, 75c and \$1.25. Inez Prince, Gorham, Maine.

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By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

THE TRUEST tribute we pay our friends is to miss them when they are away. Ed Babcock, we miss you. Fred Schilling, we miss you.

Again this is tough, not only to see our friends passing, but to see all of us passing through another pre-war stage. This one bids fair to become the toughest period of our lives, whether it proves to come now or holds off for a while.

Our livestock markets are on a war basis. This does not mean that livestock prices have gone straight up. In fact, they are lower on every specie than thirty days ago. War markets fluctuate with the wind while consumer prices remain almost constant, due probably to increased production, and with sporadic government buying.

War market prices for livestock are controlled more by what the government does than by straight consumer demand. This price control depends upon when, where and how much the government buys, as well as upon the ceilings, price controls and price freezes they place upon the consumer. Hog prices have gone up and down sharply this week. The government has bought a good deal of lard recently, but fresh pork demand has fallen off. So it goes and will continue to go with war and threats of war.

I think we can anticipate controls, ceilings and price freezes all over again, perhaps not before elections this fall but probably soon after. There is no excuse for hoarding, which in the long run always proves expensive even

though we all know that the day these "controls" are put on nearly everything we want will disappear from regular market channels almost over night. Is it possible that we have to go through all this damage to morale, good will, honesty and incentive all over again; or is it just a bad dream? I only wish it were.

The influence that long association with the specific type of animal that we produce brings was again vividly exemplified the other evening. I attended a state sheep meeting banquet. The entertainment included some talking movies of Australian sheep raising, etc. About half way through, the talking stopped, but there was not a sound from those sheep men and women. In just a few minutes the picture also went completely out, and still not a sound in that dark room full of people. My point is this—just imagine or picture for yourself the chatter if that had been a chicken meeting, the noise and guffaws if a horse meeting, or absolute bedlam if a dairy meeting.

Now the question—is the sheep man that way because a sheep is that way, or is the sheep that way because of the man—or the chicken, or the horse, or the cow? This is not all facetiousness either, but really something for the young man who is going into livestock to figure out for himself before he picks the specie for his life work.

Referring to farm machinery, again some are agreeing that new metals, new plastics, concentrated research by farm machinery people and engineers (with the assistance of farm organizations and farmers themselves) could improve our equipment and eventually even make it possible to buy interchangeable parts, standard threads, etc., for all types and makes of farm machines, thus avoiding delays and breakdowns. Another comment has been that I did not grow up in the machine age but that our young men have, and that explains my troubles under conditions where the youngsters do all right. I must admit that I have hitched on more whiffletrees than I have power take-offs.

— A. A. —

DAIRYMEN CELEBRATE NYABC ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from Page 15)

business meeting were: Stanley Jursick, Tompkins County in the three-year-old Holstein class; James Sears, Onondaga County, in both four and five-year-old Holstein classes. Winning Guernsey (all ages) is owned by James

Wilson, Tioga County.

In his report Manager Maurice W. Johnson of Ithaca expressed the organization's pride in the conception rate now at the highest point—72%—in the ten year history of the organization. "I predict," Johnson said, "that in years to come, more and more dairymen will use this artificial breeding program in their herds, and will receive much greater satisfaction as the resulting offspring come into production."

In addition to approving the Secretary's report presented by James L. Sears of Baldwinsville, and the Treasurer's report presented by A. W. Thompson of Trumansburg, delegates also approved a budget for the 1950-51 fiscal year, and approved minor changes in the organization's by-laws.

A report of the nominating committee was presented by Myron Albro of Lounsberry, New York, chairman, and the following directors were elected:

Benjamin Foster, Middlebury, Vermont, representing NYABC District 7; Arthur Hoose, Fishkill, N. Y. to serve District 8; John Hollowell, Penn Yan, N. Y., representing the Ayrshire breed; and Edmund Schillawski, Auburn, N. Y., representing the Brown Swiss breed. The new directors will meet with the full 13-man board consisting of eight representatives of districts, and one representative for each of the five dairy breeds served by the Cooperative.

At the directors' session after the annual meeting, all officers of the 13-man board were re-elected. They include: J. Stanley Earl, Unadilla, president; George Pringle, Lounsberry, vice-president; and James L. Sear, Baldwinsville, Secretary-Treasurer.

— A. A. —

COMING CATTLE SALES

- Aug. 19—2nd Adirondack Ayrshire Sale, Schaghticoke, N. Y.
- Aug. 23—Bader Holstein Dispersal, Glastonberry, Connecticut.
- Aug. 25—Russell Hodge Holstein Dispersal, Roscoe, N. Y.
- Aug. 28—Greeley Hill Farm Holstein Dispersal, Bedford, New Hampshire.
- Aug. 31—New Jersey State 4-H Holstein Day, Flemington, N. J.
- Aug. 26—Sixth Eastern Regional Jersey Sale, Durham, N. H.
- Sept. 9—Connecticut State Club Ayrshire Sales Fairgrounds, Goshen, Conn.
- Sept. 9—Shadow Isle Farm Angus Sale, Red Bank, N. J. (See ad page 14).
- Sept. 11—Dutchess Co., N. Y., Angus Sale, Fuerst Stock Farm, Pine Plains, N. Y. (See ad page 14).
- Sept. 12—Rally Farms Angus Sale, Millbrook, N. Y. (See ad page 14).
- Sept. 13—Cochran Farm Angus Sale, North Salem, N. Y. (See ad page 14).
- Sept. 19—Third Chenango Co. Holstein Club Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
- Sept. 23—Seventh St. Lawrence Co. Holstein Sale, Gouverneur, N. Y.
- Sept. 26—Vermont Guernsey Sale, Hartland.
- Sept. 27—Second Otsego-Herkimer-Montgomery Holstein Club Sale, Fonda, N. Y.
- Sept. 30—Delaware Co., N. Y., Jersey Sale.



MINRALTONE HELPS BUILD CHAMPIONS

Here's a group of daughters of Good Acres Advancer, Approved. Good Acres' outstanding herd of Ayrshires is noted for its uniform good health and high production. They're MinRaltone fed.

Good Acres' Outstanding Herd Protected Against

HIDDEN HUNGER*

Good Acres, a 1000 acre farm at Waynesboro, Pa. boasts 250 head of fine Ayrshires. The herd's excellence is widely known—and judging from the photograph above, it will continue to produce standout Ayrshires.

Mr. D. W. Good is owner of Good Acres; Franklin C. Goshorn, Manager, and Charles A. Wagner, Herdsman. According to these men—"We've been feeding MinRaltone at Good Acres for five years, premixing it, and allowing the herd free access to it. We find MinRaltone helps keep our herd in top-notch condition."

What MinRaltone will do for one breed, it will do for all. Follow the lead of successful dairymen—feed MinRaltone to your herd. MinRaltone protects against Hidden Hunger* because it contains 11 essential mineral elements with Vitamin D. Write for free MinRaltone feeding booklet and complete details.

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*HIDDEN HUNGER—Lack of essential mineral elements needed by livestock for sturdy health, rapid growth, peak production and reproduction.

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HEALTH - PRODUCTION - PROFITS

257th EARLVILLE SALE

Sale Pavilion

EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30

150 Registered Holstein Cattle

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, majority calf-hood vaccinated, mastitis tested, all sold subject to examination and to be as represented.

105 Fresh and Close Springers, many with good records; 20 Service Age Bulls, all from high producing dams, majority from 500 lb. to 800 lb. fat record dams; 25 heifer calves, with high producing ancestry.

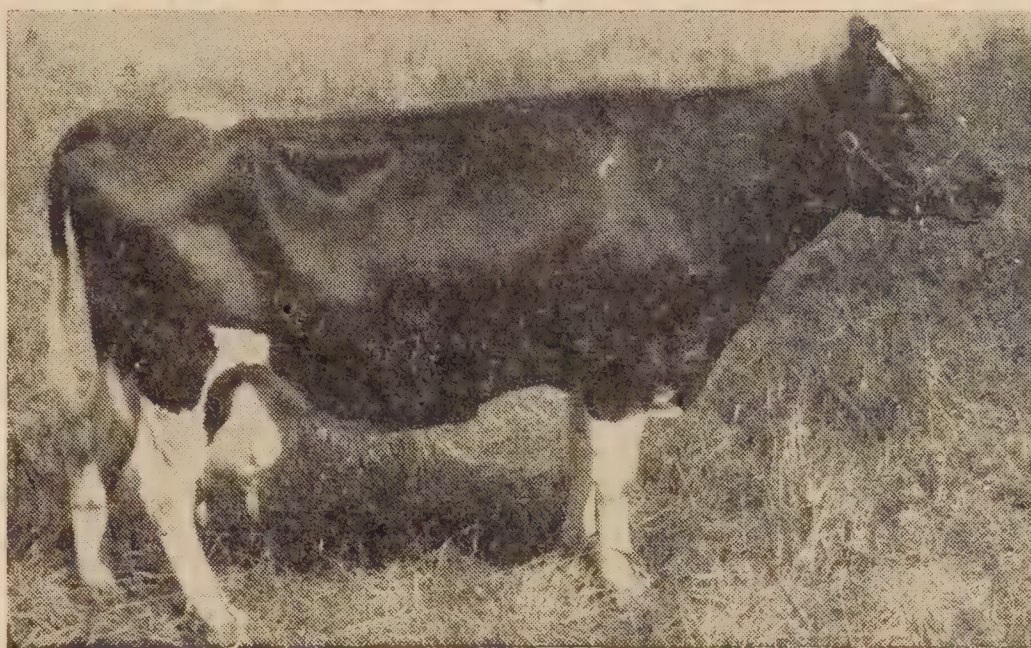
50 leading breeders of Eastern United States consign choice animals to this, America's oldest established Registered Holstein sale series, where you always buy more value for less money.

Sale starts at 10:00 A. M. promptly

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Sales Manager & Auctioneer

THE OLDEST LIVING "PIONEER"



Betty, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Albrechtsen of Ray Lou Farm of Ithaca, N. Y., is a grade Holstein with an actual life-time record in eight lactations and 147 days of the ninth of 100,300 lbs. of milk testing 3.3%, and 3,375 lbs. of fat.

Today there are thousands of grade Holsteins sired through artificial insemination that produce as well or better. But Betty's distinction is that she is the oldest living "Artificial" cow in New York State. She was born August 27, 1939, sired by Clover Heights Don Segis Fobes 690781, the first bull to be used in New York State's oldest artificial breeding association, the Pioneer Association.

Betty is reported as "a disappointing two year old but one who continued to improve until last year she made 14,730 lbs. of milk and 473 lbs. of fat."

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For Classes and Careers

By MABEL HEBEL

YOU'LL find a wide range of new-looking materials to choose from in making back-to-school, on-to-college or career clothes this fall. Even the established fabrics have a new look. In tartans — always basic to the school season — unfamiliar clan plaids are newest, emphasizing dark, rich colors. Flannel is fashionable, especially in charcoal gray and oxford brown. Tweeds, smooth or textured, come through with flying colors, often teaming bright plum-to-violet tones with black. The "velvet touch" is in vogue, too, giving feminine touches to tweeds and a dash of color to flannels.

For the grown-up look all little girls love, there's three-piece ensemble No. 2210. The pleated jumper and button-up jacket are the perfect choice for velvet and check combinations. A companion blouse comes with this set.

College and career girls want a versatile wardrobe! With double breasted weskit and two blouse versions, No. 2250 is both fun and inexpensive to make, in a broad assortment of fabrics.

Classroom casual No. 2225 is a drop-shoulder style with comfortably full skirt. Favored for the timely featherweight tweeds and worsteds.

The mix-match idea—featured in No. 2024—is another easy way to stretch a wardrobe. Try the cardigan style two-piece in flannel, the jerkin in clan plaid or black and white check.

Autumn's top story is the short coat that goes everywhere, over everything. Topper No. 2242 in two lengths, has all the style points! It's cuffed, it's flared, and it takes well to camel's hair, bold plaids, tweeds, or sturdy, weighty woolens.

No. 2009, the all-important jumper, is basque-styled with big pockets, equally smart in flannel or corduroy. Its tie-collar blouse is for the new striped shirting.

No. 2185 is a dress that serves for many occasions—casual or date, depending on the fabric you choose! With its fitted bodice and front-full skirt, it would be charming in very fine faille or a black and white print.

For a younger casual version make No. 2216. Panel styled with saddle pockets, it is practically perfect for tartan plaid with pique contrast.

Ensemble No. 2949 is ready to triple the interest of any young wardrobe! The flared jumper and bolero can be of sturdy corduroy, or in velveteen for a dressier version; the classic blouse, in crisp cotton.

The shirtwaist dress, neat and easy to wear, is still one of the soundest investments you could make. In No. 2248, long pleats, collar and cuff detail are a new treatment for traditional lines.

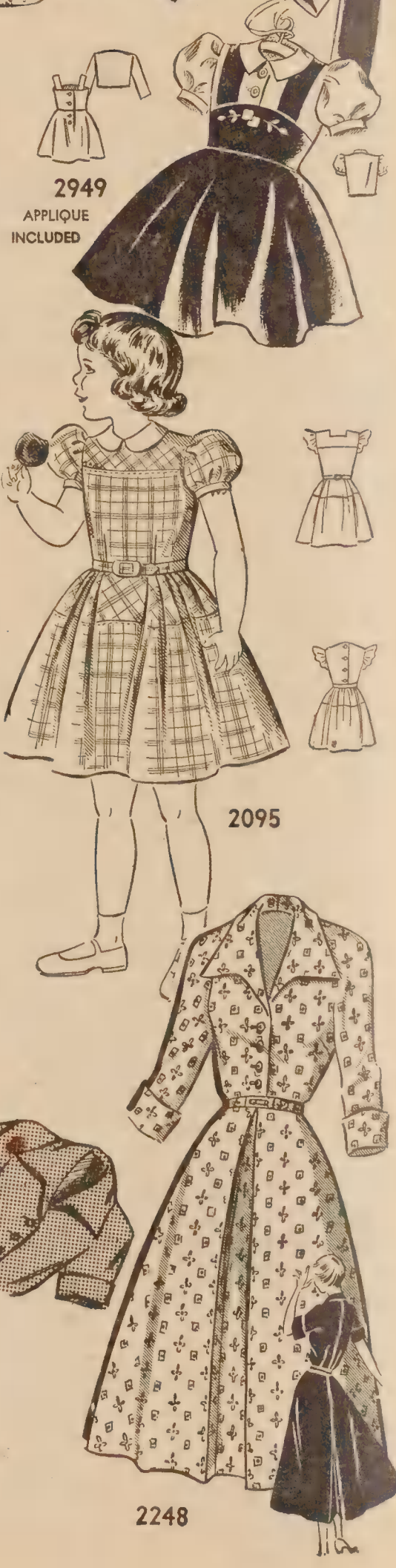
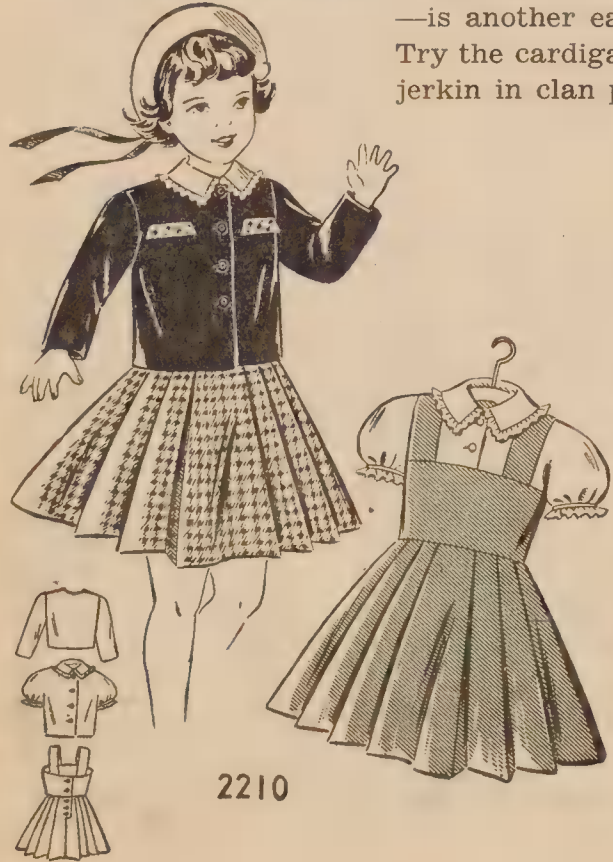
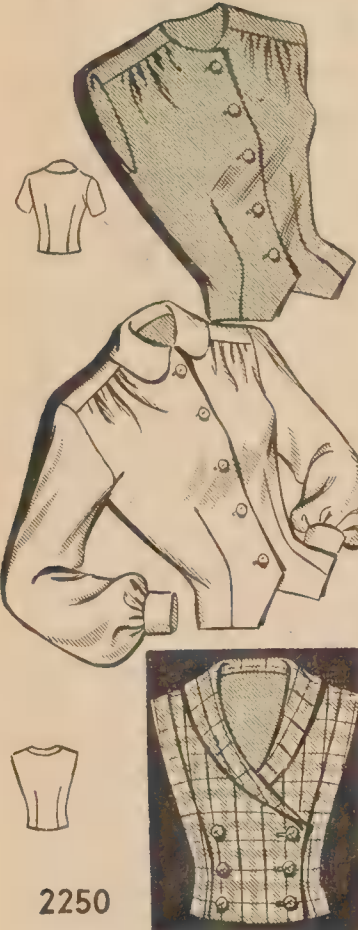
Yokes at the shoulder and hipline make No. 2095 especially nice for the dark tone cotton plaids, striped chambray, or printed broadcloth.

PATTERN SIZES AND REQUIREMENTS

No. 2210—2-8; size 4, jacket, 1½ yards 35-inch; jumper, 1½ yards 54-inch; blouse, 1½ yards 35-inch.
No. 2250—10-20; size 16, long sleeve blouse, 2½ yards 35-inch or 2½ yards 39-inch; sleeveless blouse, 1½ yards 35-inch or 39-inch; weskit, 1½ yards 54-inch.
No. 2024 — 12-20; 36-46. Size 18, skirt and jacket, 3¼ yards 54-inch; the jerkin, 1½ yards 54-inch.
No. 2225—9-17; size 13, 3 yards 54-inch.
No. 2242—9-17; size 13, long sleeves, 3 yards 54-inch; shorter length with three-quarter sleeves, 2¼ yards 54-inch.

No. 2009 — 10-20; size 16, jumper, 2½ yards 54-inch; blouse, 2¼ yards 35-inch or 2¼ yards 39-inch.
No. 2185—11-19; size 13, 3½ yards 39-inch.
No. 2216—6-14; size 8, 1½ yards 54-inch, with ¾ yard 35-inch contrasting.
No. 2949 — 2-8; size 4, jacket and jumper, 2½ yards 35-inch or 1½ yards 54-inch; blouse, 1½ yards 35-inch. Applique included.
No. 2095—2-8; size 4, 2 yards 35-inch or 1½ yards 54-inch, with ¾ yard 35-inch contrasting.
No. 2248—10-20; 36-40. Size 16, 3½ yards 54-inch or 4¾ yards 39-inch.

TO ORDER THESE PATTERNS: Write your name, address, pattern number and size clearly. Enclose 10 cents (in coins) for each pattern ordered. Add 20 cents for our new Fall & Winter Fashion Book which has attractive pattern designs for all ages, all sizes, all occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.





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So good you get the cleanest possible wash with the least possible work!



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SO GOOD it washes clothes cleaner in **ONE** wash than any soap will in two!

After years of experimenting, Procter & Gamble laboratories have discovered a *whale* of a washing product—so good that laboratory tests show it gets clothes cleaner in a single wash than any soap will in two!



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even
**WITHOUT
RINSING!**

CHEER gives you the cleanest possible wash any "no rinse" suds can offer! Just wash, wring out and hang up to dry! . . . But if you rinse, CHEER's your best bet for a cleaner wash than you'll get with any soap —any other type of washing product.

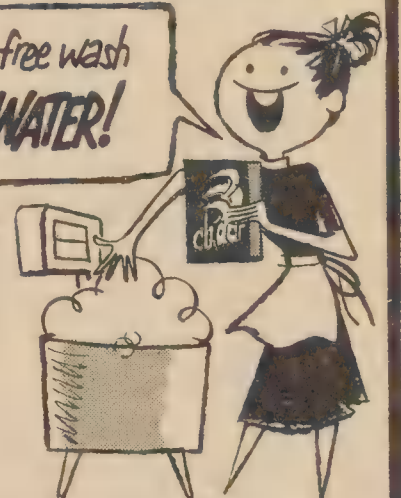
So good you get a dazzling-white wash with **NO BLEACHING!**
NO BLUING!

Without bleaching, without bluing —CHEER washes white things clean as fresh snow, colored things bright as new paint. Yet CHEER is kind to hands, safe for washable colors.



So good you get a film-free wash *even in* **HARDEST WATER!**

CHEER suds come up thick and fast in water so hard the best soaps known play out. Leaves no sticky scum —but removes the cloudy film left on clothes by soap. **NO WATER SOFTENER NEEDED!**



So good you get a whistle-clean wash *even WHEN HOT WATER RUNS LOW!*

The hotter the water, the better the wash. But when the hot water runs low, CHEER suds stand up and go on fighting dirt. Whatever the temperature, CHEER will give you a cleaner wash than any soap, at the same temperature!



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ATLAS E-Z seal—the standard, modern all-glass style.

ATLAS WHOLEFRUIT wide mouth for canning whole fruits, vegetables, meats.



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Vegetables At Their Best

By Anna Rogers Willman

IF VEGETABLES aren't too popular at your house, better check up on your cooking technique. Maybe you're not treating them right! They are so important in keeping the body fit and in giving variety and color to meals that it's worth "babying" them a bit.

Vegetables will come to the table at their best if you follow these simple rules in preparing them:

1. Use as soon as possible after gathering or purchasing. If they must be stored, place in covered container in refrigerator or in some other cold place.
2. Use as little water as possible. Only two to four tablespoons of water should be left at the end of cooking. If you use a glass cover, it is easy to see when the pan is about to boil dry. Some persons prefer the mild flavor obtained by cooking the strong flavored vegetables (cabbage and its relations, and onions) in a large amount of water, even though more food value may be lost.
3. Have the water boiling when the vegetable is added. Add the vegetable to the water, not the water to the vegetable.
4. Bring the water back to the boiling point as quickly as possible after the vegetable is added; then reduce the heat.
5. Add the salt to the water, or when the vegetables are partially cooked.
6. Pare thinly; cook in skins when possible, to decrease vitamin and mineral losses in water.
7. Do not add soda. It may destroy some of the vitamins and soften the vegetables so that they become mushy in texture.
8. Cook with the cover on or off the pan. For cabbage, onions and some of the green vegetables, the flavor and color may be better if the cover is left off.
9. Cook for as short a time as possible. The vegetables should be tender, but still firm. Cooking time will vary with the age and size of the vegetable. The cooking time may be shortened by cutting the vegetables into small pieces, but this exposes a larger surface area to the dissolving action of the water, so that the loss of vitamins and minerals may be increased.
10. Serve the vegetable as soon as it is done. Most people prefer vegetables simply cooked and served hot with butter or cream.
11. Save the cooking water to use in gravy, sauces, soups, and vegetable juice cocktails.

Baking a vegetable in its skin preserves most of its food value. Onions, squash and potatoes are especially good cooked this way. Carrots, beets and other vegetables may be placed in a baking dish with salt, butter and a very little water, covered and baked. The oven should be hot when the vegetable is put in, and the baking time should be only long enough for it to become tender but remain firm.

When steaming vegetables, be sure

the entire steamer is hot and the upper compartment filled with steam when the vegetable is put into it. More than one vegetable may be steamed at the same time. Each vegetable may be put into a tinfoil "basket" (a piece of tinfoil with the ends brought up and the top left open), seasoned and placed in the steamer. Care should be taken that the vegetables are of a variety or size to cook in about the same time.

Pressure saucepans are very satisfactory for cooking vegetables which require long cooking by other methods. Particular care should be taken not to overcook the vegetable, and not to use excess water.

If you have trouble keeping your beets or red cabbage a good color, try adding a little acid, such as sour apples or vinegar. This helps to keep the color red, and makes a good flavor combination.

These are called French carrots simply because the recipe came from a French woman:

FRENCH CARROTS

- 3 tablespoons butter
- 1 cup onion rings (may be green onions cut well into the tops)
- 3 cups sliced carrots, or carrot strips
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon pepper
- 2 tablespoons boiling water

Melt the butter in a heavy saucepan or skillet. Add the onion rings and cook

SONG IN HOMESPUN

By Eleanor A. Chaffee

Men go east and men go west
With longing in their eyes,
But I am well content to stay
Under these quiet skies
To count the blessings that I have:
Few, and yet doubly dear,
Since each familiar sight takes on
A glory with you here.

The sun like wine along the floor,
The flowers in crystal glass,
A table laid for early tea,
Your shadow on the grass,
Are all my universe. I watch
The whole world traveling far,
And envy none horizons strange,
For I am where you are.

until light brown, stirring frequently. Add the carrots, seasonings, and water. Cover and cook until the carrots are tender. Serve at once. Serves 6.

In planning your meals, try to include every day:

One or more servings of green, yellow or leafy vegetables. (They contain vitamin A. Thin, dark green leaves always are high in iron and vitamin C, but to get the vitamin C the leaves must be eaten raw or cooked for a very short time.)

One or more servings of other vegetables.

One or more servings of potatoes. Some raw vegetables.

There Are Always Birthdays!

By RUBY PRICE WEEKS

MOST of the young mothers today start celebrating their children's birthdays when they're but one year old. The youngsters of today — when grown — should have very wonderful memories of their birthdays through the years, judging from the number and type we see given around us constantly. But since birthday parties come rather often, it's best to keep them all very simple, especially if there are many children in the family.

During the summer it is much easier for the person in charge and more fun for the youngsters if parties are out of doors, either on the porch or in the yard or in both places.

Many mothers who formerly invited the mothers of the children to the parties find it better no longer to include them but to plan to have them get the little folks home safely after the party.

It is not difficult entertaining small children but a person should have some one to help run the party successfully, both as to games and refreshments. If the youngster's Dad is free that day, he should be the one to help, as it will give him an opportunity to know what sort of playmates his child has. Children never tire of Hide-and-Seek, pinning a tail on a donkey or some other animal, and hunting for something, either peanuts, jelly beans or a thimble. If Dad isn't available for this party, ask a friend who is good with children — perhaps someone who has had nursery school or kindergarten experience. She would be invaluable.

If possible, seat all the children at one large table. On it use a paper cloth and napkins with birthday decorations and an attractive arrangement of flowers. A bright colored toy sprinkling can filled with garden flowers would be cute. Colored paper plates and dishes for ice cream and plastic forks and spoons will add to the gay appearance of the table, besides reducing dishwashing!

For favors have little paper hats at each place and a small paper nut cup




Blowing out the candles and cutting through the cake for the first piece—these are important birthday party privileges!

filled with jelly beans and an animal cracker on top.

Have a grand march to the table, with perhaps a new child in the neighborhood leading it. A piano, radio or victrola may furnish the music for this.

Place the birthday cake in front of the child who is to blow out the candles, and let him or her cut through the cake for the first piece. The little girl in the picture had three tiny pink candles matching the icing on the cake. On the top layer was a kitten playing with a ball of yarn which had started to unroll. Both the kitten and yarn were of chocolate, so every bit of it could be eaten.

It is always interesting to have pictures of these parties each year and fun to look back and compare them. This is easy to do if the pictures are pasted in a book and the date printed under them as soon as finished. A nice gift for a child is a book for this purpose with his or her name on the front in gold lettering.



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Mending done out of doors does not seem half so tedious.

Mending Memos

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

MENDING is the chore that a housewife seems to dislike most. It is so easy to let it "pile up," and this makes it harder than ever to get it done. But if you get your sewing box and your supplies in order, you will be a little more willing to tackle the job.

Probably, in most homes, the socks and stockings come first. Ever try cutting off the tops of worn-out socks and silk stockings? For better darning, unravel the thread and wind onto spools. The thread in the tops is strong, and you will eventually have a variety of colors.

If your children wear colored socks, buy embroidery cotton to match when you buy the socks; then you'll be sure of having just what you need when you need it. And if the darned place in the sock or stocking shows above the heel of the shoes, take a tuck at the bottom of the heel to lower the darn. Be sure it isn't bulky. Nothing could be more uncomfortable!

Time Savers

To save time and patience, in your spare (?) time thread a number of fine and coarse needles with fine and coarse black and white thread. Also, fill two sewing machine bobbins with black and white thread. Then when sewing or mending needs to be done in a hurry, the thread is ready.

For other emergency mending, keep a roll of Scotch tape and a small pincushion in your dresser drawer. If your hem rips at a crucial moment when you can't stop to mend it, simply fasten it up temporarily with a piece of Scotch tape, and mend it permanently at your leisure. The Scotch tape doesn't harm the fabric, and it is easily removed. In the little pincushion, keep an assortment of needles threaded in different colors. If your stocking runs or your strap breaks, you have all the equipment ready to meet the emergency.

Mending tape is certainly a boon to the mender. Keep the tape and scissors nearby when you start the ironing. If you find a tear, just cut a piece of the same color tape a little larger than the hole and press on. Everything is then ready to put away. And your turned shirt collars will wear longer and look neater if a strip of the press-on mending tape is applied to the frayed part of the collar before it is replaced in the collar band. If the shirts are worn-out, you can save the collars and cuffs to use in your own dress collars and sleeves. They will give a really professional look, and they wash beautifully.

If there are children in your family, your mending table probably looks mountainous. If Freddie's overalls

wear out at the knees (and they usually do), don't use an ordinary patch. He will love the little bunny or apple patch that you cut out to fill the gap. Sew it on with gay thread and use the buttonhole stitch. And doesn't little Linda seem to outgrow her dresses even before you've put on the finishing touches? When you have to let the hems down, sew contrasting rick-rack along the line that was formerly the bottom of the hem. It looks well, and effectively covers the worn line without anyone knowing that it is being used for anything other than trimming.

Leather Patches

Leather patches are quite difficult to sew on. Simplify everything by making perforations around the edges on the sewing machine with an unthreaded needle. Then use the blanket stitch. Or if you want an edging on heavy, closely woven material like pillow tubing, use your sewing machine to punch the holes and to insure a neat, even line for crocheting. Again use the unthreaded needle and adjust the length of the machine stitch. The holes will be large enough for the crochet hook to slip into and out of easily.

Always remind the men in your family to buy trousers that are longer than necessary, and then have them bring home the pieces that are cut off. When a snap or tear occurs, you will have material to patch them in the least conspicuous way.

Get out that pair of gloves with the hole in the fingertip that you have been trying to ignore. Just slip a thimble into the finger with the hole and start mending—now wasn't that easy? If you're fortunate enough to have a fur coat (even though it is aged and beginning to break easily), loosen the lining at the bottom, take a wet cloth and dampen the flesh side of fur around the rent. When pliable, whip together with needle and thread. If it's very tender, add a piece of adhesive tape across the mend to hold it firmly.

The Easy Way

You can also use the sewing machine to overcast seams. Hold up the presser foot slightly with the right hand, run the machine at a steady, moderate speed, and gently push the seam back and forth in a zig-zag line with the left hand. With just a little practice, you can do the job in a fraction of the time that it takes by hand.

Towels and linens are so expensive these days. But even so, always try to buy two towels or wash cloths of the same size and color. And then when they wear thin, sew the two together around the edges and stitch through the center both ways. This way you will get longer service.

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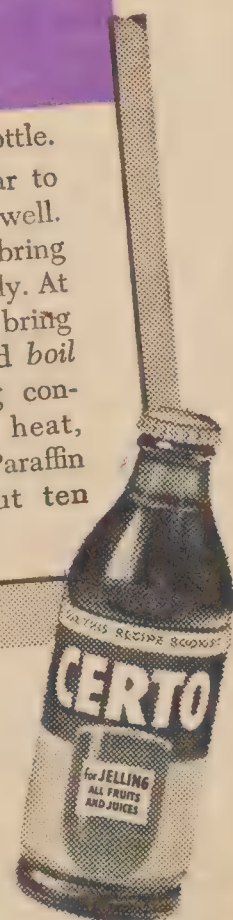
4 cups (2 lbs.) juice
7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar
½ bottle Certo

To prepare juice. Stem about 3 lbs. ripe grapes. Crush thoroughly. Add ½ cup water, bring to a boil, and simmer, covered, 10 mins. Place in jelly cloth and squeeze out juice. Measure 4 cups into large saucepan. For tight-skinned grapes, see recipe

booklet with each Certo bottle.
To make jelly. Add sugar to juice in saucepan and mix well. Place over high heat and bring to a boil, stirring constantly. At once stir in Certo. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, skim, pour into glasses. Paraffin at once. Makes about ten 6-ounce glasses.

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION



BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1895

Like thousands of other young people, my brothers and I sort of grew up on the Youth's Companion stories. Best of all of these were those about the Old Squire's farm down in Maine, written by C. A. Stephens.

As our readers know, we have been reprinting stories from the Youth's Companion, including so many of those written by Mr. Stephens that we have used up about all of them. A short time ago Mr. W. C. Witte of Trenton, New Jersey, sent me a letter written to him by Mr. Stephens in answer to a question as to whether or not the Old Squire's stories all were true. I have often wondered about this, so below is the answer in Mr. Stephens' letter.—E. R. E.

"The Laboratory"
Norway Lake, Maine
July 5th/17

Dear Mr. Witte:

Your very kind note reached me at Boston recently; it gave me great pleasure to know you have enjoyed my "Old Farm Stories." I'm still writing them for the Y. Companion, so you'll doubtless find others to follow those you are good enough to remark.

You inquire if my stories are "founded on fact" and I reply that they are nearly always quite so, altho' their dialogues may sometimes be somewhat changed in the writing.

There are two books entitled "When Life Was Young" and "A Great Year of Our Lives," published at The Old Squire's Bookstore at Norway Lake, which contain many incidents which transpired at the old farm in Maine and about which I have woven stories.

Again let me thank you warmly for your friendly letter and believe me, dear Mr. Witte, yours cordially

—C. A. Stephens.

A Blighted Expedition

Adventures of Two Boys who were looking for an Indian Battle-field

By C. A. Stephens

THE SANDY north shore of Lovewell's Pond, in the town of Fryeburg, Maine, is one of the historic battle-fields of New England, for there the white rangers, under Capt. John Lovewell, defeated the Pequawket Indians under their great chief, Paugus. From hearing the story often, Halsted Upham and I, when we were boys about fourteen years old, greatly desired to see the battle-ground; so we laid plans to drive there, a distance of thirty-eight miles, and succeeded in getting leave from our parents.

The two dollars which we engaged to pay a neighbor named Burnham for the use of his horse, "Old Ced," and wagon reduced our united capital to seventy-two cents, which we thought sufficient for the venture, as we could carry a box of cooked food. We meant to pass the two nights away from home under a buffalo-skin in the bottom of the wagon body. As it was July, the season of good grazing, we depended on the horse being able to get his living by his teeth.

I do not expect the world ever to look rosier than it did on the morning we set off, bubbling with happiness. Three whole days, all our own, a horse to drive, and we were going to see where Paugus and Lovewell fought! No boy enjoys a holiday more than an American farmer's boy—he gets so few of them! Halsted and I could safely count on but four a year, and bad weather sometimes spoiled one or more of these.

Five o'clock of a lovely summer morning saw us on our way. The route led first across the Crooked River Plains, thence into the town of Harrison, and by nine o'clock that morning we had reached a branch road diverging to the south, up a long, steep hill. Here a guide-post displayed the words, "Summit Spring."

"We ought to go up to Summit Spring," said Halsted. "I should like to see how it looks. They say there is a big stream of nice cold water coming right out of the top of the hill."

"Let's go," I said; for we had heard a great deal about the cures wrought by its waters.

"But we only hired Old Ced to go to Lovewell's Pond and back," said Halsted, doubtfully. "I don't suppose that would mean to go off our road up the hill."

As the hill looked long and hard, I thought that we had better hitch the horse at the foot of it and walk up. So we left our horse and wagon at a set of bars opening into a field from the cross-road, after we had driven about one hundred yards from the main road.

The hill proved so long and tiresome that we were thirsty enough to enjoy a copious draught from the spring when we reached it. Then, after resting and enjoying the grand view for a few minutes, we went back down the hill at a trot. But on drawing near the place where we had left our wagon, Halsted stopped short.

"Where's Old Ced?" he exclaimed, for the horse and wagon were missing. Evidently the wagon had been back-

ed across the wheel ruts and turned. In consternation we traced the marks of the wheels back to the main road, and found that the horse had been driven toward a village called Harrison Flat, two or three miles distant.

A woman and a boy whom we met told us of a horse and wagon like ours that had gone along the road, driven by a man. So we set off at a run in chase, and soon met several teams, after which we were unable to follow the tracks with anything like certainty.

We asked nearly every one we met about a light red horse with a white hind foot and a brown wagon with yellow stripes, but no one seemed to have seen precisely such a horse and wagon. At the village a storekeeper advised us to procure the services of a sheriff, but we learned he lived ten miles distant.

Halsted still thought that he could distinguish Old Ced's hoofprints along the road, in sandy places; so we followed these tracks out of the village and along a country highway which led southward through the town of Harrison. For four or five miles we hurried on through the hot day, and we became very tired and sweaty.

Our box of food had disappeared with the horse and wagon, but in the afternoon we called at a farmhouse and bought a quart of milk, a dozen doughnuts and a piece of cheese for eighteen cents. Occasionally, from those we questioned, we would hear something which kept us hoping to overtake our horse; but as night came on we grew discouraged.

"I wish we were at home," Halsted said, wearily.

"But what should we tell Mr. Burnham?" said I.

"We ought never to have left the horse there alone in a strange place," Halsted remarked, with bitterness.

"Yes, we can tell him that," I said, angrily, since it had been my proposal to leave the horse at the foot of the hill. Then we came near quarreling, for we both felt very "blue."

Though evening approached, dark and moonless, we agreed to keep on until we should come to another district schoolhouse—we had passed eight that day—and then try to creep inside and pass the night under shelter, away from the mosquitoes. Small country schoolhouses, even if locked, often have a back window which can be raised; nor is it usually deemed a criminal trespass for a boy to enter thus without permission.

We plodded on in the dark for about a mile, to a small, dark building standing beside the highway, and there we saw some indistinct object near the yard fence.

"Why, that's a horse and wagon!" whispered Halsted. "There's somebody here."

Just then we saw a light struck inside the schoolhouse and heard low voices. Figures could be seen moving within stealthily, so we fancied, which led us to peep in at the uncurtained windows. Halsted afterward asserted that he saw three boys, nearly men grown; but I saw only two moving about, with a kerosene lantern, from desk to desk, taking up and examining what looked like books.

We were about drawing back from the window, when we heard one of them say to the others, "I hope there won't anybody go by and see that hoss."

"You don't suppose they're the chaps that stole our horse, do you?" Halsted whispered.

"What!" said I. "Then this horse here is Old Ced."

"Let's we see," whispered Halsted, in growing excitement.

"It's so dark we can't see," I said.

"Well, we can feel, then," said he.

We hastily approached the team; Halsted began passing his hands over the horse; I felt the wagon. It was just such a wagon-body as Mr. Burnham's; and the whip and seat-cushion felt similar.

"I tell you this is Old Ced," Halsted kept whispering to me.

"Can you make out his white foot?" I asked.

"Yes, sir-ee, I'm pretty sure his off hind foot's got a white stocking. He's about the same height and build, too. And the D's on the saddle are like ours, too," Halsted continued, feeling the harness over; "and the splices feel like ours. Now what's best to do?"

"They are bigger than we are," said I. "They will knock our heads off."

"But they sha'n't have our team!" exclaimed Halsted. "We have got to get it away from them."

"Perhaps we can drive off before they can get out to stop us," said I. "Unhitch the halter, and we will back and turn as still as we can."

"It's our rope halter, fast enough," said Halsted, passing it to my hands. I put it in the wagon. We then slowly backed so as to turn the wagon, but the wheel scraped on the chafe iron,

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM AND SPUD



Pincher Gets the Works



CONT.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

and in a moment one of the young fellows inside came to the door.

"Whoa, there!" said he.

Halsted and I jumped into the wagon; he picked up the reins, and I grabbed the whip.

"Who's there?" shouted the fellow in the door. "What are you doing there?"

Halsted shook the reins, and I laid on the whip vigorously. We heard the fellow and his confederates shouting after us, and I think that they gave chase; but we drove off at a great rate, and soon left them behind.

It began to rain about that time; but we drove on for five or six miles in dense darkness, making several turns, and heading on a generally southerly course, that we thought might eventually take us into the town of Fryeburg. Then the rain poured so violently that we took refuge under a row of horse-sheds beside a meeting-house near a small village.

We were very wet, and sat still in the wagon for a time; but we were also much fatigued, and soon became sleepy. Halsted began feeling around for the old buffalo skin and blanket which we had brought for a bed, but I had already curled down in front of the wagon-seat with my head partially resting on the seat-cushion.

A dog, barking close beside the wagon, waked me in broad daylight. Halsted was still soundly asleep, snoring painfully, with one leg hanging out of the wagon. The old horse still stood in the shafts, but to my horror, he was a black horse!

My brain seemed to turn in a queer

way, as I stared at his color. He was black as a crow; no amount of staring made a red horse of him. I bent forward over the dashboard to see if his white foot was there. He had no white foot! Then I looked at the whole wagon. The wagon was a green one, instead of brown, with yellow stripes.

I could hardly believe my eyes, and shook Halsted to reassure myself. He yawned painfully.

"Look at Old Ced!" I exclaimed.

Halsted looked sleepily over the dashboard, and then his eyes opened wide. Then he, too, thought of the white foot and looked over the dashboard.

"Why, this ain't our horse!" he exclaimed, with a most confused expression.

"Nor our wagon!" said I.

"Great Keezar!" he said, slowly. "We've taken a horse and wagon that don't belong to us! I thought last night this horse didn't drive just like Old Ced, but I thought 'twas 'cause he was tired, and when I didn't find the buffalo skin in the wagon-box last night, I thought those scamps had lost it. And I thought of course they had eaten up our victuals."

"We'll be taken for horse-thieves," said I, with a wild notion of leaving the team there under the shed and running away. But we soon saw there was but one proper thing to do.

"We must put back with this team as fast as we can, and try to find out whose it is," said Halsted, and I agreed with him.

We backed the black horse out of the shed, but had scarcely reached the road

when we saw men and boys running toward us from all sides and shouting, "There they are! There they are! Catch 'em! Stop 'em!"

In much alarm we stopped, and soon the excited crowd pulled us to a tavern. Some said, "Tie them!" Some said, "Bring handcuffs!"

They said we had stolen the horse and wagon of a farmer named Welcome, who had already come to the village that morning in quest of his property, but had passed the meeting-house sheds without seeing us there.

The state prison seemed to loom up before us, but at length several of the older men began asking us questions. Recovering from our terror a little, we told them who we were and all our story.

Gradually the excitement calmed down. Some began to laugh, and one man who had been asking us questions, said to Welcome, "I don't believe you had better get warrants for these boys. I guess they meant all right."

Welcome did not prove very vindictive, since he had recovered his horse and wagon uninjured, and he finally became so much mollified as to ask us to ride with him on our way back to Harrison Flat. For Halsted and I now thought chiefly of going home. Lovewell's Pond had quite lost its charm, especially as Mr. Welcome advised us to go home and have our folks employ the sheriff to search for our lost team.

We trudged on foot from Welcome's farm through Harrison Flat, till near Summit Spring, when we met a little girl who looked at us curiously.

"Are you the two boys that lost your

horse and wagon?" said she.

"Yes. Do you know where they are?"

"Snafie Jillson took it while you was gone up the hill," said she, "and drove away over to his uncle's in Waterford. But his uncle's folks brought it back last night and left it here at Mr. Sandford's. They have been trying to find you."

Halsted and I were overjoyed at these tidings, but declared that we would fix Snafie Jillson for the trick.

"But he don't know any better," said the little girl, in an apologetic tone.

"What's the reason he doesn't?" cried Halsted.

"Why he is a—he isn't bright, you know," replied the little girl.

We made haste to Mr. Sandford's farm, and found our team in the barn there. The people sympathized with us, but appeared to look upon Snafie Jillson as a kind of providential affliction which had to be endured with the best grace possible. We did not see him, his home being at some little distance, but we always remembered him feelingly.

As the second of our three days was now nearly spent, we gave up the trip to Lovewell's Pond, and returned home that evening. In consideration of our troubles, Mr. Burnham reduced his bill for horse-hire from two dollars to one. Yet he did not know all our troubles, for Halsted and I suppressed mention of our adventure with the black horse and green wagon.

We might better have given an ungarbled version, however, for a tin-peddler came through the town of Harrison, a few days later, and gave a full account of our exploit to our families.

An American Farmer Looks at Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

American delegation kept hammering home the need to have work done where it could be done the cheapest and to let trade flow more freely between all these small countries.

Finland

When Russia took over a great section of the most productive agricultural land in Finland, it forced 400,000 Finns off their land. Great reclamation projects, in which the government is clearing forest and rock, are under way in an effort to re-establish these people. Taxes are really high.

The European farmer usually starts his day about 7:00 a.m., takes about half an hour for breakfast, then another half hour about 10:00 o'clock for a bite to eat, a good full hour at noon, another pause for refreshments in the middle of the afternoon, and manages to get all through work for the day by 5:00 o'clock. These mid-morning and mid-afternoon refreshments in Scandinavian countries and in Germany always include coffee, but in France and Italy it is wine, and the English, of course, have their tea.

They all seem to have the idea that if Americans could take life a little easier and take time out for festivals, there would be a better balance of trade throughout the world as American farm production would not be so high and we would be able to trade with western Europe for some of their farm produce. As an American I cannot agree with the philosophy of this, but it is the way they all seem to feel.

England

Most of my time in England was spent in Kent County near the south-east coast where the mild climate gives them wonderful productivity. Few barns are required for the cattle or sheep, and at one place I saw a combine milker and cooler mounted on a truck which towed 6 milking stanchions on wheels behind it. It was driven to the pasture and instead of having to clean his barn the farmer just moved the stanchions to a new spot.

They were digging potatoes in Kent County at the rate of about 200 bushels

to the acre. The seed had been sprouted in boxes and planted by hand, and yielded tubers that would be all seconds by our standards. The farmer got a government set price of \$2.80 a bushel.

Most produce prices in England are set by the government two years in advance to permit farmers to make long-term plans. Both the consumer and farmer are heavily subsidized. The prices farmers are getting are higher than they ever got before, but more than one man told me it means nothing, and in some cases taxes more than offset the gain. Speaking of the Brannan Plan, one farmer told me: "For God's sake, don't get tied up with subsidies. We are tied up in the mess and can't let go. Oh, for the old days when we were our own bosses. If my ancestors knew what was going on they would turn over in their graves."

Marshall Plan

In England and the Scandinavian countries the farmers live on their farms much the same as we do. However in Germany, France and Italy most of the farmers live and keep their stock in villages, but their land is up to five miles away. Here we were under the auspices of the Economic Cooperation Administration (Marshall Plan) and were shown what our money is doing. As far as we could see it was being used wisely, to get industry and agriculture back on their feet. I was much impressed by the fine type of men we have over there handling the program for agriculture.

France

French farmers are especially pleased with the wonderful results they are getting with the hybrid corn being developed for them through American assistance. France was harvesting an abundance of crops in July. In fact, they were definitely worried about surpluses. Not much of the dairy products are used in milk form in France, and it is just as well, for I was appalled that in both France and Italy no TB testing is done and there is very little pasteurization of milk.

Because I am interested in poultry, I was upset to see that in neither France nor Italy is any money available for poultry research. You couldn't buy a bag of mixed poultry ration over there if you wanted to. Most orders to French hatcheries are from a half dozen to a maximum of 150 chicks. They are brooded under hens. I saw no modern equipment on any of the farms we visited, but I did see women glean- ing the fields.

Germany

We were in the Western Zone of Germany—the Russians have the Eastern Zone which is called the "bread basket" of Germany—so all we saw were farms divided into small units, so uneconomical to operate. I was on one farm that was originally 280 acres, but after many years of division and subdivision among succeeding generations, it now consists of 500 different plots of land. It is not unusual to see a quarter acre of alfalfa. The area looks like a bunch of backyard gardens all over the countryside. Some E.C.A. funds are being used in an effort to consolidate these small pieces into more efficient units. Some of the present ones are working milch cows which is not as inefficient as you might think because on all these small plots they figure they can use a milch cow to work and they can milk her and finally eat her.

I talked with truck drivers on the overnight haul to Berlin, and to one man who had spent several years in Moscow. From what I hear, Russia is a war nation. Men are either policemen, truck drivers or soldiers. The women seem to do everything else. They re-

pair the streets, mix concrete, do the actual construction work on new buildings and every kind of manual work. They are shabby and poor.

Italy

Arriving in Italy in a modern airplane, it was quite a jolt that the first thing I saw after leaving the airfield was four oxen pulling a 40-year-old McCormick-Deering binder, and then in the very next field to see five women cutting a 10-acre field of wheat with hand sickles.

The north of Italy is definitely farther advanced and more progressive as far as farming is concerned. It was in the northern part that much E.C.A. money was used to drain swamps and alleviate annual fever epidemics. The swamp draining, plus annual countryside spraying of DDT, has in four years practically wiped out the fever, and the Italians are truly thankful.

The south of Italy was the only place I saw on the whole trip where people obviously didn't have enough of their own food.

We found fine farm organizations in all the countries we visited, and everyone seems to think we are winning the battle against Communism, except in Germany where the people seem to be playing both ends to the middle, taking what we have to offer and sitting back to see what Russia has to propose.

People don't turn to Communism when they can get a job, enough to eat and a place to live.

Everywhere we went people seemed to be well dressed and well fed, and while crowded, most of them seemed to have housing facilities, except in Germany where many fine appearing folks were making pathetic attempts to seal up old bombed-out buildings.

I came back to America with the thought that the agriculture in Denmark, Sweden and England had stayed right in the high gear it attained during the war, and that it is coming back remarkably in France, Italy and Germany; but what I saw also convinced me more than ever that we ought to be thankful for our system of government and our pioneering progressiveness—that we should get down on our knees and thank God that we were born in America.

REMEMBERED SUNSHINE

By Mildred Goff

Before the fire I warm my grateful hands
At sunshine stored in weathered, seasoned wood.

The clouds drip rain, the wind howls overhead,
The warmth and comfort of the fire are good.

And thus we store the sunshine of our days
Of happiness, as do the living trees,
Against a future time of need when we
Shall warm our hearts with treasured memories.

KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John B. Babcock

IT'S tough work when you get caught between two good men boosting bales up into the mow, or piling two-bushel bags of wheat. If they decide to "pour it on," you're caught in the middle. It's a good deal worse, though, to be the weak link between two machines. They are tough, unsympathetic and very ruthless.

Soon after my return to Sunnygables from a city job, Jack Conner was caught between two machines. In attempting to pit his strength against a baler tongue and a tractor draw-bar, he strained himself badly.

I filled in for Jack on chores and farm work while he was laid up. It didn't take long for me to find that I was physically soft. I also found that except for old Nancy, I didn't know a single cow in Jack's purebred Brown Swiss herd. I still can't call them all by name without stooping down for an underside view.

BUSINESS END

The only way I could learn the herd fast was to memorize their udders as they went by at eye level over the elevated milking stalls. Because I had to identify them in a hurry in order to grain and milk them right, it seemed to me I should first concentrate on the part that makes the milk check. It's surprising what you can find out about a cow by studying only her udder. Now, as I am learning to call the cows by name according to markings, size and type, I'm remembering my first impression—the one I got when I knew only the udders.

My original ranking of each cow according to her udder still stands. I think if I had gone about it the other way, learning to identify the cow and then the udder, I would have been prejudiced by a pretty head, nice top line, or even color. Those things don't pay off in the milk pail.

If I ever buy cows again, I would like to arrange it so that the first thing I see is the udder. I think I'll make wiser selections, even if later, one or two turn out to have a knocked down hip or a swelled knee.

Winter Feed

A couple of weeks ago, a visitor watched us put long, second cutting hay into the mow with a long hay blower. "Well," he said, "I see that with all your experimenting, you've decided to put forage up the old way—loose, long hay."

I agreed with him that long hay had its advantages. By putting in small amounts while the stems were still a little tough we were saving leaves and there was no dust in the barn to speak of. The mow tended to sweat some, but certainly didn't heat the way chopped hay at the same moisture content would have. If it had been baled that wet, it would have molded. It is the best quality calf hay we could possibly have without artificial, heated drying in the mow.

I disagreed with the visitor, though, that we had settled on field cured long hay as the best way to put up forage. It is just one of the best ways. Farther along in the same mow is some baled

cow hay. The silo at one end of the barn is half filled with chopped green oats and finished with wilted grass. At the other end of the barn is a trench holding 250 tons of unchopped, first cutting grass silage. I am expecting all



—Photos by C. Hadley Smith

Our experimental, 50-foot elevator will reach anything from the top of a silo to the barn peak. It will handle chopped green forage, grain, ear corn, bales or bagged feed. The added reach and flexibility for use on many jobs are exciting. And as an elevating machine, it runs on a tenth of the power needed for a crop blower. Here it was used for grass silage one day, bales the next—both at heights out of reach of the conventional length elevator.

of these feeds to turn out good. And I think each will serve its purpose in a rounded winter forage program.

In the same way that we hope someone will come up with a farm program that will solve all our problems, or a world agreement that will satisfy all humanity, we keep hoping to come onto the one best way to handle forage.

From what I can see, we'll never settle on any one method. We'll improve and economize on our ways of handling and storage. We'll get away, perhaps, from over-investing in expensive handling machinery. But the day we all agree on what is the best way to handle winter feed, will be the same day that representatives of major dairy breeds agree on how the ideal cow should be bred.

Seeding in Oats

Apparently Jack caught a very good alfalfa seeding with his oats this spring. Half the oats were cut green to go in the silo. On the same field, the rest of the crop became too mature for the silo and was left for the combine. Where the oats were taken off earliest, the seeding has greened up nicely and is far ahead of the alfalfa where the grain was left for the combine.

It will be interesting this fall and next spring to see if the earlier start given the first part of the seeding will make any difference. We'll have a good comparison to report on later.

Path to the Barn

In spite of a good stone path to the barn, all of us seem to prefer walking on the soft grass next to the path when we travel between the house and barn for chores. Since I was a little boy, I can remember such paths across the lawn being thick with clover. Also, our heavily trodden strip of grass and clover seems to grow a little better than the rest of the lawn.

I have often laid this better growth to the traffic across the strip. When the dew dried off the other morning, I discovered another possible reason for the good stand where we walk. There were white streaks of superphosphate from the cow stable where we had cleaned our boots by swishing through the dewy grass. The fertilizer and manure we track along the grass path would mean something in a year's time.

It might mean more to the women folks, though, if we failed to wipe our feet on the grass and tracked it into the house.

ED'S PAGE WILL GO ON

IN reporting Ed Babcock's death in our last issue, I promised you that this page would be carried on in the true Babcock spirit.

How fortunate it is and how fitting, therefore, that we have been able to secure John Babcock, Ed's son, to write *Kernels, Screenings and Chaff* for this issue and to continue to supply a part of the material for this page in the future. You have only to read what John has written here to agree that he has the Babcock touch.

John is eminently fitted to help pick up this page where his Dad left off. For years he was associated with his father in the operation of Sunnygables, and has had long experience in writing frequently for *American Agriculturist*. More recently he has been engaged in radio work, but he will now operate Sunnygables with Jack Conner and will also be closely associated with the farms operated by

Ross Yapple and Boots Poelvoorde. We are doubly fortunate because, like his Dad, John is not only a practical farm operator and a keen observer and experimenter, but he too knows how to express his ideas in print so that they are interesting and so that you will want to read them.

T. E. Milliman, whom thousands of you know, is another writer who will be a fairly regular contributor to this page. Tom has had years of experience in farmers' cooperative organizations and operates his farm, Hayfields, at Churchville in western New York. Like Ed Babcock, he has been a pioneer both in cooperative work and on his farm, and those of you who have read his many articles over the years in *American Agriculturist* know how well he can express his ideas and experiences. Look for what Tom has to say here next time.

—E. R. Eastman

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

CONSIDER THE COST!

I ordered a set of cooking utensils which were to be shipped about June 10. I waited two weeks after that date. When they didn't come, I called the salesman and asked him to cancel the contract because they were overdue. A week later the utensils arrived. I did not accept them because I didn't have the money to pay the C.O.D. charges. Can I get back the \$35.50 down payment I made? My work has fallen off, and I find I won't be able to keep up the payments.

The Service Bureau gets many letters similar to this one. There is nothing we can do to help the subscriber. She signed a binding contract, and the company from which she bought the cooking utensils can demand payment of the entire amount. Shipment was promised "about June 10," so we do not see how the contract could be broken on the basis that shipment was three weeks late.

Before you sign a contract for any merchandise, be sure you are going to be able to make the payments. If there is any chance you won't be able to, don't sign!

— A. A. —

DEPRECIATION

I have a windstorm damage policy on my barn. After a storm, it cost me \$559.75 to put on a new roof; and now the company only want to pay half of this. Aren't they supposed to replace a roof destroyed by wind?

There is often misunderstanding in connection with such insurance. We checked with the insurance company, and were told that depreciation must be considered in making a settlement of a claim of this type. In other words, the owner of the barn cannot expect the company to replace a roof which has been in use for approximately half its estimated life. The barn owner will be allowed the estimated value of the roof at the time it was damaged—not the cost of a new one.

This seems to be standard procedure with all companies, and we consider it logical and fair.

Claims Recently Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Gerald Boice, Tivoli	\$ 15.00
(Partial payment of claim)	
Charles Walker, Pt. Leyden	24.70
(Payment for produce)	
Alfred La Rue Jr., Lisbon	4.00
(Adjustment on order)	
Mrs. Alton Fife, Troy	3.38
(Refund on merchandise)	
George Strother, Avon	9.00
(Refund on order)	
Theodore Robards, Arkport	152.54
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. Frank Raffa, Long Eddy	8.99
(Refund on merchandise)	
William Pomella, Canajoharie	136.00
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. Roland MacGregor, Winthrop	8.50
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. Edith Havens, Odessa	3.98
(Adjustment on order)	
Floyd B. Hawn, Richville	170.00
(Refund on unfilled order)	
MAINE	
Vernon E. Ward, Solon	7.25
(Refund on order)	
Mrs. Harold Lammers, Mt. Vernon	2.50
(Partial settlement of claim)	
CONNECTICUT	
C. W. Beckwith, Old Mystic	1.00
(Refund on merchandise)	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
James Eastman, Penacook	16.50
(Payment for rabbits)	
VERMONT	
Mrs. A. W. Girard, St. Albans	4.00
(Settlement of claim)	
Mrs. Clara Perry, Windsor	35.00
(Payment for rabbits)	
Mrs. Hollis Stone, Vergennes	16.90
(Adjustment of claim)	
Seymour Lewis, Hancock	16.04
(Payment for rabbits)	
MASSACHUSETTS	
Mrs. M. O. Cutler, Montague	4.00
(Refund on dresses)	
NEW JERSEY	
Arthur Dersch, Clarksboro	206.40
(Refund on order)	
MARYLAND	
Mrs. Horace Greenwood, New Windsor	2.15
(Refund on order)	

50-262
213

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA
ITHACA, N. Y.

Nº 4493

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

Ambrose De Moise
South Kortright, N. Y.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
E. R. Estman

May 3 19 50

\$ 25.00

JAIL TERM FOR CHICKEN THIEVES

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose De Moise of South Kortright, N. Y., noticed one evening that their dogs were unusually excited. They could find no reason for their actions, but the next day they found tall grass had been

trampled down, leaving a trail to the road. They checked and found about 60 or 70 pullets missing. The State Police were notified immediately. They made a thorough investigation, and a general alarm was sent out. A few days later two men were arrested near Binghamton. They admitted that they had stolen chickens

near South Kortright, and it developed that the poultry they took belonged to Mr. and Mrs. De Moise. These young fellows, August Krus (19 years) and Frederick Krus (17 years) were sentenced to and served 60 days in the Delhi jail. Delaware County Sheriff Albert Page reported that these boys were taken from Delhi at the end of their sentences to face charges elsewhere. A reward check in the amount of \$25 has been sent to Mr. De Moise. Both he and Mrs. De Moise have our congratulations. The State Police, Sheriff Page and all other officials involved in this case deserve a lot of praise. Nothing does more to discourage such activities than arrests and convictions. Some day poultry and cattle thieves may learn to stay away from farms where American Agriculturist Service Bureau signs are posted.

Ever Lose Control?

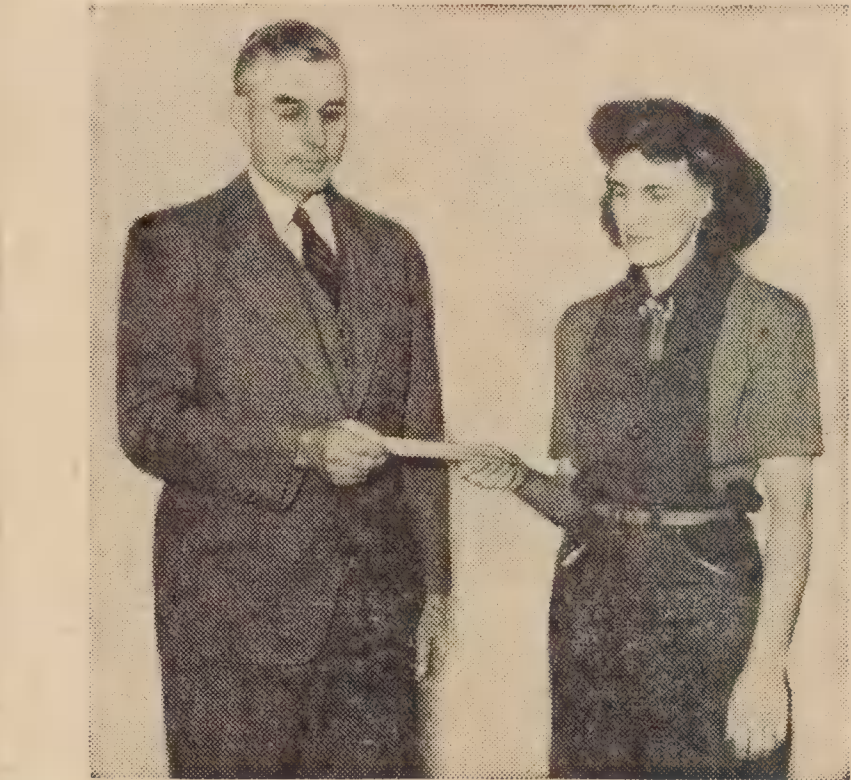
Mr. JESSE BACON had never lost control until the day he was driving to town, on the highway near Claremont, New Hampshire. His pick-up truck suddenly hit a slippery spot in the road and went out of control.

Esther Bacon, his wife and two daughters Patricia, age 16 and Gloria, age 1 year were taken to the hospital in an ambulance. Luckily the baby escaped unharmed.

Second Tragedy

Mrs. Bacon knows better than most people about the protection of the North American, because both Mr. Bacon and her first husband were killed in a travel accident. Both carried North American policies.

When Mrs. Bacon received the check for \$1000.00 from our agent, Mr. Brush, she said, "I think the North American Accident Insurance Company is a wonderful company—everyone should have a policy."



★
Keep Your Policy Renewed
★

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO

N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPT., 16 CANNON ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

PLAN NOW TO COME TO NEW YORK STATE'S

50
WAYS
BIGGER

'50 FAIR

50
WAYS
BETTER

See it all for
1/2 PRICE

if you buy
tickets now!

You've never seen a State Fair so big . . . so packed with things to see and do for the whole family . . . as New York's '50 Fair! Every attraction is a star attraction . . . to entertain you . . . to give you new ideas . . . to make your visit to the '50 Fair one that will live forever in your memories.

Remember . . . you save one-half the admission price on each ticket by buying EARLY. Advance ticket sale at reduced prices begins Aug. 14 and ends Sept. 1. Get yours now!

BETTER HOMES SHOW

1000 ways to improve your home

TELEVISION SHOW

million dollar studio and display of sets. See actual programs televised! See yourself on television.

DOG SHOW

Super-sized giant
AMUSEMENT AREA

Fun for the whole family

THRILLING
100 MILE

AUTO RACE

National dirt track championship—famous Indianapolis drivers.

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS OVER \$100,000.00

Bigger-than-ever awards for cattle, horses, sheep, goats, poultry, produce, dairy products, etc.

Around the Clock
WOMEN'S PROGRAM

HARNESS RACING

Over 500 trotters and pacers entered. \$15,000 in prizes.

HAM RADIO CENTER

Send free message anywhere in the world!

OLD CARS

See what they rode 50 years ago

See
ELSIE

the famous cow and her family

ART EXHIBIT
Contest and Sale

● **INFORMATION BOOTHS**
NEW PICNIC GROUNDS
NEW COMFORT FACILITIES

NEW ENTRANCE GATES
NEW ACCESS ROADS
MORE PARKING SPACE
BUS SERVICE IN GROUNDS

FLY and BAIT CASTING

Find out how the experts do it. Try it for prizes!

BOYS & GIRLS

Fair within a Fair

THRILL SHOWS

The country's ace auto stuntmen in breathtaking feats.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

1000-voice choir "Pause before God."

FIREWORKS

Real
WILD LIFE
Exhibit

Light
HORSE SHOW

Regular Price 50c and 10c federal tax

Advance Sale Price 25c and 10c federal tax

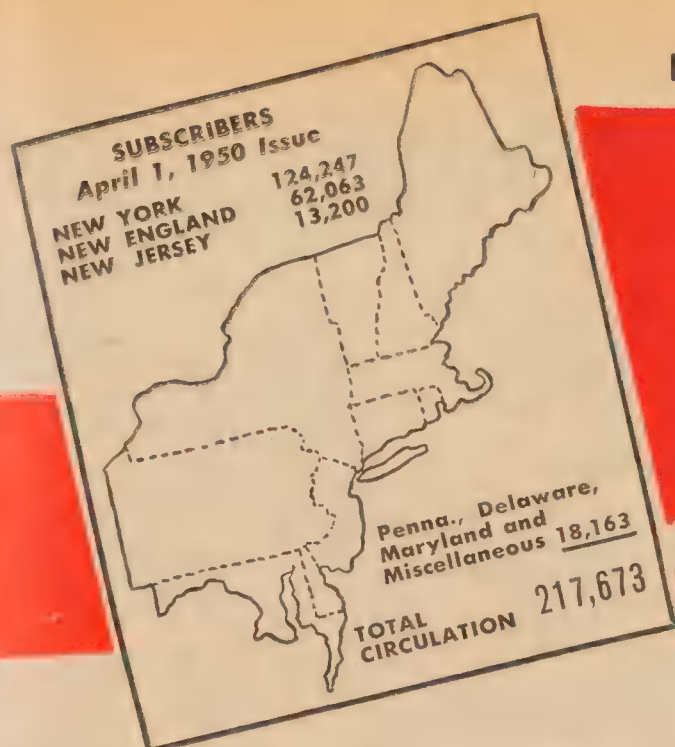
Buy your 1/2 Price Fair Tickets at Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. or N. Y. State Electric & Gas Corp. offices in your community, or by mail from:
The Director, New York State Fair,
Syracuse, N. Y.

104th NEW YORK

STATE FAIR

at Syracuse beginning Saturday, September 2, then day and night through Saturday, September 9.





AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

BIGGEST SHOW



on Earth



One Million Dollars in Prizes !

One Hundred Thousand Competitors !

Eight Million Spectators !



ADDED TOGETHER, the state, county and town fairs of the Northeast offer the biggest achievement contest in the world. At more than 300 fairs—from the great New York State Fair and the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., to the smallest community fair—farmers, rural housewives, boys and girls will compete with neighbors to see who can grow the best crops, who can raise the finest livestock, make the best cake, and sew the finest seam.

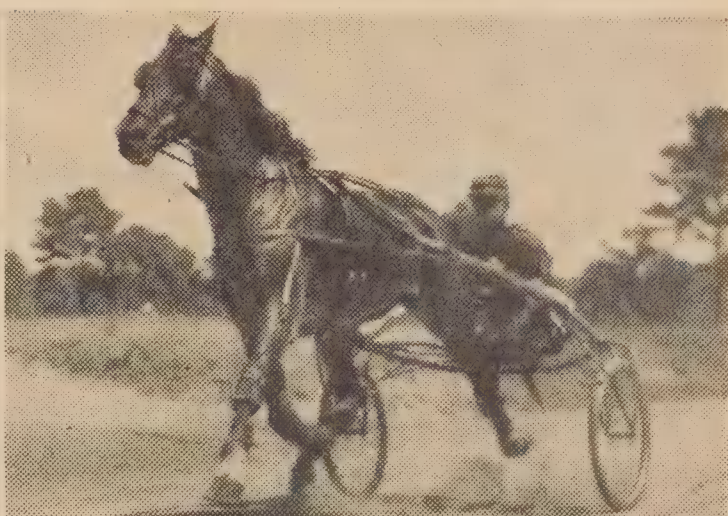
The prize winners will share more than a million dollars, but actually this isn't what attracts all the entries. There is no "jack pot" in these contests; individual prizes average less than five dollars. There is something else that makes competition so keen. It's the magic blue ribbon that represents success of personal effort to produce something just a little better than someone else.

Fairs are a combination of attractions to farm families. A day at the fair offers a chance to visit with neighbors and old friends not seen during the busy weeks of summer; it offers relaxation in the grandstand and along the midway; and to the kids it is that one day when they can load up on hot dogs, pop and peanuts, and then for an extra quarter have them all stirred up into a dizzy mixture on one of the newfangled rides.

It gives Dad a chance to

see the newest machinery, and Mother a peek at the latest household helps, but perhaps the greatest value to the farmer is the opportunity to see what new varieties of products are walking off with the blue ribbons and what cow families are winning the championships.

Yes, it's a million dollar show going on in our own Northeast again this summer—one at which eight million of us, from city and country, will spend more than nine million dollars, but it will be worth it because, added together, our Northeast fairs are indeed "The Greatest Show on Earth."—A. J. H.



YOU JUST CAN'T BEAT G.L.F. HYBRIDS



It's Time to Order 1951 Seed Corn

RIGHT about this time of year, when corn has completed its growth and reached the dough stage, is the one time during the season when a good comparison can be made. Does your 1950 crop meet your expectations—will the ensilage be just chuck full of grain—is it standing up well so that harvesting will be easy?

While all these things can be observed and are fresh in mind, it is a good plan to make a selection of seed for the 1951 crop.

Early Order System Means More Efficient Service

When farmers tell G.L.F. what kind and approximately how much hybrid seed corn they want next spring it takes a lot of guess work out

of buying seed. This information in the fall of the year, plus the fact that the seed is moved through the already established G.L.F. service agencies, makes it possible for farmers to save thousands of dollars on their G.L.F. Hybrid Seed Corn.

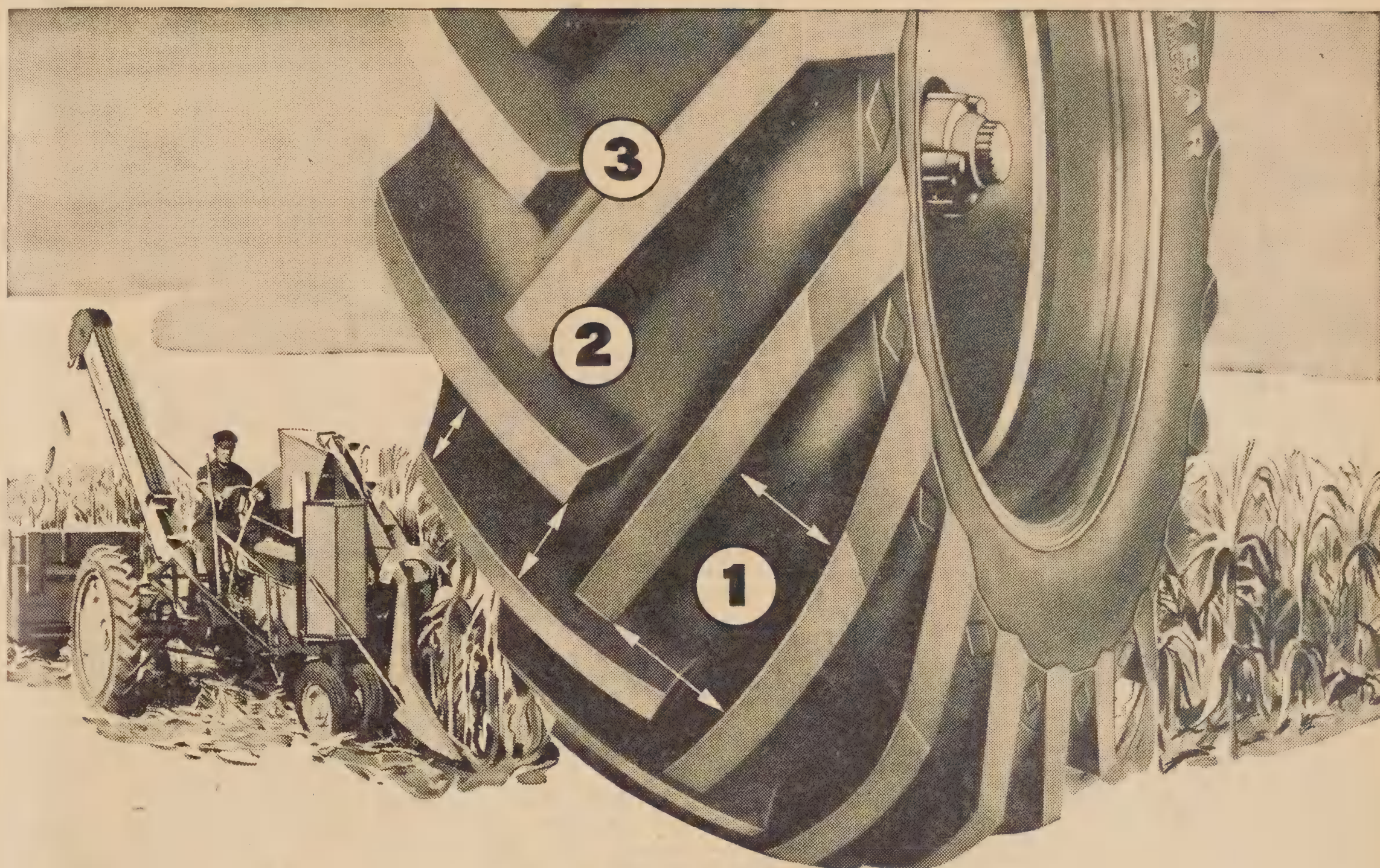
Select a Corn to Fit Your Farm

The G.L.F. Hybrid Seed Corn chart showing all the varieties adapted to the growing conditions in your area is now on display at your G.L.F. service agency. Your Agent-Buyer or store manager is taking orders all during September. Now, during corn harvesting season, is the time to place your order for 1951.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.,
Ithaca, New York

Use G.L.F. Hybrids . . .

There's No Better Corn at Any Price



First choice of farmers -because it's first in traction

Only SUPER-SURE-GRIPS give you all three!

1 **Wedge-Grip Action.** Note how Goodyear SUPER-SURE-GRIP lugs are set closer together at the shoulder than at the center—don't flare out as in most tires. *Result:* soil is *wedged* between SUPER-SURE-GRIP lugs, giving a stronger, firmer grip.

2 **Straight-Bar Lugs.** Because Goodyear's husky lugs are set straight as a ruler, they give you more gripping surface than lugs that toe in. *Result:* SUPER-SURE-GRIPS give you *full-lug* pull for their full length and depth — the greatest pull on earth!

3 **Self-Cleaning O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R.** Only Goodyear gives you straight, even-balanced, equal-size, wedge-grip lugs — with no mud collecting connectors, hooks or knobs. *Result:* SUPER-SURE-GRIPS give deeper bite, more even pull, smoother ride, longer wear!

***That's why SUPER-SURE-GRIPS pull where other tires won't!
They make any tractor work better—yet they cost no more!***

GOODYEAR
Super-Sure-Grip Tractor Tires

Super-Sure-Grip—T. M.
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

BIG EVENT OF THE YEAR

I DON'T think I ever went to the New York State Fair in the years before the war when it was going full swing that it didn't make me proud of my State and the tremendous achievements of its people, particularly the farm folks. One cannot walk through the poultry and cattle buildings or through the long aisles of fruit, vegetable crop and flower exhibits without realizing that New York is a No. 1 farm state.

It is good, therefore, that under the management of Director Harold Creal, outstanding farmer and Representative of his district in the Legislature, with the help of Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture Earl Foster, we are going to have a bigger and better New York State Fair this year than ever before. No matter what your tastes are, there will be a great many exhibits and entertainment features which will appeal to you. Special emphasis has been given to the work of boys and girls; there will be an around-the-clock women's program, including one-act plays staged daily in the Women's Building; if you like horses you will see 500 trotters and pacers entered for the harness racing; if you like thrills there will be the auto races; if you are interested in equipment for the farm or the home, there'll be plenty of that to see.

Best of all will be the opportunity to meet and visit with old friends whom perhaps you haven't seen in many years. I don't know what a day or two away from the farm or from business does for you, but I have never got over the thrill that "going to the fair" meant to me in boyhood, when there were few chances for recreation on the old farm. It was a chance to break away from work and the regular routine of life, to see new things and old friends, and then come back with new inspiration to carry on the old job.

You'll miss a bet if you don't plan to attend the New York State Fair this year!

HEAVY TRUCKS, ROADS AND TAXES

ITHACA, NEW YORK, is a city of steep hills where there have been many accidents from trucks getting out of control on the hills. So one night, a week or so ago, the authorities stopped 32 trucks and found eight of them overloaded and others with loads out of balance.

This emphasizes a problem to which the public and the authorities must give attention, not only to the fact that many trucks are overloaded, but also to the unfair situation where big loaded trucks are rapidly wearing out our roads and paying far too little for the privilege.

Of course, trucks are extremely important to all of us, and especially to farmers, and the smaller trucks are paying their way. Thirty years ago our highways were ample for the weights trucks had to carry, but they got bigger and bigger, and the operators found that the bigger the load, the more profits they could make.

Today in New York State it is legal for a truck to carry almost 32 tons on our highways—63,750 pounds.

Highways and bridges strong enough, high enough, and wide enough must be built to accommodate these trucks even though they are fewer in number than the light trucks and farm trucks. These extra strong roadways needed by the heavy trucks cost New York State \$198,000 per mile to construct. This much money would improve more than 26,000 miles of our rural farm roads. Only one out of 160 vehicles in New York is a heavy truck, but they account for a quarter of the use of our roads as they pound back and forth on our pavements day and night.

Now, I say again that heavy trucks are needed and do a good job, but compare the tax costs with an automobile. It costs a passenger car driver 23c in license fee and gas tax to move 100 tons one mile,

By E. R. Eastman

but it only costs the heavy trucks 5c a mile to move the same weight. In New York State these heavy trucks pay an annual license fee of \$140, which is the third lowest in the nation. In Colorado they pay a license fee of \$2,055. At the same time a light-weight farm truck pays \$27 a year license fee in New York, which is the third highest in the nation. In Georgia a light truck fee is only \$2.50. The average in the nation is only \$15.

There is still another angle to this situation. As you know, the branch lines of railroads are going out of business almost as fast as the Public Service Commission will permit. When they do go out, the localities are faced with a much heavier tax rate. So, in addition to the loss of transportation facilities when railroad service ceases, the community also suffers a heavy tax loss. Railroads have to compete with the trucks.

Farmers need the railroads as well as the trucks. The railroads pay all sorts of taxes and meet all kinds of difficult regulations. Farmers are certainly not for any more regulation of anyone or any business, but the heavy trucks are destroying our roads and it is fair that they should pay their share of this destruction with a greatly increased license fee, and fair to other transportation facilities to put them on the same cost basis.

COMPETITION FROM WESTERN MILK

FOR SOME TIME there has been a definite drive on by dairymen and members of Congress from the Central West to bring about a uniform Federal health code for milk. Western dairymen look with envious eyes upon our higher prices for fluid milk, not realizing that one of the chief causes for the higher prices is our higher cost of milk production, caused chiefly by high grain prices, most of which grain is bought from the Central West.

When these high grain prices are mentioned, Midwest dairymen point out that they will try to enter our Eastern markets with fluid milk if we continue to press for cheaper grain.

As a matter of fact, it is becoming increasingly difficult for dairymen in any milk shed to build a fence around it. Because of faster transportation and refrigeration it is easier now to ship milk long distances.

However, if dairymen in other areas are required to meet the stiff, costly requirements that Northeastern dairymen have to meet, then it is difficult for us to argue effectively against a national health code. We do have some advantages, possibly the chief of which is that we are nearest these great fluid milk markets. Moreover, so far as grain is concerned, I have thought for a long time that a partial answer to the problem lies in Eastern dairymen growing more of their own feed, and we have already started to do that.

AT IT AGAIN

IT IS positively awful that we are plunged into another war so soon after the last one ended—if it ever really did end. One GI said to me recently, "Why, Mr. Eastman, I feel as if I had only just got back!"

There is something the matter with our civilization when, in spite of the fact that almost all the millions of people on earth intensely desire peace, it is possible for a few criminal or inefficient leaders to keep the world almost continually at war.

The draft, which is being stepped up, brings home to us the sad fact that we are in war again. Farmers and their sons will have to get it in mind that it is going to be much more difficult than in the last war for farm boys to get exemptions. The

draft boards believe that because of better use of science and equipment, less help is needed on farms to produce the necessary food, even for war. Therefore, exemptions will be rigidly screened, and some of the Selective Service Boards believe that farm boys have no more right to be exempt than any others.

If you are of draft age, the best you can do is to keep well informed and be ready with plenty of proof if you feel that you can be of more use to your country in food production than you can in the military forces.

BIG BUSINESS

AT LUNCH with my friend Monroe Babcock the other day, he told me that he has 15,000 laying birds, in addition to a good-sized hatching business. As Monroe talked so casually about such a huge poultry business, I couldn't help but remember that no longer ago than when I was a boy, a flock of from two hundred to four hundred hens was very exceptional. The average was something like fifty, and these were left largely to shift for themselves in the summer time, lay a few eggs in the spring and summer, and suffer the long winter through with little or no production.

Great pioneer leaders and scientists like Jimmy Rice are largely responsible for turning poultry-keeping from insignificant beginnings of fifty years ago into one of today's greatest farm enterprises. In this section of the Northeast, the poultry business brings in from 15 to 18 per cent of our total farm income, and it's growing all the time.

GOOD STORY

TURN to Page 8 and read the first installment of Mr. Eastman's new novel "NO DRUMS." All of us on the *American Agriculturist* staff who have read this story think it is the best one yet, and that's saying a lot, as all of you who have read Mr. Eastman's other books will agree.—A.J.H.

HEART DISEASES MOW THEM DOWN

HEART DISEASE causes more than one-third of the deaths in the United States, three times the proportion of 1910. One of the chief causes, especially farming, is over-exertion and heavy lifting.

No farmer over 50 ever ought to tail a threshing machine or climb into a hot haymow to mow away bales or loose hay, and he ought to be especially careful about heavy lifting. That is one reason why for years I have believed that feed and fertilizer should be sold in fifty-pound or at least not over seventy-five pound bags.

If you have heart trouble, don't walk against a cold wind, don't climb hills, don't over-eat, don't get mad, and above all, don't hurry.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

WHEN Field Editor Jim Hall got home the other night, Emilie said to him:

"Jim, have you read *The Journal* yet?"

"No. Why?"

"Well, there's the strangest story in there. You know I've always kidded you about not having brought home some souvenirs from the war, and now I wonder if maybe you weren't right not to do it."

"What brought this on?" said Jim. "What's the story?"

"Well, up on the Danby Road, according to the newspaper, there's a young GI with a little boy about four or five years old. The father was milking and the boy was playing with a bomb that his father had brought home as a souvenir. The child threw the bomb some way, and it landed right under the cow and went off and blew the cow to smithereens."

"My gosh!" said Jim, "What happened to the farmer?"

"He was left holding the bag!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

FARMING PROFITS: Most farmers will agree that they are not farming quite as well as they know how. The same would be true for men in every industry. In these uncertain times the man who continually checks on his operations is the one whose costs are likely to be lowest. Here are a few suggestions:

1. Is your farm business large enough to be efficient and to return a good living for the entire family?

No matter how carefully you farm, the results will be unsatisfactory if you are farming on too small a scale.

2. Is your work done on time?

If not, it may be that discontinuing or reorganizing some enterprises, hiring more help, or buying more equipment may pay.

3. Do you grow high-quality products?

When poor apples are a drug on the market, consumers will pay well for the best. You cannot make poor stuff into a good product by grading.

4. Do you control diseases and insects on animals and plants?

A bad outbreak of a poultry disease which might have been prevented can put a big dent in your profits for the entire year.

5. Do you buy top-quality seed?

In these days of stiff competition the best is cheapest. Some varieties yield better than others and are resistant to certain diseases.

6. Do you use enough lime and fertilizer?

Many of us apply plant food more or less by guess. Make a check to see exactly how much you should use per acre and how it compares with your state college recommendation. Both lime and fertilizer are good buys at present prices.

7. Do you sell your produce or do you wait for a buyer to come and make you an offer?

A few cents more in your selling price can, in a tight year, double your net returns.

CROSS PURPOSES: Without looking far you can see many instances where government agencies are working against each other. For example, while government agencies were buying butter to support prices, Congress removed the tax on uncolored oleo, thus tending to decrease butter consumption still further.

While scolding hoarders, the government itself is the biggest hoarder of many food products.

While fighting bigness in industry, the government itself is our biggest industry—grown so big that it is unwieldy, top-heavy and inefficient.

While asking for more taxes, thus requiring individuals and businesses to cut budgets, government agencies are doing little or nothing to reduce government expenses of a non-defense nature.

FEDERAL BUDGET: Facing possible full-scale war, there are many ways in which government budgets can be cut. Here are a few suggestions:

1. Less non-military help to Europe. In the August 16th issue Warren Hawley reported that most European countries do not need further food gifts from us.

2. Public works can be deferred until there is a labor surplus rather than a shortage.

3. Socialistic schemes can be postponed, or better still, forgotten entirely.

4. Government agencies can be consolidated, duplication can be cut out, and many activities restricted in line with the intent of the Hoover Report.

REMINDER: It is generally believed that there will be no price supports on the 1951 potato crop, and definite statements have been made that supports on eggs might be discontinued on January 1. Full-scale war could change the picture, but without it we look for this trend to abandonment of price supports to continue. Supports as set up and administered since World War II cannot be justified. A reasonable case can be made for low level supports that would not encourage unwanted production but which would be insurance against bankruptcy to farmers in case of a depression. —H. L. Cosline.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



AS I GROW old and lose my fire, I'm sometimes tempted to retire; when summer work is under way and there is lots to do each day, I often think how nice 'twould be if I had naught to worry me. A house in town would be a cinch 'cause chores or time would never pinch; I'd sleep as long as I desired, then take a nap when I got tired. Between winks I'd walk to the square and visit with the boys down there; no guilty conscience would plague me, my mind would be completely free because Mirandy wouldn't care a hoot 'bout what I did or where.

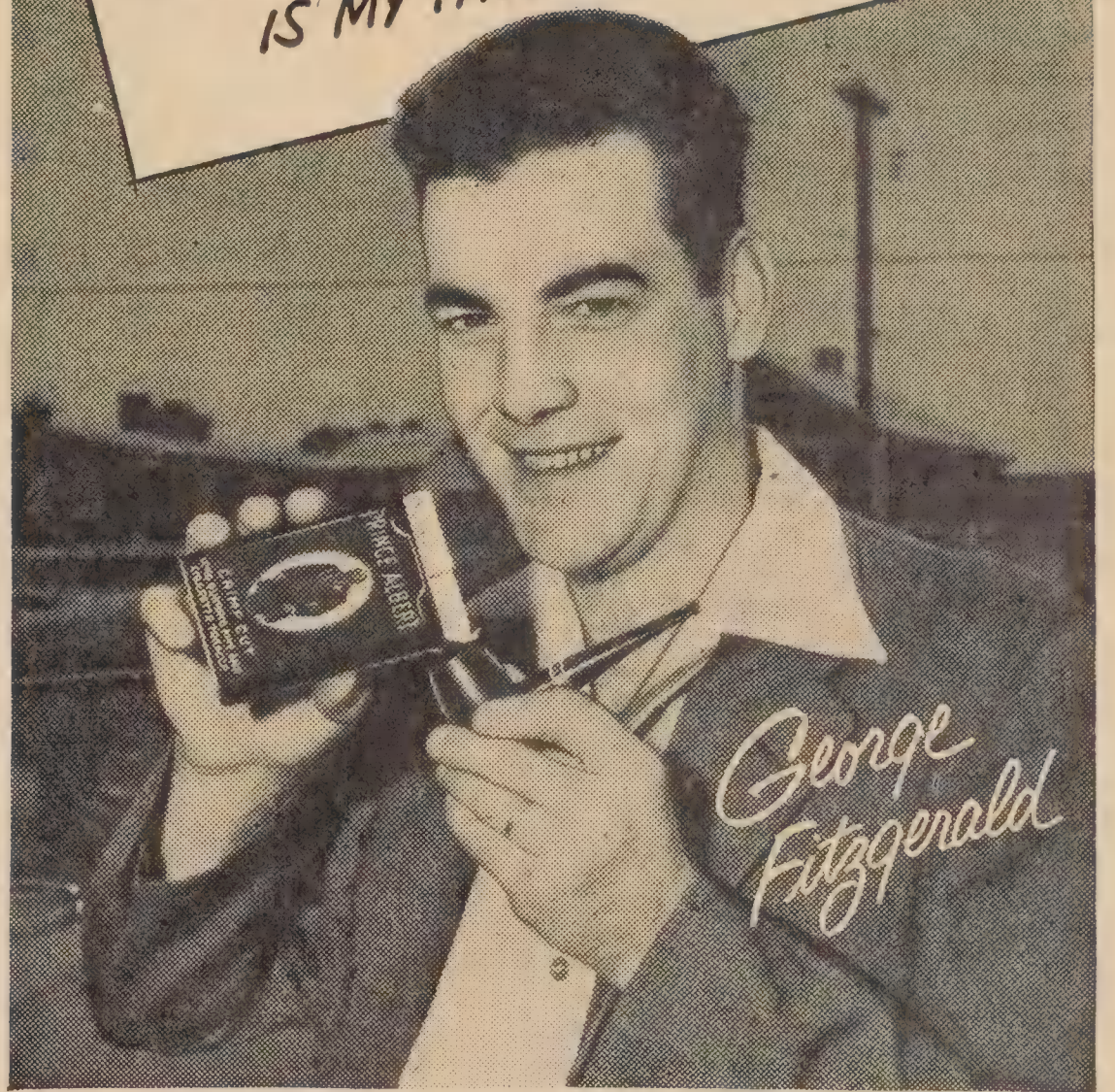
On second thought, perhaps I might not have it figured out quite right; a place in town needs fixin', too, there's lots of little chores to do, so I suspect Mirandy'd seek to make me work 'til I got weak. And she'd succeed, too, wouldn't she, 'cause almost any place I'd be she easily could hunt me out, where'er I was I'd hear her shout. No, I guess I had better stay out here,

where I can sneak away and find a spot across the hill where, chances are, she never will locate me 'til the work's all done, and meanwhile I'll enjoy the sun.

"For real pipe comfort, I smoke crimp cut PRINCE ALBERT,"

says George Fitzgerald,
dance caller

"I FOUND REAL PIPE JOY WHEN
I CHANGED TO TONGUE-GENTLE
PRINCE ALBERT. RICH-TASTING P.A.
IS MY FAVORITE SMOKE"



Prince Albert has the natural fragrance of choice tobacco. Yes, you get a richer-tasting, milder smoke in a pipeful of crimp cut P. A. — specially treated to insure against tongue bite.

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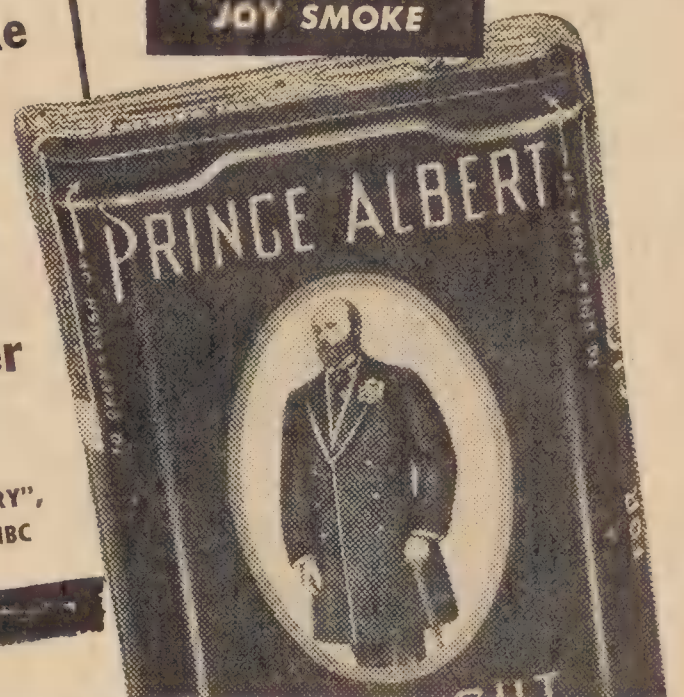
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than any other
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SATURDAY NIGHTS ON NBC

THE NATIONAL
JOY SMOKE



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CANVAS COVERS DIRECT FROM FACTORY
Write for price list and samples
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"Outworks them all!"



J. D. LEACH, with many years of experience in harvesting silage, farms in the rich Conneaut Lake region of northwestern Pennsylvania.

says J. D. Leach about his **NEW HOLLAND FORAGE HARVESTER**

"I've used other makes of forage harvesters for silo filling," writes this successful farmer from Espyville Station, Pennsylvania. "But believe me, this New Holland machine outworks them all! It's sturdier, more economical and has a good high capacity."

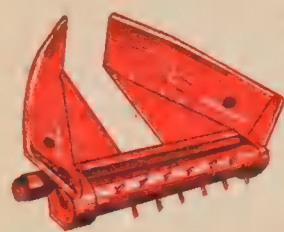
"I bought my New Holland Forage Harvester because I had such good results with my New Holland Baler. Now I can truthfully say that *both* New Holland machines do everything the advertisements say they'll do—and more!"



Only the New Holland Forage Harvester offers you all of these advantages... at no extra cost!

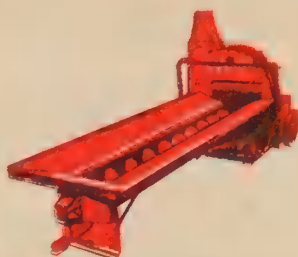
- **Start, stop or reverse** feeding action from tractor—prevents clogging. Deflection angle on discharge pipe controlled from tractor.
- **Discharge pipe** turns to left, right or rear without changing supports or removing pipe.
- **112 sq. in. throat opening** handles up to 6 tons of chopped dry hay... up to 20 tons of corn per hour.
- **Changes** from windrow to row crop in

- a matter of minutes.
- **Gathering chains** are self-cleaning.
- **Continuous** upper apron, crawler-type, gives positive, even feeding; prevents jamming.
- **Four-knife flywheel**—slicing, not scissor, action.
- **Eleven cutting** lengths, 1/4" to 4".
- **Blades** can be removed for sharpening without disturbing adjustment.
- **Shaker cylinder** removes small stones.



Windrow Pickup Attachment—Windrow attachment for grass, semi-cured or dry hay. Special alloy fingers lift hay gently to apron. Capacity 15 tons of green hay or 8 tons of semi-cured hay per hour.

Model 610 Power Take-Off Forage Harvester—New model forage harvester can be operated with full efficiency from tractor with power take-off of 31 h.p. or more. Cost is \$617 less. Illustrated below with row crop attachment.



Model 680 Forage Blower—New tilt-table blower has low 22" operating position. Moves up to 30 tons of chopped green hay per hour... 40 tons of silage. Wheels retract.



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Name _____ Street or RFD _____ Acres Farmed? _____
County _____ City _____ State _____

Apple Harvesting Problems

By E. Stuart Hubbard

President, New York State Horticultural Society

AS THE HARVEST SEASON approaches, we face many problems. Thinning has been a major operation since varieties like Melba, Milton, Wealthy, Golden and Red Delicious, Baldwin and Rome, even where sprayed with hormone after bloom, have set full and there is a scattering of off-grade apples to eliminate. Even some Cortlands can profitably be relieved of terminal, small, clustered and blemished fruits.

Ample rains have resulted in fine size for the late season with promise of such heavy loads by picking time that propping will be necessary on some trees. The next cultural detail is the use of hormone spray on McIntosh and possibly other varieties to prevent untimely dropping. This practice, like the use of the same material to cause shedding of surplus fruits early, is still in the trial stage.

Like all interferences with Nature's balances and controls, these materials cannot be used thoughtlessly and wishfully. Nature adjusts the functions of the tree to suit the conditions of moisture, heat, load, vigor, etc. McIntosh that have been damaged by worm, maggot, heat or lack of seeds normally drop before the sound, healthy apples are colored and matured. This natural thinning often is very helpful in permitting tree energy to go into the sound fruit and to increase its size and quality.

There has developed a practice by many growers of applying one and even two of these sprays before picking McIntosh. This has sometimes caused all defective, premature apples to cling and to be picked and stored with the sound, later-keeping fruits. Last year, losses due to ripening in storage of the good fruit by gases thrown off by the ripe fruits were enormous. We

have made a practice of spot picking the earliest maturing trees before applying the hormone spray or dust, thus permitting the premature apples to drop or to be picked at that time. This has resulted in larger size, better color, better flavor and later keeping quality in the main crop, with little or no loss in volume of good fruit. Evidence is accumulating that McIntosh sprayed with repeated applications of hormone, especially of double and triple strength, ripen more rapidly than those receiving less or no such sprays.

Selective Picking

Next to thinning, spot or selective picking has proved most profitable for us. By this is meant starting a few days early and removing the largest most mature apples from the outside of the tree and from early maturing trees. By this method, picking can be started earlier and continued later than when the whole crop is picked at once. Another advantage is that a pack of apples of more uniform size, color and maturity is secured, while the smaller, greener apples are given time to grow, color and mature. The cost of picking twice need be but little more per bushel, and an increase in the volume and value of the fruit much more than compensates for any added cost and trouble. It may even pay, as with Greenings and Spys, to make three pickings.

"Because we have always done things this way" is no longer a valid reason for continuing to do so. The size, color, quality and flavor demanded now are much more exacting than before, while prices for undesired fruit are ruinous. Unless we supply our public with the apples they desire, we can confidently expect to be forced out of the apple business.

Sprays Ditch Weeds on Oswego Muck

UNTIL 8 years ago John E. Zagame lived in New York City and worked on boats in the city's giant harbor. Now, as a successful muckland farmer he sees truckloads of his produce

age where he keeps his onion crop for more favorable winter prices.

In the picture (left) John is adding water to a weed-killing chemical to go after weeds in his ditches. The lightweight Allis-Chalmers tractor has a built-in high pressure rig with two 35-gallon tanks, a 6-row boom, and a hose attachment for reaching the ditches. He says it's the handiest rig he ever had for going after weeds in the muck.

—A.J.H.



CONTROLLING MICE IN ORCHARDS

IN THE July issue of *Farm Research* published by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, Robert Eadie gave the results of some tests in machine baiting to control orchard mice. The bait used was coarsely cracked corn which had been poisoned with zinc phosphide. A green dye was added because it was found that this had some repellent effect on birds.

The poison grain was distributed with a hand-operated garden seeder at the rate of 10 to 20 grains per foot. With this method a man can bait an orchard at the rate of 15 minutes per acre, usually distributing bait on both sides of each tree row and using 3 or 4 pounds of bait per acre.

The bait is dropped deep in the grass where mice can find it, but where birds are unlikely to do so. This can be done best before the grass mats down in the late fall. Some rather careful tests have shown that the hazard to wild life is small.

heading back to the city to help feed his old neighbors.

He has had enough experience growing 32 acres of vegetables on the Oswego County muck near Southwest Oswego, New York, to know that he might have to sow his onions one, two or even three times if the winds aren't just right in the spring but he enjoys the thrill of growing things by his own efforts. This year he had 20 acres of onions, 7 of carrots and 5 of lettuce. The carrots and lettuce are mostly sold right at the farm, but he has a big stor-

Time to Slash Your Costs at PURINA'S BIG COST-CUTTING FAIR



SAVE
ALMOST HALF
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PURINA FEEDER
REGULAR \$2.60 PRICE
NOW ONLY
\$1.35
WITH EACH 500 LBS.
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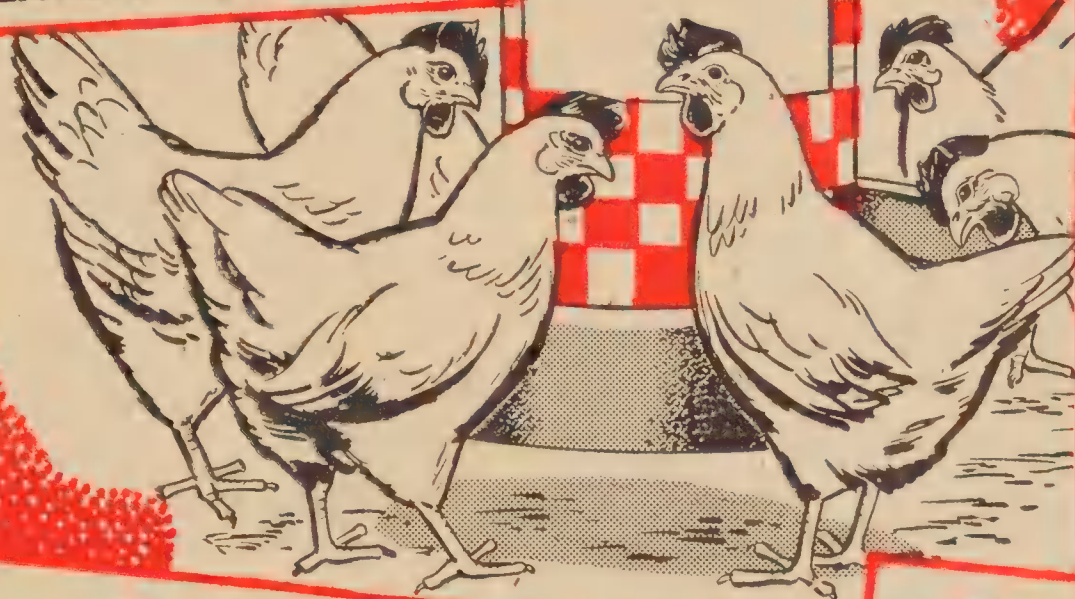
PURINA



for GROWING
and LAYING
BIRDS

As you swing into fall laying season, it's time to think about stepping up egg profits... by cutting down costs. Your Purina Dealer is ready to help. He has a three-way Cost-Cutting Fair that's aimed at putting more money in your pocket every month this fall.

Start off with the big feeder deal. You can get as many of these famous all-metal hoppers as you need. Every time you buy a hundred pounds of any Purina Chow for laying hens, get a coupon worth 25¢ on a feeder. Whenever you get 5 coupons, turn them in on a feeder for \$1.35—almost one half price! Offer lasts only until Oct. 31, and is good in Continental U. S.



SAVE up to 5¢
a dozen on
feed cost



Careful records kept by 1500 folks who follow the Purina Plan show that they can produce each dozen eggs on 5 to 5½ pounds of feed. Most farmers on other rations take at least 6 to 6½ pounds to do the same job. So, many Purina feeders are saving as much as 5¢ a dozen on their eggs. Try Purina and see.

Feed Purina
High-Efficiency Laying Chows

SAVE the cost
of feeding
CULLS



Most Purina Dealers are culling hens for folks in their neighborhoods. They cull out the "quitters" that eat feed but don't lay. They help take out pullets that will not make good producers. Ask your dealer. It's part of his Cost-Cutting Service.

Ask Your Purina Dealer
to Cull Your Flock



"PRIDE OF ANCESTRY?
OR?"

All my life I've been a hunter. I was born before the days of safety pins so I don't know how my "didies" were pinned on, but I do know that I graduated from that garment right into long trousers, with sporting instinct, developing quickly into a hunter with a gun on my shoulder.

Once on an early hunt I crawled on my tummy in a cornfield and saw a meadow lark on top of a stalk. Just as I had a bead on him, he flew away, taunting me with his song, "Laziness will kill you." Try to whistle his call with these words to the music. After that admonition, how could I ever be lazy?

A book filled with stories about quail hunting, "My Health Is Better In November," by Havilah Babcock, was given me for summer reading. An old-time hunter from the deep South had this to say about bird dogs: "A good dog needs no pedigree, and if a dog ain't any good, a pedigree don't help him none. A bird dog's business is to hunt birds, ain't it? If he does that well, it don't make no difference about his ancestors. You take a mule now. He ain't got no pride o' ancestry nor hope o' posterity, but if he plows cotton all right, you don't hold it agin him because his father was a jackass, do you? When you find what you want in a dog, what's the use of pryin' into family matters, sir?"

The same old fellow, talking about a man buying a \$40.00 registered dog, said: "He done bought himself thutty dollars wuth o' papers and ten dollars wuth o' dawg."

Sometimes I confess that I seem to have a lack of enthusiasm about a man's ancestors. I feel like my hunting friend who was offered a dog: "Do you want to see his pedigree papers?" "No sir," he replied, "but I'd take it right kindly if you'd let me see your dog work the field a little first."

What do I mean by sharing these stories? Just this: that pride of ancestry may be worth \$10.00, but \$30.00 worth of ability is what makes a man in these days of great need—days when we need men of ability and character and vision.

Daringly,

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
St. Louis, Missouri



MARK WILSON pulled his head out of the cow's flank, stopped milking, leaned back on his stool, and gave himself up to daydreams, meantime absently rubbing the nail of his forefinger over his upper lip. He was thinking about the party he was going to that night. It was about time, he thought, that he had a little fun. Seemed as if there'd been nothing lately but work and worry. He was darn sick of the heavy work in the woods all winter, and the way he felt now he never wanted to see a cow again!

All this talk about war got a fellow down, too. What did he have to do with the slaves and States' rights? He wanted to get married, but how could he marry and then rush right off to war?

And now he had another worry. What had got into Ann lately? She was never twice the same. She didn't use to be like that. They had always got along fine without bickering as they did now all of the time. He had been sure then that Ann loved him, but now he wasn't so sure. Sometimes she was just like she used to be; then the very next time he saw her, she would be cold and distant. Maybe that was the way with females. Maybe Ann thought that was the way to keep up his interest, but it darn well wasn't. He liked his friends where he could find them and depend on them!

Mark started milking again, this time with one hand. With the other he continued to stroke his lip meditatively. Then as a thought gripped him, he stopped milking again. Come to think of it, Ann hadn't begun to be difficult until that Henry Bain started to notice her. "That's it!" he exclaimed. "That's just it!"

"What in heaven are you talking about?" demanded his father, who had come from the other end of the stable with a pail of milk. Embarrassed, Mark made no answer, and George Wilson paused to say, sternly:

"You're doing a lot of mooning around here lately. I wish you'd get your mind on your work!"

Down the line of cows where they were milking, Mark could hear his two younger brothers snickering.

"I'll kill those brats!" he muttered, angrily.

The milking done and the cows fed, George Wilson and his three sons went in to supper. On pegs by the kitchen door they hung their caps and coats, covered with cow hair and smelling not unpleasantly of the stable. Then the boys stood by while their father crossed the kitchen to wash at the big sink. After pouring some cold water from a pail into the wash basin, he handed the empty pail to Mark so that he might fill it at the pump in the yard. Then, warming the cold water in the basin with a big dipperful of hot water from the reservoir on the back of the kitchen stove, George Wilson lowered his whiskered face close to the basin and, dipping both hands into the water, thoroughly scrubbed his neck and face, making blowing noises through his hands as he scrubbed them vigorously up and down over his mouth and nostrils.

Although Mark had seen his father

go through this ritual a hundred times, it never ceased to fascinate him. After briskly drying his face on the big roller towel, George Wilson strode across the kitchen and sat down at the head of the long table. At its other end sat his wife Nancy, perched on the edge of her chair, her small figure almost obscured by the tall teapot at her right hand. In between father and mother, ranged like stairs on both sides of the table, were the family—Mark and his two brothers and three sisters. Mark was twenty; Charles, sixteen, and Tom, twelve. Ellen was ten; Elizabeth, eight, and Hattie, four.

It was April, and although the long

swered her mildly:

"I was at the post office when the stage came in from Owego today. They say the rebels have fired on Ft. Sumter. That means war!"

Making no comment but apparently to relieve her agitation, his wife jumped up from the table and began clearing off the dishes, assisted by the two older girls. George Wilson again let his glance wander worriedly over his family and then, as if all of his fifty years weighed heavily upon him, he too got up from his chair, walked slowly across the kitchen to the mantel behind the stove and began to fill his pipe from the box of tobacco he always kept there. Watching him, Mark thought:

"Even if the house was on fire, Pa would fill his pipe and get it going before he tried to put out the fire."

Then Mark went up to the bedroom under the eaves that he shared with two of his brothers and began to get ready for his party, thinking dejectedly that even his best Sunday-go-to-meeting suit wasn't much of an improvement over his old every day clothes, except perhaps it didn't reek quite so much of the cow stable. Mark didn't know when he had had a new suit, and this one had shrunk so that his long arms and legs stuck out of it, making him look like a veritable Ichabod Crane. He was

AUTHOR'S NOTE

YEARS AGO when my son George was a small boy, I got it into my head that I would like to try to tell in fiction form the story of the struggle that dairy farmers have had to get a living price for their milk. So I started to write a novel called "The Trouble Maker." But no one knows until they have tried what an infinite amount of research, study and hard work it requires to write a book, and as this was my first book I frequently got discouraged and temporarily quit working at it. Then I would go at it again because George had been reading some of the first chapters and he kept asking for more. Boys—particularly sons—never kid anybody, especially their dads, about anything, so I thought if George liked the story, maybe others would, and I kept at it until it was finished and published in serial form in *American Agriculturist*.

The response to that serial, and later when it was published in book form, was also very encouraging, so it wasn't long before I was burning the midnight oil on another book. On this page is the first instalment of my latest novel, the *sixth* serial that I have written for *American Agriculturist* and for you. I have continued to do this extra job of writing because of the hundreds of letters indicating that many of you like these stories.

The story "No Drums" has taken less research than some of the others I have written because, to a very large extent, it is written right out of the lives and personal experiences of my own immediate ancestors on both sides of the family, all of whom were farm folks. I hope you like it.—E. R. Eastman.

winter evenings were past, the darkness in the kitchen was only partly conquered by a coal oil lamp at each end of the table and the bracket lamp near the sink. Tired and hungry after their long, hard day, the first order of business with everyone was to eat. The fare was plain — boiled potatoes, salt pork, milk gravy, homemade bread, butter from the dairy, and blackberries picked by the children the summer before and canned.

The first pangs of his hunger satisfied, George Wilson raised his head, glanced worriedly at his family and then addressed his wife:

"Well, Nancy, we're in for it."

She knew perfectly well what he meant, but she snapped back:

"In for what? Why don't you say what you mean, Mr. Wilson?"

The children looked at her in surprise, for they were not used to hearing her snap at their father. But apparently he took no notice, for he an-

taking his time to change his clothes, trying to get up his courage to ask his father for the loan of the horse and buggy. So he paused to look at himself in the cracked looking glass in the old bureau. He saw a tall boy, thin and hard from work and weather; red hair, inclined to curl, matched a red face covered with freckles. His generous mouth, usually parted in a grin, and his intensely blue eyes now reflected his dissatisfaction and disgust with his clothes, his appearance, and everything in general.

But finally, realizing that if he was going to the party at all he would have to get along, he went downstairs into the sitting room where his father sat smoking his pipe and reading. So absorbed was George Wilson that Mark had to speak twice before his father looked up and said:

"What is it?"

"I was wondering—" said Mark, hesitantly, "if I could have old Molly and

the buggy to take Ann over to the party at John Hover's tonight?"

Impatiently his father pushed his steel-framed spectacles up over his brow and scowled:

"Tisn't over a mile to Hover's. What in the world do you want with a horse?"

"It's muddy, Pa," explained Mark, "and I hate to ask a girl to walk in the mud."

"Won't hurt her a bit! Young folks are getting too soft. I didn't have a horse and buggy and I lived a good deal farther from your mother than you are from Ann. Besides," he continued, "the team's tired. You know they are. They've been working all day. They need their rest."

He pulled his spectacles down again and raised the paper. Mark left the room, banging the door behind him, and marched off down the road to Ann's house, anger and frustration evident in every step that he took. But the feeling of spring in the air, a bright full moon and the fact that he was going to see his girl soon restored his spirits. By the time he got to his destination, he didn't even mention his lack of conveyance, but took her hand and they started for Hover's along the side of the muddy road.

Ann talked gaily about Spring's coming and the many different birds she had seen that day. She bubbled with good spirits and enthusiasm, and Mark was content to listen and to watch her animated face as she skipped along beside him. As he always did when she was in this mood, he thought how lucky he was to have her. Covering her brown hair was a gay little bonnet, from under which soft curls escaped to frame her face. Slender, strong and willowy, with merry brown eyes, a wide mouth with upturned corners, and a freckled nose which could only be described as pug, she was an extremely attractive girl, especially to Mark, who loved her. Her disposition was merry but mercurial. She was easily provoked to quarrel at one moment, but was immediately sorry for any hurt that she caused to others.

Noticing Mark's silence after a while, Ann said:

"Why are you so quiet, Mark? Mad about something?"

Instead of answering her question directly, Mark said:

"Ann, you know all about this war talk. What would you think about my going to war?"

"Wouldn't like it," she answered promptly.

"Well, I wouldn't, either," he admitted, "but things seem to be getting pretty hot. Down in the village the other night I heard some of the older men talking about it and they seemed to think that a lot of us will have to go pretty soon."

"Those old fellows ought to have to go themselves. It seems to me from what history I've studied, that's always the way. The old men get us into war, and you young fellows have to fight it—you and the women who have to stay home and keep things going while you're gone."

"Aw, now, Ann, that's not quite fair. What're you going to do when the other side forces you into war? There comes a time, I guess, when you have to fight."

"I don't believe that time's come yet," retorted Ann, tossing her head. "I don't even know what it's all about 'cept what two or three old cranks around the neighborhood like Bill Leonard say. He's always talking about freeing the slaves. I'll bet if he owned some he wouldn't free 'em."

"I'll bet so, too," agreed Mark, laughing. "But just the same we can't have those Southerners breaking up the Union."

"Maybe they wouldn't if we'd mind our own business and leave their property alone."

"Well, whatever has caused the

(Continued on Page 22)

New Partner

"MY SON, this land I leave to you to hold and cherish; manage it well so that your sons, and your sons' sons, may be proud to own it in their turn."

Those might well be words for all men who love the land they live on. For deep in their hearts they want to keep their land in *their* family—want to leave every acre to oncoming generations in better condition than when they received it.

Country people of today have become more dependent on the city; for many everyday commodities, for their fun and recreation, for much of what is *thought* to be a better standard of living. The city's seemingly "greener pastures" lure many a country-bred youngster.

There is, however, one great inducement for a young man to stay with the land. It comes from parents who are willing to share with their children the management of the land; to share the *rewards* as well as the *responsibilities*.

Then father and son become *real partners*—in their business, in their way of life, in their aspirations. The ties of family hold firm. Side by side their roots run deep into this rich American land. Each "partner" is rewarded fairly for what he puts into the family enterprise. Each gets a fair return for the labor, capital and ability which he contributes . . . And he of the younger generation sees ahead a clear, straight road, and a secure future.

Our interest at Swift & Company in this and other matters of importance to farm and ranch youth, is natural. Our business life is closely linked with the land . . . and with the young folks who will take over the management of land and livestock in the years to come.

FREE MOVIE FOR YOUR USE!

now in color

"A NATION'S MEAT"

Interesting—Informative—Entertaining
Just re-photographed in beautiful natural color

Swift's newest film tells the story of meat from the western range to the kitchen range. Now available to ranch and farm organizations, F. F. A. and 4-H Clubs, and other groups. 16mm. sound film—runs 27 minutes. All you pay is transportation costs one way. Write Swift & Co., Agricultural Research Dept., Chicago 9, Ill.

Martha Logan's Recipe for

FRANK AND CORN CASSEROLE

(Yield: 4 or 5 servings)

1 pound franks 1/4 pound aged cheddar cheese
1 can No. 2 cream style corn cut in strips 1/4 x 5 inches

Place corn in buttered baking dish. Slit franks lengthwise almost through. Place strips of cheese in slit in frank. Press franks into corn so that they are level with surface of corn. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) for 30 minutes.



Hello Again!

Well, summer is drawing to a close. The harvest and heavy livestock marketing seasons are approaching. And here we are again visiting with

you folks who produce the nation's food.

As usual, during the summer I traveled around a good deal and talked with many ranchers and farmers. I always enjoy that. For, after all, you folks who produce livestock and we who process and distribute the meat have practically the same interests. We are both members of the Meat Team.

I am always pleased when I receive letters reflecting this team spirit. Recently I received one from a man in Iowa who puts this feeling into mighty clear words. I think you, too, will enjoy reading it.

Dear Mr. Simpson:

For many months we have read with interest and looked forward to your very fine agricultural ads. We have spent our entire life raising livestock and trying to help stock men produce meat more economically, and you people are to be commended on the very fine job you are doing in pointing out the over-all problems of the stock men. Further than that, there are millions of people in this country whose daily lives revolve around meat and meat products, who never stop to think of all the things that take place from the time raw feed material is grown until the finished meat product is set on the dining table.

Swift & Company has played a very important part in the progress of American agriculture and the diet of the American people and we know that you will continue to make worth-while contributions. We are looking forward to meeting you some time personally because we always like to rub shoulders with people that dedicate their lives to the things that are worth while.

That letter warmed my heart. It's the kind of expression that makes us all proud to be part of this great livestock-meat industry that serves our country so well.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

To Market . . .

Green grow the pastures, the cornstalks grow tall;
Sleek hogs and fat cattle come to market each fall.

Brown eggs for Boston, white eggs for New York,
Dressed poultry and butter, choice beef, lamb and pork.

Whatever you market, Swift's always your friend,
Competing to purchase the products you send.

Soda Bill Sez:



More thoughtful whittlers and fewer thoughtless chisellers would be a big help to America.

A man in too big a hurry is liable to pass up more than he ever catches up with.

Feeding Cattle for Profit

by Paul Gerlaugh

Ohio Agricultural Experiment
Station, Wooster, Ohio



Paul Gerlaugh

In October the market price difference between choice and common slaughter steers is twice as wide as in May. This is due to fluctuating cattle supply, not changing meat demand. The feeder who buys medium or common steers in the fall to feed for the spring market makes no mistake. The man who produces common feeder steers *does* make a mistake . . . Last fall choice feeders cost us \$43.00 per head more than common steers (when both weighed about 650 pounds). Quality pays the *producer* well. Lack of quality in feeder cattle, due to lower cost per cwt., invariably rewards the *feeder* who purchases in the fall, when pastures are emptied, and gives his cattle a five- or six-month feeding period. Choice feeder cattle should be given a choice finish and timed for the summer or fall market. They sell well then.

In an eight-year test, home-grown steers, all of one breed (800 to 900 pounds), dressed 60.3% and yielded carcasses grading 76% choice. Similarly cared for steers of another breed dressed 59.6% and yielded 59% choice carcasses. However, the lower dressing and grading steers saved 115 pounds of corn and cob meal in making a hundred pounds of feed lot gain. At present prices the saving in feed costs was greater than the reward for higher dressing percentage and carcass grade.

Market topping ability of feed lot cattle is not a safe guide to profitable beef cattle operations. "Pretty is as pretty does" is a much safer beef cattle philosophy to follow in seeking profitable operations.

OUR CITY COUSIN

Vacation's over!
Back to town
Goes City Cousin
in September . . .
Husky, healthy,
tough and brown
From country days
he'll long remember.



Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business—and yours

All Thru the Year He's Glad He Planted DeKalb

"Yep...DeKalb sure has made me money"



"Gee...it planted easy"



"...seemed like every kernel came up"



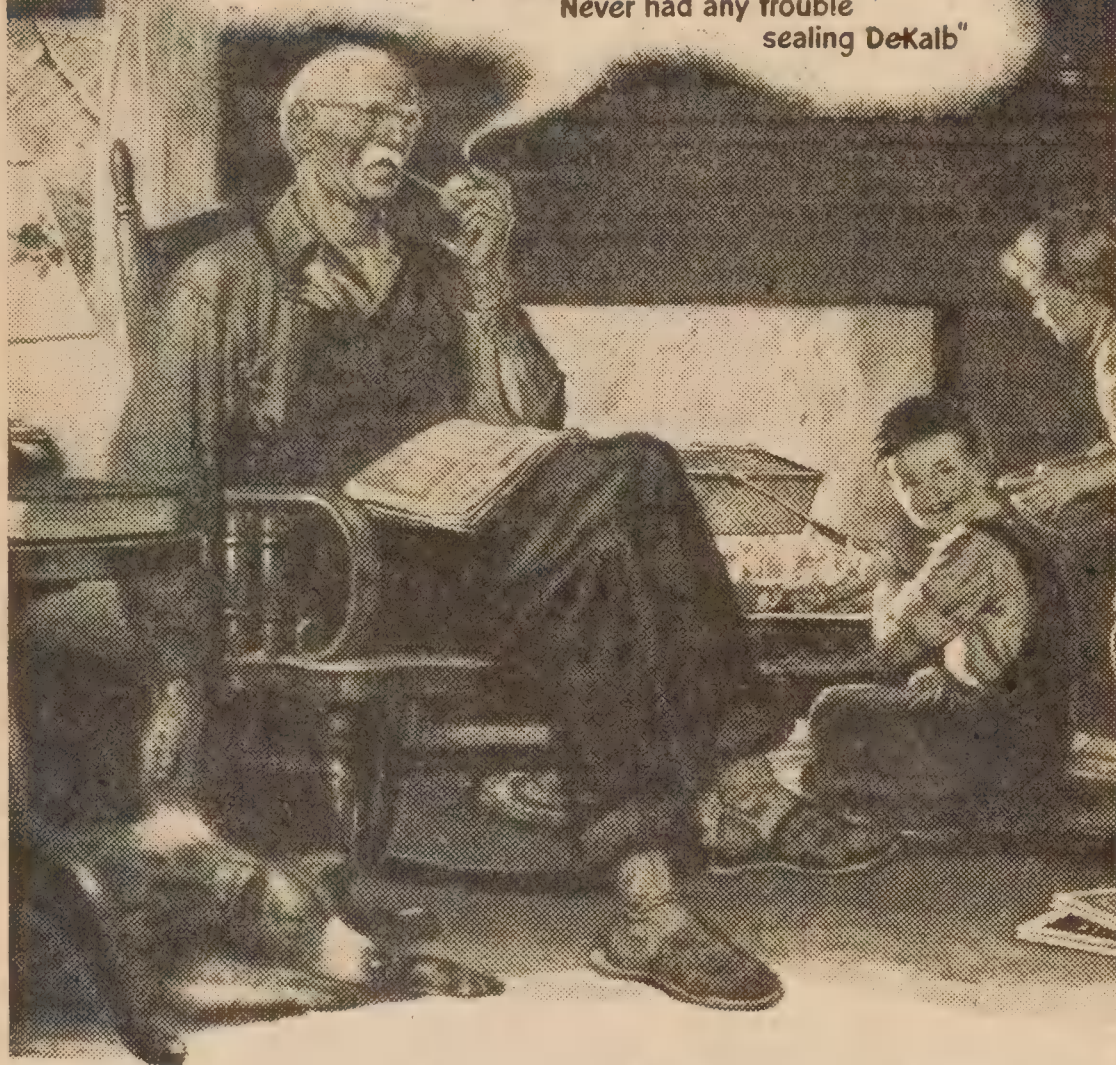
"My how it grew"



"Husked easy...sure filled the crib"



"Never had any trouble
sealing DeKalb"



DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, Inc., DeKalb, Ill.
Commercial Producers and Distributors of DeKalb Chix and DeKalb Hybrid Seed Corn

More
Farmers
Plant



than any
other Hybrid

SAY that you saw the
product advertised in
American Agriculturist
when calling on your local dealer.

"SPIRAL TORNADO" PUMP \$9.50
Postpaid

DRAINING, IRRIGATION, TRANSFER,
FOUNTAINS. Clogproof, rustproof. Any
motor 1/2 up. High speed will give
pressure in tank. U. S. Standard
Aero AI Casting. Only Universal
pump having threads inlet and
outlet for both gardenhose and pipe.
Pumps from deep well to 3rd story.
10 gallons a minute. Higher speed,
higher cap. Money back guarantee.
NORDSTROM AND CARLSON, KENOZA LAKE, N. Y.



RUHM PHOSPHATE ROCK

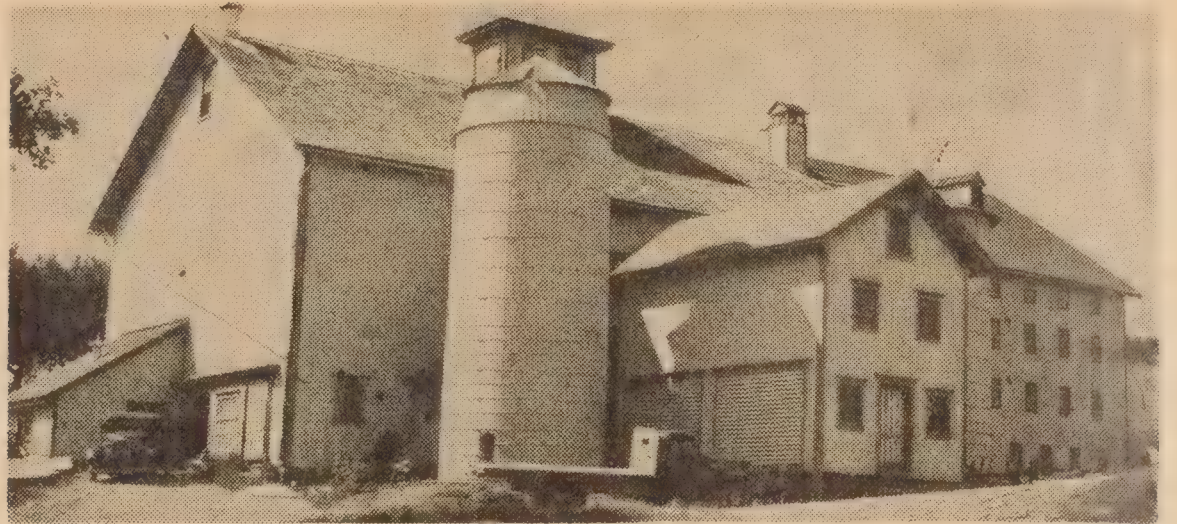
It's fineness that makes it America's Great Soil-
builder. It's The FINEST PHOSPHATE MADE.
It's by far the most finely ground (85% through
300 mesh screen). 80 lb. bag \$2.25—Ton \$32.80 both
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SOILSERVICE TOWNSEND,
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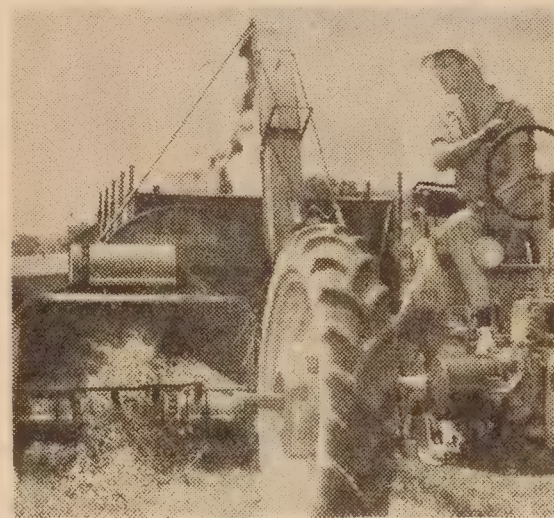
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TREES**

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log; stock Northern Grown on our
600 acres in Dansville. Priced
right. Also shows Berries, Shrubs,
Bulbs & Flowers. SATISFAC-
TION GUARANTEED. Our 66th
Year.
MALONEY BROS. NURSERY
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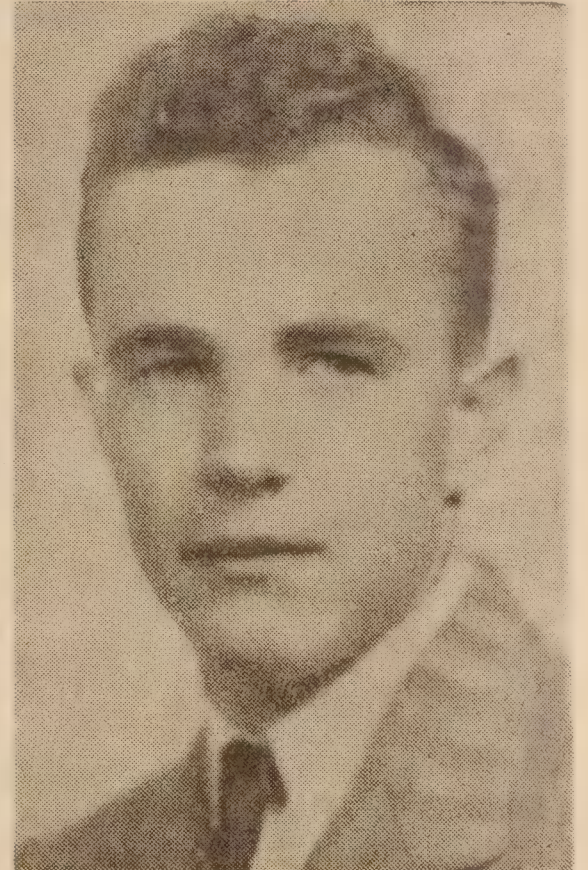


The barn and hen house on the farm of Otto Neidlinger of Bainbridge, Chenango County, New York. Mr. Neidlinger and his three boys, Fred, Douglas, and Otto, Jr., have 90 head of Holsteins, 60 of which are milkers. They also have 1,500 laying hens and 1,500 young stock.

They have been growing birdsfoot trefoil. They have two acres of pasture which was put out in 1940 and is still producing. There is also 12 acres of birdsfoot in the silo and there is another silo to be filled with corn.

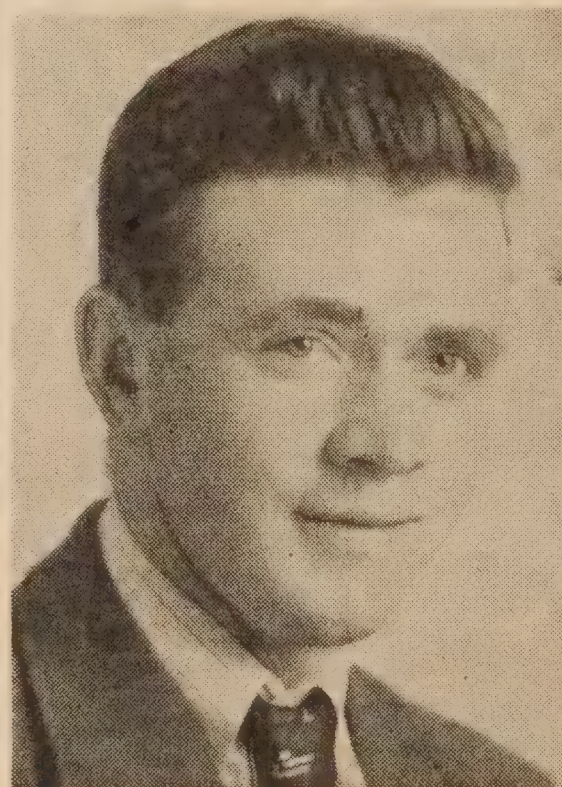


"It goes in here and comes out here," could be the title of these two shots of a field chopper busy harvesting grass for silage on the Don Herrington farm at Cato, N. Y. The farm is run by Don's son, Bud, shown here trying out rented equipment used to fill his silo this year.



William Chafey, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Chafey, Mt. Holly, N. J., winner of the New Jersey Future Farmers of America Garden State Farmer award. He will represent New Jersey in the American Star Farmer contest this fall.

When the New York 4-H Club Congress was held at Cornell late in June, William J. Maloy, R.D. 2, So. Hammond, N. Y. (below at left), and Margaret R. Bull, R. D. 1, Homer, N. Y. (right) were presented with American Agriculturist Achievement Award gold medals. Both have been successful with 4-H Club projects, but more than that was necessary to win a 4-A award. In addition, both had shown a high degree of willingness to pass on to younger boys and girls in the neighborhood the benefits of membership in a 4-H Club.



Cooks to Compete

AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR

GOOD cooks will get their innings at this year's New York State Fair, starting September 2. Each week day during the Fair, there'll be lively food competitions in the auditorium of the Women's Building. Cash awards with two first prizes in every classification will be given, and a silver loving cup, given by the Fair, will be presented by Commissioner C. C. DuMond at 5 p.m. for the best entry each day.

The idea of a "New York State Foods for New York State Families" contest grew out of a conference of five of the big producer groups in the State and two Fair officials — Mrs. Martha Eddy, Director of the Women's Department, and State Fair Director Harold Creal. The five producer groups include the American Dairy Association, the Empire State Potato Club, the NYS Vegetable Growers, the NYS Poultry Council, and the State Horticultural Society.

On the first day of the Fair, the contest will be open to those who are 18 years old or younger. Cookies and quick breads made with milk, and suitable as refreshments with a milk drink, will be featured. On that day, also, there'll be another contest, "Name Your New York State Cheeses," with \$1 each going to the 10 contestants having the most nearly perfect scores.

Labor Day will find home canners entering their exhibits of canned and pickled vegetables, as well as fresh vegetable trays. Even centerpieces arranged from fresh vegetables will be in line for prizes.

Cake Makers' Day

On Tuesday, cakes using eggs, the more the better, will be on display, and rumor has it that cake makers have been practicing up on angel food and chiffon cakes for their Fair entries!

Apple pie, cherry pie and peach pie will be in the limelight on Wednesday; also canned apples, cherries and peaches, and jams, jellies, butters and preserves. On Thursday, New York State potatoes will have their turn with entries of potato bread, potato rolls, and fried cakes and coffee cakes using potatoes in the recipe.

Friday will be a repetition of the first day's contest, except that it will be open to all age-groups and there will be classes for unusual milk dishes. The cheese-naming quiz will also be re-

peated on Friday, which has been officially dubbed Dairy Day.

Besides the foods contests, there'll be demonstrations of how to bake the new triple-rich bread which the State serves in its institutions, and the recipe for which came from Cornell University. A bakery, set up by the State, will show how it's done on a large scale, and Fair visitors will have a chance to sample the bread. As soon as a loaf comes from the oven, it will be sliced, spread with Dairymen's League butter, and passed out to bystanders. There'll also be a demonstration of the home baking of this bread by one of the County Home Bureaus.

And all of these "mouth watering" exhibits of food are not the end of the story. Each week day at the Fair, at 10 a.m. and 2:30 p.m., outstanding 4-H girls in the State will roll up their sleeves and show visitors how to bake topnotch pies — cream, lemon and cherry!

Baby Sitters Provided

So that no one will have to remain away from the Fair for lack of a baby sitter at home, a nursery service has been arranged by the American Red Cross in the Women's Building, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., for children from 6 months to 6 years. Older children, from 6 years of age on can be left with the recreation leaders in the playground area at the back of the Women's Building, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Parents must supply the food which they want their children to have.

Other Attractions

Incidentally, Dad and the older boys, as well as Mother and the girls, will be interested in the goings-on at the Women's Building. For one thing, there's to be a miniature railroad exhibit on the main floor of the building, operating with both diesel and steam type locomotives on a double track main line. And of course the Little Theatre performances in the auditorium, with players from all over the State, will attract the whole family. Participating groups include The Footlighters of Kingston, N. Y.; United Theatre Players, Brooklyn; Liverpool Theatre Guild; Theatre Workshop, Utica; the Little Theatres of Watertown, Ilion, and Elmira; and the Little Falls Summer Theatre.



—Cornell University Photo.

SURE TO DRAW A CROWD at this year's New York State Fair are the daily demonstrations of how to make rush seats, to be given by the Chenango County Home Bureau in the Women's Building. At a Cornell University training school held earlier in the year, Home Bureau agents were instructed in the art by Mrs. Ruth Comstock, home economics extension specialist (center in picture). Left is Mrs. Helen Tunison, Tioga County agent, and right, Miss Patricia Hanes, assistant agent in Wyoming County. The making of rush seats is just one of eight interesting Home Bureau exhibits to be featured at the State Fair this year. The others include the making of rag rugs, sewing helps, care of house plants, and the home baking of the new triple-rich bread.

Here's the Range That COOKS, BAKES, HEATS With Oil Or Electricity



MEALMASTER OIL-ELECTRIC COMBINATION

Now you can have all year 'round kitchen comfort with a Mealmaster Combination Range. Cook, bake and heat with oil during the winter months, use electricity for fuel during the summer months. For free illustrated folder, write Knox Stove Work, Inc., 2011 Ailor Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee.



Completely insulated two-fuel oven has two inches of FIBERGLAS insulation on all sides. Thermostatic oven control with either fuel. Bakes perfectly in any rack position.

OIL-ELECTRIC COMBINATION

Uses either oil or electricity for fuel. Completely insulated, extra large oven with automatic control for any baking temperature. Copper coil for heating water also available on this model.

COAL-ELECTRIC COMBINATION

Same features as above with coal instead of oil.



Cooking top for each fuel cleans easily. Chromolox electric units offer you a choice of seven different heats. Heavy cast iron oil cooking top gives you plenty of cooking space.

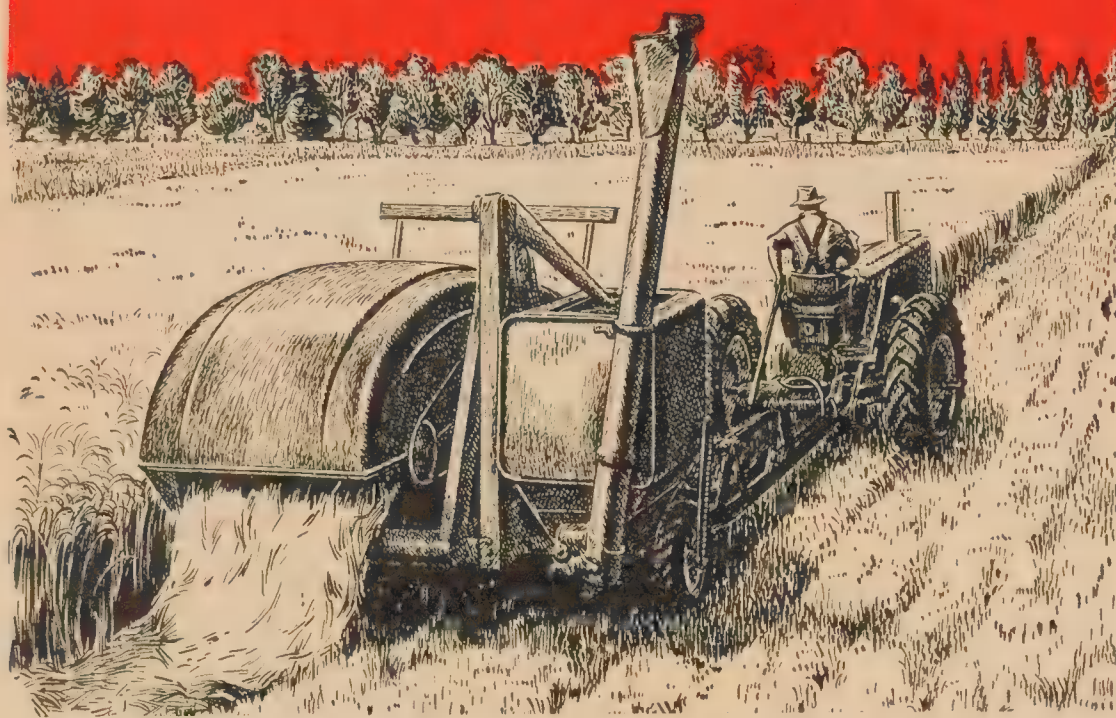


Forced Warm Air for Room Heat. A turn of the selector dial to room heat starts a fan which delivers warm air into the room from the grill in the base . . . at floor level where you need the heat.

Growing wheat?

Increase your yield and
lower your costs with

Blenn!



This year especially, the bigger the yield you get from every acre at low cost, the more money you'll make from your wheat crop.

Just as a combine is designed to save labor and money at harvest time, BLENN is designed to help produce bigger wheat crops at lower cost. So this year especially, you should use BLENN—Swift's specialized crop maker—along with good seed.

Here's the reason: BLENN is especially made to supplement the plant food nutrients in your particular soil. Together, your soil's natural nutrients plus BLENN supply all of the many plant food elements your wheat crop needs for finest growth and biggest high-quality yields at lowest cost.

Using BLENN pays off!

BLENN is a low-cost investment that pays big dividends in far higher yields from every acre you plant. BLENN more than pays for itself—it brings in extra cash besides.

BLENN is 4 ways more uniform

BLENN grows more bushels per acre because it is a *specialized* plant food that is so uniformly blended that every plant gets a perfectly balanced ration of needed growth-making elements. Swift's *exclusive* manufacturing process makes BLENN more uniform in four important ways: (1) uniform blending, mixing, curing; (2) uniform freedom from caking, lumping, bridging; (3) uniform distribution through your machines; (4) uniform feeding of your crop.

BLENN feeds your crop from the very beginning right through to harvest. It produces a uniform wheat crop with long heads, well filled with high-grading grain.

This year, increase your yield per acre at low cost with BLENN. See your Authorized Swift Agent today and order this crop-boosting, income-boosting plant food early.

Swift's New Process



Blenn

Plant Food

Buy at the sign of the RED STEER



THE NEW YORK STATE VEGETABLE QUEEN and the runners-up with their young attendant, Lorraine Sheldon. At the left is the queen, Joyce Dobbelaere of Webster, New York. The 3 runners-up from left to right are: Naomi Draudt, Hamburg, N. Y.; Beverly Church, Baldwinsville, N. Y.; and Mary Ann Marno of Fulton, N. Y.

Program Excellent—Attendance Light at N.Y.S. Vegetable Field Day

THE program at the New York Vegetable Growers Field Day at Ithaca on August 12 was excellent, but the attendance was disappointing. Where several thousand had been planned for, only about a thousand appeared.

If future field days are as well organized and as packed with information, we predict that attendance will be better. Certainly those who did attend will go back home and tell their neighbors that they missed an excellent opportunity to see and hear the latest in vegetable growing.

As usual, demonstrations drew the spotlight. Early in the day various types of soil tilling equipment were shown on a field which was dry, lumpy, and weed infested. It was an excellent opportunity to see how various types of equipment operated under adverse conditions. Several new machines were shown, two of which are still in the homemade, experimental stage. One of them was designed to pick sweet corn; the other was a small wheelbarrow sprayer which used a concentrated spray so an acre could be covered with 10 gallons. Also shown was a spinach harvester which gave a demonstration on beans, inasmuch as no spinach was available.

The State Department of Agriculture and Markets had an excellent exhibit showing several types of violations of regulations on the marking of packages. Among violations shown were over-facing, packing in old containers without destroying the previous markings, and mislabeling as to grade.

At the brief speaking program immediately following lunch, Dean Myers pointed out that field days are one means of getting the results of college and experiment station research to growers quickly. Dean Myers believes that farmers are in excellent shape to meet any foreseeable demand for food. He feels that the South Korean situation may be the first of a series of aggressions by Communist satellites.

Walter Pretzer, president of the Vegetable Growers Association of America, gave the following five rules for assuring profits from vegetable production:

1. Have patience to acquire knowledge about vegetable business through observation, study and practice.

2. Be cooperative by sharing your personal "know how" with other growers.

3. Give a balanced amount of time to promotion of the business at local, state and national levels.

4. Bring adequate returns to labor by letting workers share in the profits of the enterprise.

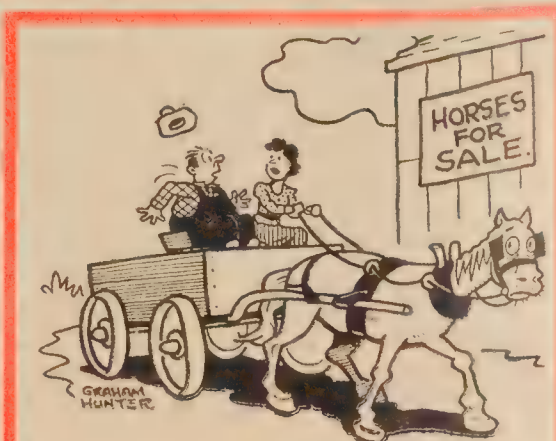


PAUL WORK (center) describing the important characteristics of snap bean varieties grown in a test plot at the Vegetable Field Day.

5. Be enthusiastic in relations with the vegetable industry, the family, the church, and the community.

Throughout the day a helicopter gave dusting demonstrations; there were irrigation demonstrations, and buses were available to take vegetable growers to field plots and laboratories of the College and Experiment Station.

There was a time when a thousand would have been considered an excellent attendance at such an affair, but that time has passed. Every person who took part in the planning and execution of the Field Day deserves much credit. We hope that as good a Field Day will be put on in 1951 and at least 5,000 people will be present.



"Now what do I say to shift gears?"

When Dairy Cattle Bloat

By **STANLEY N. GAUNT**

Massachusetts Extension Dairyman

HAVE heard a lot of talk about bloat but never had any trouble until last week." This typical statement was made to me last September. Yes, bloat isn't an everyday occurrence but some day you may lose your best cow from it. What can you do? Why does bloat occur? What conditions bring it about, and what can you do to prevent and control the acute form of bloat that occurs when dairy cattle are grazing pastures?

Bloat has occurred on the following green legumes: alfalfa, ladino clover, sweet clover, burr clover, red and white clover, trefoil, and peas. It is an excessive accumulation of gases and distention of the rumen or paunch. Research workers agree that the reason for the excessive accumulation of gases under certain feeding conditions is that the animals cannot belch. The gases found in bloated animals are found in the rumen of normal animals under normal feeding conditions, but then are either belched or given off through the excretory organs.

How Common Is Bloat?

I have been unable to find any figures on the number of cases of bloat here in New England. However, a survey in Minnesota reveals that of 11,205 cows pastured on alfalfa and sweet clover in about equal numbers from May to October, 182 cases of bloat were reported and of these 50 were fatal. Alfalfa caused 28 deaths, sweet clover 20, and 6 cases of bloat (non-fatal) were reported on non-legume pasture. Only 25 animals under 2 years of age bloated.

At the time of this survey ladino clover was not as prevalent as it is today, but I am sure in New England that ladino is right at the top in the list of legumes causing bloat, particularly since more ladino is pastured here than alfalfa. Red and white clover would probably follow after alfalfa on the list. Few cases have been reported on birdsfoot trefoil pasture, perhaps because it is relatively new and because there are few pure stands.

Stands of legumes which consist of 50% or more of grasses rarely cause bloat, although the stage of growth, the amount of rainfall, and herd management are all factors. Immature legumes that have grown rapidly are

more apt to cause bloat, and a season of heavy rainfall causes rapid growth of plants and more appetizing feed, and switching cows from fields of little pasture to good stands of legumes increases the chance of bloat.

Why Can't Bloated Animals Belch?

A theory held by many until recently was that bloat in ruminants (animals that chew their cud) is due to excessive gas production. It has now been shown that no more gas is formed on a bloat-provoking diet such as green alfalfa than on a non bloat-provoking diet such as alfalfa hay and grain. Animals have the ability to eliminate far more gas through belching than is produced in the rumen.

It appears from the evidence at hand that there are several causes of bloat:

1. DENSE FEED THEORY — It is known that an obstruction in the esophagus such as a small potato or apple will cause the animal to bloat. This observation, in addition to experimental work, has led to the theory that when ruminants eat legumes the anterior (front) portion of the rumen fills up with a heavy mass of the food and shuts off the opening of the esophagus to the stomach preventing the animal from belching.

2. TOXIC GAS THEORY — Legume plants, which most often cause bloat, contain relatively high percentages of protein which produce an excess of toxic gases in the rumen. These gases, single or combined, partly paralyze the rumen and so prevent belching. When the animal cannot belch, the pressure is increased and toxic gases are absorbed into the blood which may be deadly.

3. FROTH AND FOAM—A third theory is that plants on which animals are known to bloat most frequently contain saponins that cause froth and foam in the rumen and that the froth and foam have entrapped the gases.

4. ROUGHAGE NEEDED—The "lack of coarse roughage" theory is backed by more experimental evidence than other theories. It is based on the fact that an animal rarely bloats on dried fibrous hays such as alfalfa. Carefully controlled experimental work has demonstrated that tickling the anterior

(Continued on Page 19)



WHY FEED YOUR CALF DOLLARS?

When you can feed **KAFF-A**

The safe replacement for milk!

Sell your cow's milk! Don't waste it on your calves. That's just like feeding them dollars! Low cost Kaff-A is an absolutely safe replacement for milk! When you feed Kaff-A, the milk your cows produce goes to the dairy—puts dollars in your bank account. Just 1 lb. of Kaff-A can replace up to 10 lbs. of milk in calf feeding. That means every 50 lb. box fed with low-cost hay and grain can release as much as 500 lbs. of milk you can sell! A handsome extra profit!

With Kaff-A no milk is needed after the 10th day. Kaff-A is tested, tried,

proved a safe replacement for milk. A million healthy heifers have already been raised on it! Its dried buttermilk base is known for its nutrition. In addition, Kaff-A contains other dairy by-products, some cereal products, and plenty of Vitamin A and D Feeding Oil!

Don't risk your calf's health on inferior imitations of Kaff-A. A few pennies saved now may cost you many a dollar if your calf becomes a stunted cow. Feed Kaff-A and be sure that your calves get the nutrition that helps develop good milkers... good breeders!

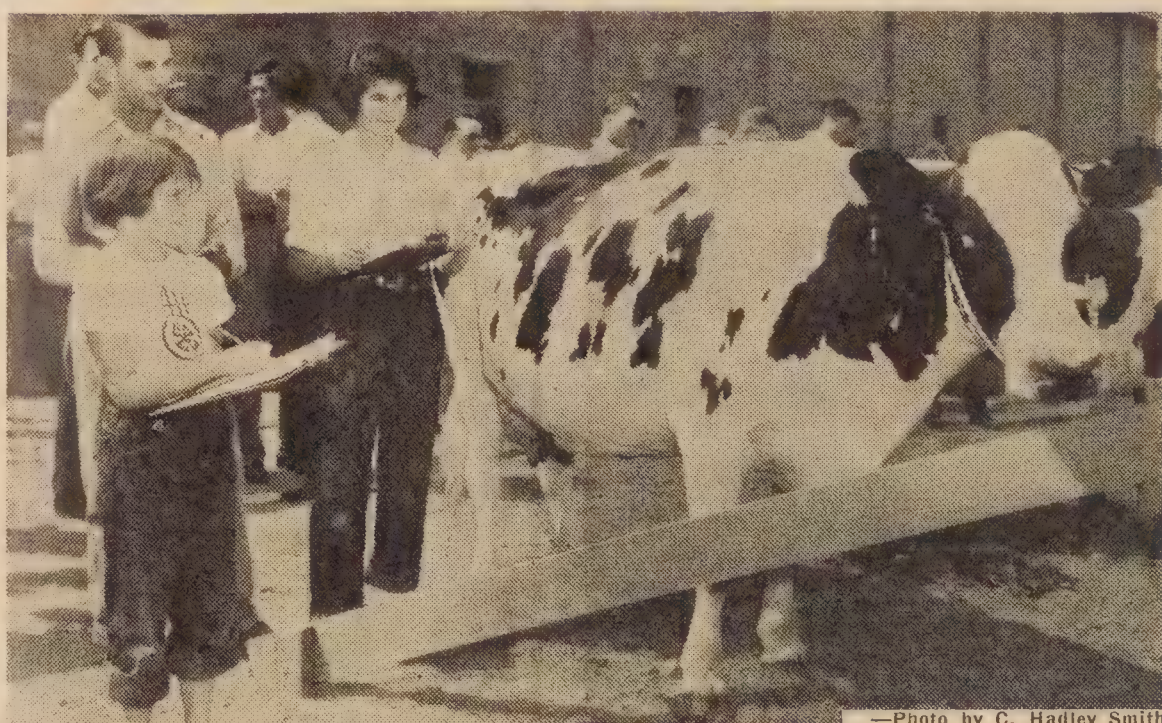
Consolidated Products Company, Danville, Ill. ■ A Division of National Dairy Products Corp.

KAFF-A

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another money-maker for you from **CONSOLIDATED**



—Photo by C. Hadley Smith

Taking part in the judging contest at the annual meeting and Tenth Anniversary Celebration of New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc. at Ithaca recently, were these young people. The younger girl is Donna Patchen, the older her sister Sylvia, and the boy is Phil Aber. All three are from Locke, New York. The animal is Elkindale Pauline DeKol, a registered Holstein owned by the girls' father, Kenneth Patchen of Locke. "Pauline" is an artificial daughter of NYABC sire "Paul." She has four records averaging 16,893 pounds of milk, 3.7 per cent and 618 pounds of fat, an increase of 1,583 pounds of milk and 148 pounds of fat over her dam.

UNADILLA SILOS

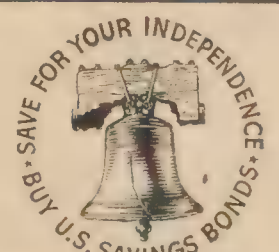
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A powerful antiseptic for stubborn hoof conditions, fungus infections. Easy to apply—pour it on. Big 12 oz. bottle—\$1.00 at your dealer's, or mailed postpaid. H. W. NAYLOR CO., Morris 11, N.Y.

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... the Craine NUROK Silo is good news. Now you can afford the rich beauty and dependable service that only tile can give you.

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TILE STAVE



TILE BLOCK



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TRIPLE WALL

CRABINE SILOS

The 1950 N. Y. State Fair Will Be Worth Seeing

OPENING day for the New York State Fair is Saturday, September 2. Everyone connected with the Fair sincerely hopes that no one will remain home as a result of the traffic congestion which occurred in 1949 on the opening day which, incidentally, was Labor Day. Whatever the attendance may be, plans have been made to handle the traffic easily and quickly. The number of entrances has been increased by adding a new series of gates at the western end of the grounds, and there will be salesmen to sell you tickets without the necessity of your leaving your car. A new parking space has been added to handle an additional 5,000 cars.

New Roads and Buses

Incidentally, if you have not attended the Fair for some years you will be pleased to find that the old dusty roads have been replaced with hard pavement. Also, it is no longer necessary to walk the length of the grounds, only to find that the next event you want to see is blocks away. You will find this year that buses circle the Fairgrounds. For a nickel you can get on at any of the many stops and get off in the vicinity of the building or event next on your list.

It will be impossible to more than mention here some of the high spots you will see at the fair. With Harold Creal, a practical farmer, at the helm, and with the help of Earl Foster and others who did such a good job last year, you may rest assured that the importance of farming will be recognized at the Fair, and that the entire exposition will be handled efficiently.

High Spots

Here are some of the high spots:

Cattle Show. Entries are expected to exceed last year's alltime high of 1,500; judging in the coliseum will begin on Monday, September 4, and will end on Thursday afternoon, September 7. All livestock, however, will be exhibited from Saturday to Saturday of Fair Week. Premiums total \$22,200.

Horse Pulling. The horse pulling contest always attracts a good crowd. It will be held at 11 A. M., Wednesday and Thursday inside the race track.

Boys' and Girls' Department. This is a complete "Fair within a Fair," with rural and urban youth competing for \$15,207 in premium money. You'll see everything from crocheting to tractor

operation contests, from livestock judging competitions to exhibits of jams, dresses, and home grounds improvement projects. Exhibits represent the best in each of the 54 counties entering displays.

Home Bureau Exhibits. Eight counties will participate in this interesting and highly educational program in the Harriet May Mills Memorial Building. Constant demonstrations in exhibit booths will include bread-making, rug weaving, care of house plants, and the making of rush seats. Daily demonstrations may be viewed free of charge.

Little Theater. Returning after absence of 28 years, the Little Theater will present one-act plays produced by community groups over the state; players will be selected from among 45 community theater organizations. Plays will be presented in Harriet May Mills Memorial Building Monday through Friday, at 6:30 p.m. and on opening day, Saturday, September 2, at an earlier hour. Admission is free.

"New York State Foods" contest. See page 11.

Harness Racing. The nation's finest trotters will compete for \$85,000, one of the richest purses ever offered, for five days of the Fair. This will be the first harness racing at State Fair since pre-war years.

Better Homes Exposition. A multi-million dollar display of material needed to build, renovate or furnish a home will be shown. One of the most popular features of the State Fair last year; a complete exhibit of everything pertaining to the home—from cellar to rooftop. Show covers 40,000 square feet of space.

100-mile Championship Auto Race. National auto racing stars will return to the famous State Fairgrounds' track for classic running of the 100-mile big car championship race. AAA-sanctioned, race is usually determining factor in national championship standing because of high point rating. Vying for repeat victory will be Johnny Parsons, 1949 State Fair winner, who also won the 1950 Memorial Day race at Indianapolis. To make track dust-free, workers are removing two inches of track's top covering and replacing it with clay.

Indian Village. Early America lives again in this colorful, fascinating exhibit for young and old. Live Indians in all their colorful dress will perform

(Continued on Page 21)

With **AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST** Advertisers



A new illustrated sprayer catalog is now available from the **MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY** of Racine, Wisconsin. The catalog illustrates two models that are adaptable for grain or crop spraying. If you would like to have a copy of the catalog, just drop a postcard to the above address.

The Lederle Laboratories Division of the **AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY**, Pearl River, New York, is now marketing an improved aureomycin ointment for mastitis. The new ointment contains twice the amount of crystalline aureomycin that the former ointment did. Lederle veterinary scientists have proved conclusively that the new ointment greatly increases the effectiveness of the product without causing any undesirable effects on the udder.

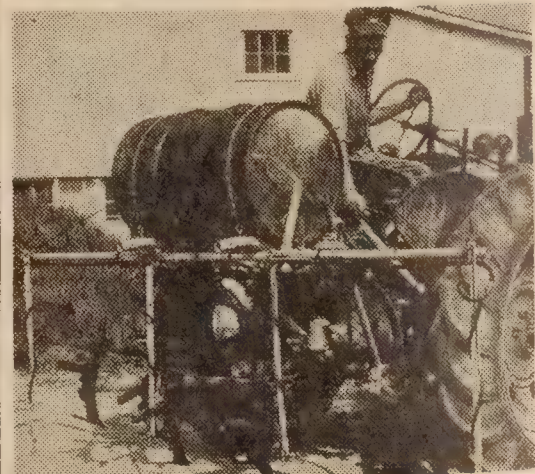
When you visit the New York State Fair, be sure to stop at the Thermopane exhibit of the **LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD GLASS COMPANY**. At the exhibit you will see the **Solarometer** which shows the direction the sun's rays come from at any hour of any day.

CRABINE, INC., silo manufacturers of Norwich, New York, are concerned over the danger of the possibility of suffocation in silos. As most of you know, carbon dioxide is formed from newly ensiled corn. This is heavier than air and a person who goes into a silo can be suffocated. The company has an 8x10 card calling attention to the danger, telling how to avoid it, and how to give first-aid to a victim that is overcome. They will be glad to send you a card on request so that you can post it on your silo.

The New Idea Division of **AVCO MANUFACTURING CORPORATION**, Coldwater, Ohio, has been testing out a farm elevator for some time. The result is their new No. 175 elevator with 3 important features: (1) Its ability to handle anything; (2) Its easy maneuverability; (3) Its lifetime construction.

It is always interesting to speculate relative to the ownership of big business. For example, at the middle of the year **DUPONT COMPANY** was owned by 118,732 stockholders, an increase of over 19,000 as compared to the year previous.


The "Scythette" is manufactured at **Watkins Glen** right in central New York. It is a power scythe which cuts weeds or clips hedges. It is powered by a light aluminum built gas engine which weighs only 24 pounds, so it can be easily carried. For a descriptive folder, write to **THE POWER SCYTHE COMPANY**, Watkins Glen, N. Y.



This spray tank can be hooked to the tractor as it is used to cultivate corn, thus making it possible to apply DDT for corn borers, while the corn is being cultivated. The sprayer is made by the **ENGINE PARTS MANUFACTURING COMPANY** of Cleveland, Ohio.

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THE 1949 NEW YORK STATE FAIR QUEEN, Phyllis Roderick, a Syracuse University senior, and State Fair Director Harold Creal of Homer, N. Y., pause to look over advance proof sheets of the September 2nd issue of *American Agriculturist* which you are now holding.

How to Mix Concrete for Farm Buildings

By SEWARD FOOTE

THE BEST concrete costs just a little more than the poorest; it's "penny wise and pound foolish" to cheapen the construction of the most important part of the structure. In many cases, mixing procedures are at fault; better, stronger concrete can often be made by following a few simple rules which may also result in a cheaper as well as stronger mix.

The strength and durability of concrete depend to a large extent upon the quality of the sand and gravel, PLUS the quality of the cement-water paste that binds these aggregates together. The sand and gravel (or crushed stone) should feel sharp and gritty. They should be free of dirt, clay, or humus material. The water used in making concrete should be clean enough to drink. When using damp sand in the mix, combine the water with the cement in the ratio of 6 gallons per sack of cement. If the sand is wet from a recent storm or washing, reduce the amount of water to not more than 5 gallons per sack.

Avoid Excess Water

The importance of maintaining the correct water-cement ratio can be demonstrated by recalling that any water-mixed paste will be weakened by an excess amount of water. Wall paper will not stick with too much water in the paste; the strong casein glues used in furniture manufacture will not hold if too much water is present. In the same manner, too much water in a concrete mixture may result in a weak concrete; not only from the weak paste, but a concrete mix that is too fluid allows the excess water to carry the cement with it when it runs out of the forms and also causes the light sand to separate from the heavier stone when it is wheeled to the forms, thus resulting in a stratification of the aggregates, making a streaked, weak wall.

If you use screened stones for concrete, combine this material with the sand in the ratio of 3 shovels of stone to 2½ shovels of sand. Some variation may be necessary here, the objective being to get enough sand into the mix to fill all the spaces between the stones with enough excess sand to finish well on the surface.

Concrete Is Permanent

This mixture of sand and stone can then be combined with our mixture of

cement and water, and when properly mixed, placed, finished, and cured will result in a permanent concrete job that will endure for generations. Machine mixing of concrete is better, faster, and easier than hand mixing. Many farms own a small mixer, and in nearly every community they are available on a nominal rental basis. Most of these small farm mixers will hold a third-sack-batch. That means 2 gallons of water to a third of a sack of cement for our cement-water paste. Let's mix a batch.

Get all materials as close to the job as possible. Start the mixer and put in 2 gallons of water. Then before adding the third of a sack of cement, put in 2¼ shovels of sand and 3 shovels of stone. (If we are using bank-run sand and gravel, we can put in about 5 shovels of the material.) The sand and stone will furnish enough abrasive action to beat up all the lumps of cement and mix it thoroughly with the water. This will result in a good mixing of our cement-water paste and we will not add any more cement or water; simply continue to add a little sand and stone in the ratio of 2¼ parts of sand to 3 parts of stone until the mixture is plastic. Mixing should continue for about 3 minutes to be sure that every grain of sand is covered with the cement-water paste, thus making, in effect, a mortar that will bind every stone to another, resulting in a dense, strong, water-tight concrete.

Good Forms Important

Put the concrete in well-constructed forms and finish as soon as the water sheen has disappeared from the surface. (Usually 1 to 2 hours). A wood float is all that is necessary for most parts of the dairy stable. Added roughness can be secured by drawing a stable broom across the surface. For mangers or other sanitary surfaces, the wood float may be followed by a steel trowel for a perfectly smooth surface.

Curing the fresh concrete is important. The chemical changes which occur in the interior of the concrete require the presence of moisture and take 5 to 28 days for completion. The fresh concrete should be covered with some clean material such as straw, bags, or sand, and kept constantly wet for the first 5 days. After this initial curing period the concrete may be put into limited service, but will not be completely hard for another 23 days.



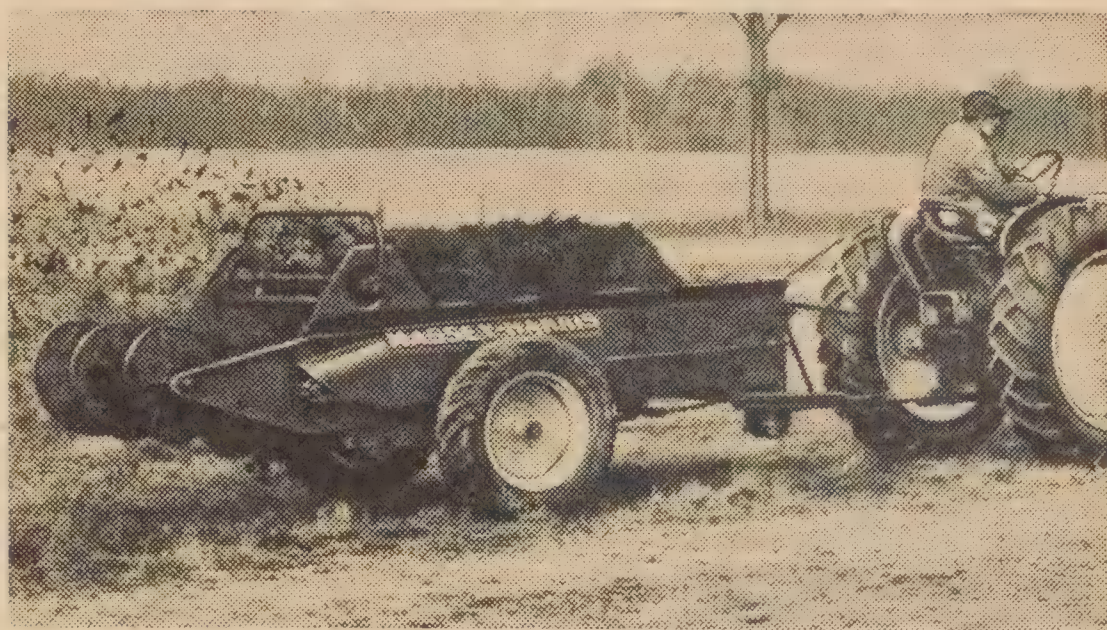
Machine mixing of concrete is faster, better, and easier. If you do not own a batch mixer, you can usually rent one.

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MASSEY-HARRIS SPREADER

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Feature for feature, you'll like the Massey-Harris Spreader. It's fast, dependable, sturdy spreader... easier to load... easier to handle.

Low-slung body cuts work out of loading... makes a speedier job of it. Every trip to the field really counts... the flared sides of the big, sturdy box let you pile it on!

Out in the field, the Massey-Harris Spreader can't be beat for fast, efficient unloading. Staggered teeth on the beaters do a thorough job of shredding. Durable, auger type distributor spreads the manure in a wide, even blanket — as heavy or light as you want. Cylinder ends are protected

against wrapping and binding. Gears are covered.

Massey-Harris Spreaders are made to last. Years of service are built into the acid-resistant wood box. Husky frame stands the jar and jolts of fast, heavy hauling over rough, frozen ground. Screw-type jack hitch makes hookups faster... safer... easier.

Stop in and see your Massey-Harris dealer. Let him give you all the facts about Massey-Harris Spreaders. He'll be glad to tell you about the complete line of modern Massey-Harris Farm Equipment. For free folder on manure spreader, send coupon below.

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We are doing the largest volume of business in Started Pullets in our 30 years in Poultry. We have them 4-6-8-12-16 weeks old up to ready-to-lay.



That means they were last May-June-July or August baby chicks. So you see, you can still get early hatch birds. You have not lost a day. They are priced so low, they will cost you less than if you had raised them yourself. We have dandies in all the popular breeds ready for immediate delivery.

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You will never go wrong with capons. They are the economical family size bird, so much in demand today. Their meat is delicious and tender. They consistently bring highest premium prices. Once you try them, you'll always buy them. We have them 4-6-8 weeks of age in the popular breeds ready for immediate delivery.

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A. F. HOCKMAN, Bellefonte, Pa.

This is the Season When "Blue Comb" Hits Pullets

By L. E. Weaver

FROM THE poultry disease laboratory at Cornell, Dr. P. P. Levine has warned that a few cases of Blue Comb have been received in the laboratory. Since this is the time of year when this disease makes its annual appearance, Dr. Levine says that careful management of poultry flocks should be urged, especially when pullets are coming into egg production and when they are to be moved to the laying house.

Avoid sudden changes in feed, or if feed must be changed, do it gradually. Plenty of water should always be waiting for the pullets.

If the disease is suspected, start treatment at once, but get a diagnosis as soon as possible. Dr. Levine says that in many instances "we have encountered severe outbreaks of intestinal coccidiosis which produced the outward symptoms of Blue Comb disease."

Two treatments are suggested. The preferred one is to dissolve one tablespoon of muriate of potash in each gallon of drinking water. Use this medicated water for four days, then leave the muriate of potash out of the water but mix it dry in the mash at the rate of 1½ pounds in 100 pounds of mash. Feed this mash for ten days and don't feed any scratch grain during that period.

The alternative treatment is ½ cup of stock molasses in each gallon of drinking water. When appetites begin to return, omit the molasses in the water but feed a crumbly wet molasses mash made by mixing 4 pounds of molasses with 6 pounds of feed.

Muriate of potash is cheap and does not deteriorate. It is commonly used as a fertilizer and can be obtained at fertilizer stores. You ought to keep a supply on hand all the time.

Here is Dr. Levine's description of the Blue Comb disease. It hits suddenly, causes birds to go off feed, and egg production is affected quickly. At the outset, the combs may be a fiery red, but later they become quite dark, almost purple in color, and then begin to shrivel up. There may be some deaths at the beginning, but usually mortality occurs after the condition has been in progress a few days.

A New Angle

Poultrymen from time to time have noticed that certain strains or even certain families of chickens are more likely than others to take Blue Comb under the same exposure. That this is true was confirmed at Cornell last year. Blue Comb broke out on range among pullets that were pedigreed and wing-banded. So, when the trouble was over, it was possible to check up on the parentage of all the pullets that died.

Between July 8 and August 8, a total of 97 pullets died from Blue Comb out of a flock of 2857. Three separate strains and a cross between two of the strains made up the flock. In one of these strains (S), not one death from Blue Comb occurred in 221 pullets. In another strain (K), out of 1312 pullets, there were only 13 deaths. But among 986 pullets of C strain, there were 73 deaths, or 7.4 per cent. In the cross between K and C strains, there was a loss of 3.25 per cent, demonstrating the evil influence of C strain in the cross. Even in strain C there was one sire with 20 daughters and another with more than 40 among whose daughters there were no deaths from Blue Comb. It is evident that the ability to resist Blue Comb runs in families. That means one more job of selection for the progeny-test poultry breeder, and one more thing for the buyer of baby chicks to find out about if he can.

— A. A. —

NEPPCO EXPOSITION

The 1950 exposition of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council will be called "The Sesquicentennial of Poultry as a Business," and the theme will be "Its spectacular growth to third place in the nation's agricultural enterprises."

The exposition will be held at the Farm Show Building at Harrisburg, Pa., and it will be a three-day affair from October 3 to 5 inclusive. As usual there will be a program of talks which will cover six essential parts of the poultry business—feeding, marketing, disease control, management, credit, and the poultry outlook.

The Poultryman's Question Box

We have been having some trouble with sour crops in our turkeys and would appreciate any suggestions for handling the situation.

There are several adverse factors that might cause sour crops in turkeys. The California Experiment Station proved that a tendency toward sour crops, which result in pendulous crops or vice versa, may be an inherent weakness in the birds. Another factor is environmental. For instance, birds in very hot climates or birds that do not have water kept before them all the time may become very thirsty, and then when water is given they drink large amounts at a time. This sometimes results in pendulous crops which become sour.

Another environmental factor has to

do with the feed. Dried grass or other indigestible material sometimes tends to plug up the opening between the crop and the stomach.

There is no really practical remedy for this sort of thing except to remove the cause. Once the bird has a pendulous crop, about the only thing one can do is to kill the bird and dress it off, or if you have the skill and the time you can split the crop, remove the contents, take a section out of the crop, resew it and it will recover. It's hardly worth while, however, because the crop must be kept covered, which is very difficult to do; otherwise the bird will tear the stitches out, causing it to die, or requiring it to be reseed. It really isn't particularly difficult to operate on the crop, but it just isn't worth while.—E. Y. Smith.

* * *

I am planning to build a disposal pit for dead chickens. Can you give me some ideas as to proper size?

Fifty cubic feet for each 1,000 birds should be ample for a year, but while you are building it, better make it at least twice that big so that you can use it for at least two or three years.

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Our White Leghorns are making high records in 1950 laying tests. In 1948-49 official egg laying tests, our Leghorns won as follows: 1. High White Leghorn Pen All Tests. 2. High Pen all breeds in profit class at California. 3. High Leghorn Pen at Pennsylvania, Western New York and Georgia. 4. High Four Pens all breeds at Pennsylvania. 5. Poultry Tribune Trophy (273.50 eggs and 287.9 points per bird). We still hold All-Time World Record for one pen.

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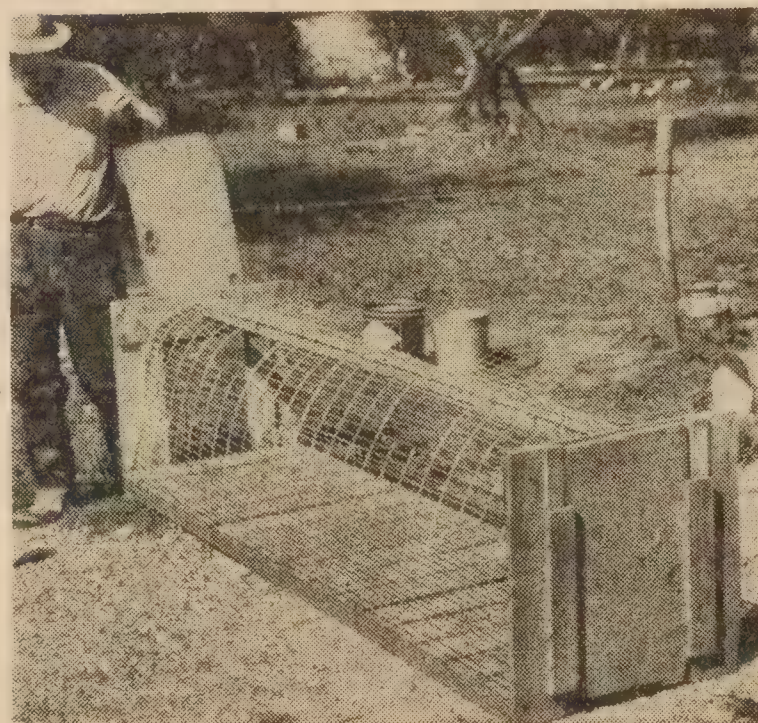
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"DUCKS FOR PROFIT" and 25 Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducklings—\$8.00, 100-\$30.00. MEADOWBROOK, Richfield 45, Pa.

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THIS CATCHING CRATE was designed by Donald Marford of Marcellus, N. Y. Dan declares that the crate is much better than the usual type because every bird in it is clearly visible. The crate has a board bottom and a turkey wire top. Each end has a slide so that a series of crates can be put together as a brooder house for catching birds.





A FORUM FOR

Backyard Gardeners

I HAVE had some correspondence with A. W. Forbes of Worcester, Massachusetts, relative to the use of leaves on the garden. Mr. Forbes commented on his method so I asked for details, and his reply is as follows:

"With regard to the use of leaves, my favorite method is one of my own development, and I am not prepared to say how it compares with other methods. In the fall it is necessary to rake the leaves anyway, so there is no labor chargeable to the garden for that work. For the garden I dig trenches about 8" wide by 8" deep, pack in as many leaves as I can and cover with a little soil.

"The next year I plant one row each side of the trench so that there is no plant directly over it, but the nutriment from the leaves becomes available slowly and can be reached by the roots. Earthworms mix the leaves with the soil on each side, so that no further attention is required. Earthworms also pack castings from the surrounding soil among the leaves, so that the trench does not settle nearly as much as would be expected.

"Leaves decompose much more rapidly if something is added, but I am not sure that there is any other advantage in the additions. Sometimes I stir the partly decomposed leaves into the soil nearby, but if left for two years, the earthworms will do this for us. At that time turning up the soil shows no difference between the trench and the soil beside it."

Romaine

We have found this summer that romaine is the best hot weather substitute for lettuce that we have ever tried. It grows well; it makes a good head, and is very crisp and tasty. If further experience confirms the good points we already have observed, this will be our standard salad crop in coming years.

Perennials from Seed

Frequently when discussing gardens, my friends ask whether or not perennials can be easily grown from seed. It can be done, although the majority of gardeners doubtless prefer to buy them.

One of the easiest perennials to grow from seed is Sweet William. I have had good success by sowing seed collected from ripe heads late in summer right in a row in the garden and transplanting them either very late in the fall or early in the spring.

I have also grown lupines from seed

by the same procedure. Apparently not all the seeds produced plants, but I did grow enough to make it interesting and worth while.

One of the difficulties in growing some perennials is that seeds sprout very slowly. For example, it takes about 20 days for delphinium and gailardia seed to germinate. If they are put in a row in the garden, the weeds often choke them before they get started, or a heavy rain may wash them out. A few perennial seeds will germinate in 5 days, but most of them take from 10 to 20 days.

Save Onion Sets

Many home gardeners prefer to raise onions from sets rather than seed in spite of the fact that sets are more expensive per 100 feet of row. However, there is one way to cut down this expense, namely, to save your own sets.

Start by sowing onion seed early in the spring. Thin them out and use the ones thinned for green onions. Then if you are reasonably lucky you will have some nice onions to harvest and store in the cellar, but you will also have a lot that are too small to eat. Save them and use them for sets the next year. Also, it has been our experience that one of the best ways to get really early onions is to set out large onions grown from seed the previous year. In a very short time you can peel off most of the outside leaving 4 or 5 onions which resemble those grown from seed later in the season.

There is one difficulty you may encounter in saving your own onion sets, namely, that a considerable number of them may form seed. Set onions go to seed more where the sets are stored in a relatively warm cellar. Also some varieties go to seed more than others. One of the good varieties in this respect is Ebenezer. We remove the seed heads as they appear and find that they do not interfere much with using onions green. When they are harvested in the fall for winter use you can usually remove the section which contains the seed when they are peeled and use the balance on the table.

Why is it that rhubarb seed stalks seem to be more numerous some years than others?

There are a number of factors that affect this such as poor soil, dry weather, or hot, long days. Seed stalks should be removed because they weaken the plant.



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Martin Hilfinger, president of Associated Industries of New York State, 47 West Huron Street, Buffalo, N. Y., recently announced the 26th annual Accident Prevention Campaign. The campaign is in the form of a contest which is open to every industry, mercantile establishment, and company, and covers the period from September 10 to December 9.

To be eligible, a participant must employ at least 15 workers. A folder giving complete details of the contest will be sent if you drop a postcard to Mr. Hilfinger at the above address.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

SINCE the first of the year there have been more cows marketed than last year, but fewer heifers have been sold. This places the future cow market and heifer sales in a very favorable position. Older sheep marketings have been 25 per cent greater so far this year, with lamb sales 2 per cent below last year. There goes the prediction of increasing sheep numbers—in fact, it looks as if the sheep liquidation is still going on! This is in spite of rapidly advancing prices and the demand for wool and for lamb meat.

These two livestock situations place the Northeast farmer in a very favorable position, for nowhere is grass so cheap or so plentiful. Even hogs, beef cattle, and chickens, while greater grain consumers, can by taking advantage of our grasses compete on any market.

Young livestock is at such a premium through the mid-West and West and transportation costs have increased so fast that we are rapidly getting into the position where we must raise our own replacements or produce them for the other fellow to feed and mature. Thus we will not only be improving our livestock situation but will be improving the outlet and prices for our grasses, hay and farm land.

More and better pastures and more and better livestock seem to be the

slogan all over this country. This is justified and sound, for certainly we want no more fields of potatoes, wheat, or corn, and I could also add vegetables, to go into commercial trade channels. Even with 500,000 less people on farms this year we are producing more of such foods, due of course to mechanization and better farm practices.

Livestock just cannot be increased that way; it's not the nature of the beast. With meat up to a dollar a pound and with by-products, such as leather and wool, in greater demand, and with an increasing population, our livestock is sure to be good property for some years to come. With war and its increased demand for animal products—even to a state of depletion, there is no surplus of livestock in sight for any time in the predictable future.

There will be a lot of poor hay this year due to late spring rains when we needed dry, hot weather. To get around this we have put away more hay than ever before—figuring that instead of allowing our animals to waste 5 or 10 per cent of it, we wouldn't force them this year to eat the last 20 per cent.

I have always had fair luck with poor hay by feeding more of it and using what is left for bedding. Animals do enjoy this kind of feeding and it is not all lost.

Now it looks as if we were in for a dry, hot spell. This is tough on pastures but good for lambs, and, if there is enough moisture in the ground, good for corn. This year, wheat was generally good, although most of it was planted late last fall after the dry weather. We are feeding our cows sweet corn nubbins and stalks cut green and we will continue to feed them some extra feed on pasture if it continues dry, to help out the pastures and the cows.

These cows are a rather interesting new experiment with us. Along in April we bought young, thin canner cows by the pound—mostly Holsteins. A few of them we had to milk out occasionally (feeding it to other livestock) but mostly they were giving less than 15 pounds a day, and they will absorb that much without bag trouble and its usual complications. In other words, we tried to dry them up as fast as possible. We turned them out just as soon as grass was available, and put a young bull with them, the idea being to try to get them to gain in weight and improve generally. They have done just that and, everything considered, it has proved to be a successful operation, at least this year. We'll soon sell them back for meat, but until then we do want to keep them gaining even though it is dry and hot.

—A.A.—

WHEN DAIRY CATTLE

BLOAT (Continued from Page 13)

portion of the rumen with a wisp of hay induces belching.

There are numerous other conditions that cause bloat, for one thing the lack of water. Dr. Bourne of Colorado reports a good example of this. He tells of a farmer who had the habit of going on drinking sprees. One day he left a couple of cows with lots of feed but failed to leave any water. He returned in three days to find one cow bloated. Dr. Bourne remarks, "If the farmer had drunk less and the cow more, both would have been better off."

Some animals are more susceptible to bloat than others; perhaps these cows require more stimulus. It is true that the more greedy feeders (including heavy producers) are more susceptible than the less greedy. Bloat occurred as early as 28 minutes and as late as 7 hours, in reported literature, after the cows were turned into pasture.

Prevention

The feeding of hay before pasturing has long been accepted as a recom-

mended practice for preventing bloat but it is not foolproof, as some have reported it was not effective. If cattle are to be grazed on pure stands of ladino clover or alfalfa that is in a lush condition, it may take a considerable amount of hay to provide protection. Under such conditions the hay should be particularly palatable. However, very leafy hay, such as fine stemmed alfalfa, is not nearly as effective. The hay may be fed to cows while they are in the stable or in feed racks outside, but because of the speed with which bloat may develop, the hay should be fed before the cattle go on legume pastures.

Other preventative measures include overnight pasturing on grasses, particularly sudan, rather than continuous grazing on legumes. Apparently sudan has an advantage over most grasses in that it is palatable and its coarse texture may help induce belching. Mixed stands of grasses and legumes very seldom cause bloat. Clover bloat is most likely when clover is four to six inches high, and after stems appear the danger is less. Keeping cattle off legumes until they have reached the early bloom stage helps prevent bloat but this would reduce the amount and the quality of pasture feed that could be secured. Avoiding the pasturing of legumes when they are heavy with dew or rain will help but will not prevent bloat in all cases.

Treatment

Most dairymen aren't equipped or have not had the experience to handle cases of bloat. Further, when you really have a serious case, the best help is needed, so call a veterinarian and ask him to get there quick! In some cases the treatment may consist of administering drugs to stop fermentation or to induce belching. In mild cases, massage of the left flank is an effective help in reducing bloat. The feeding of hay such as sudan grass apparently has a beneficial effect in such cases. A wooden bit is thought to help. Some recommend that bloated animals be led uphill or that they be placed with their front feet elevated.

In more severe cases it may be found necessary to relieve the animal of the excess gas with a stomach tube or a trocar and cannula. If time and a stomach tube are available this should always be the treatment of choice because of the danger of infection by use of the trocar.

A new treatment reported by Dr. A. H. Quinn, a veterinarian of Kansas City, Mo., appears to be promising. He reports the development of a new chemical agent which increases the surface tension in the rumen of the cow, breaking the foam and the froth, thus releasing the gas. One of these new chemicals, called polymerized methyl silicone, has been highly successful.

Much more needs to be known about the subject of bloat. What is the bloat-provoking capacity of different types of legume pasture and the amount of different roughages needed to provide some protection? Research work is being conducted at several experimental stations with the hope of finding the answers.

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AYRSHIRE AUCTION

The Seventh Northeastern Penna. Club Sale, NEPA Bull Barn, Tunkhannock, Pa. Saturday, Sept. 16, 12:30 P.M. 30 Cows, 10 Bred Heifers, 1 Heifer Calf, 10-mo. old Bull. A very richly bred offering of fall calving cattle. Nearly all from Bang's Acc'd. herds. Majority vaccinated. All T.B. and Blood Tested within 30 days prior to sale.
FOR CATALOG WRITE
Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.

5th Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club 5th ANNUAL SALE

"WHERE QUALITY BEGINS"

Saturday, September 16, 1950

Selling at Durham, Connecticut

50 head of choice purebred Jersey cows and heifers. Many close up and the best breeding and health standards available. Many neighboring state herds assisting. Among them Moordenier Hills, Vaulcuse, Twin Elms, High Lawn, and Claridge Farms. The actual records on many of these animals are quite remarkable.

FOR CATALOGS WRITE RONDEAU ALLMAND, Sec. at LITCHFIELD, CONN.

For references ask any who have bought at the past four sales

"ABSORBINE

kept my horse at work"

says Martin Paul of Pewee Valley, Kentucky



"I thought my horse would be laid up for a week with shoulder gall 'til I tried Absorbine. It helped give relief in a few hours. I'd recommend Absorbine to any farmer like myself."

Yes, there's nothing like Absorbine for

lameness due to shoulder gall, strains, puffs, bruises. Absorbine is not a "cure-all," but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall, collar gall, and congestive troubles.

A stand-by for over 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians. Will not blister or remove hair. Costs only \$2.50 for a long-lasting bottle at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

BUY CORRIEDALE BRED EWES FOR GREATEST RETURN ON YOUR LIVESTOCK INVESTMENT

Corriedale sheep are Dual Purpose, return two cash crops annually—wool and fat lambs. For free booklet and list of active members, write to

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100 N. Garth Columbia, Missouri

MANY NEVER SUSPECT CAUSE OF BACKACHES

As we get older, stress and strain, over-exertion, excessive smoking or exposure to cold sometimes slows down kidney function. This may lead many folks to complain of nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness. Getting up nights or frequent passages may result from minor bladder irritations due to cold, dampness or dietary indiscretions.

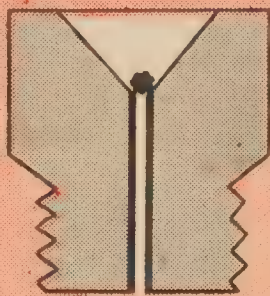
If your discomforts are due to these causes, don't wait, try Doan's Pills, a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. While these symptoms may often otherwise occur, it's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

SENSATIONAL NEW *Anti-Rust* FARM FUELS

prevent rust and corrosion
that clog fuel lines, pumps,
jets and damage fuel tanks



Condensation causes water to form daily in fuel tanks. This water rusts and corrodes your whole fuel system.



How fuel jet clogged by rust speck causes stalling, sluggish acceleration, sudden breakdown.

RD-119—the miracle anti-rust chemical now blended into all Sinclair fuels—stops rust and corrosion by coating your tank and whole fuel system with an invisible water-proof film.

So get top performance plus anti-rust protection—at no extra cost. Phone or write your local Sinclair representative today.

SINCLAIR

New Anti-Rust

GASOLINES • TRACTOR FUELS • HEATING OIL • KEROSENE

For better insect control use
NEW Sinclair Stock Spray!



POST YOUR FARM

and you will have the law clearly on your side. Our signs are printed on heavy fabric that withstands wind and weather and meet requirements of the Conservation Law.

Price WITHOUT Name and Address
\$1.50 per doz.; \$6.00 per 50; \$11.00 per 100
Price WITH Name and Address
\$3.50 per doz.; \$8.00 per 50; \$13.00 per 100
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Question Box

I have some sweet clover and would like to harvest seed but do not know how to do it.

I am sorry to say that I have had little experience with the combining of sweet clover seed. Before the war we used to harvest a small amount in this area. Most of it was cut with a grain binder when the pods were about three-fourths brown, allowed to cure in the field in shocks for about a week, and then threshed with a conventional threshing machine. I saw one or two men during that time attempt harvest with a combine but shattering losses were quite high. It is possible that the newer combines may do a better job.

Where the combines that I saw operate were put in the field early enough so that shattering was not serious, the screens clogged from the green material that was always present. If your combine has a pick-up attachment, I believe it might be better to mow the sweet clover first with a windrow attachment on the mower, and then pick it up and thresh it with the combine.

Average yield in the seed producing areas is about two and one-half bushels per acre, but yields as high as five bushels are not uncommon. After threshing, the seed should usually be spread out on the floor in a comparatively thin layer until it is sufficiently dry so that no heating will result.

—G. H. Serviss.

Is it true that there are male and female plants in asparagus and that there is a difference in the yield?

Yes, that is true. Ordinarily the male plants yield heaviest primarily because some of the strength of the female plants goes to seed production. However, it does not seem to be feasible to identify and separate the plants at the time of setting them out. By the time they can be identified it is better to leave the female plants rather than to try to remove them.

What happened to the enthusiasm for edible soybeans which we heard so much about 10 years ago?

We can only report our experience which was that they were more difficult to shell than lima beans and not as palatable to the family. We grew them a couple of years and threw away a good part of the harvest, and then we concentrated our efforts on limas which we like much better.

Is there any truth to the idea that flies develop an immunity to DDT?

There is some doubt about this, but it is true that the flies which have the most natural resistance are the ones which live and breed. Therefore, new generations may inherit a resistance. Fortunately there is a new fly spray called "lindane" and if a fly should inherit a resistance to this, research will doubtless develop new ones.

I have some bittersweet but it does not bear fruit. Can you tell me why?

My suspicion is that the plant that you have is a male plant and will not bear fruit or it may possibly be a female plant without any male plant in the near vicinity.

My suggestion would be that you secure one of the chemicals used for fruit set in apples and tomatoes, usually sold under the trade name of Fruit-set, and to dust or apply the spray at the time that the plants are in flower another year. Assuming the plant is a female one, the artificial hormones would stimulate the production of red colored fruit. The fruit would not bear a good seed but from an ornamental point of view this is not at all a serious drawback.

Possibly on another section of your

farm you will find bittersweet that does fruit freely. If you can find such a vine, my suggestion would be that you bend a branch over to the ground, lay a stone on it and come back a year or so later and cut off the young plant that has developed and move it to the location where you wish to have a fruiting vine.—A. M. S. Pridham.

Is it safe to use parathion for controlling insect pests?

This material should be used with respect. However, if you will read the directions on the package and follow them carefully, and to the letter, there should be no danger.

—A. A. —

A LOOK IN YOUR FREEZER

Frozen meat is good. Anybody who has frozen good, fresh meat and kept it well packaged at 0° F. can vouch for that. However, long storage periods even under good conditions will affect the flavor. That is why we should limit the storage period to a reasonable length of time.

Look through your freezer for old packages. Ground meat is getting old at one to three months, pork at three to six months, lamb and veal at six to nine months, and beef at six to twelve months. You may be lucky and keep these meats satisfactorily for longer periods, but to be safe, the old packages should be used quickly.

—George H. Wellington

It's Handy

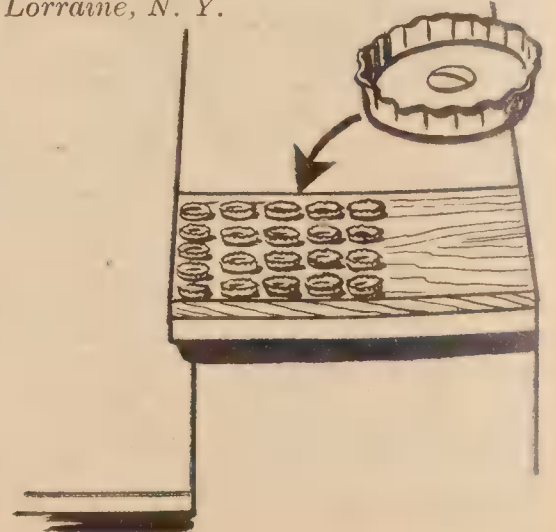
Conserving Wagon Space

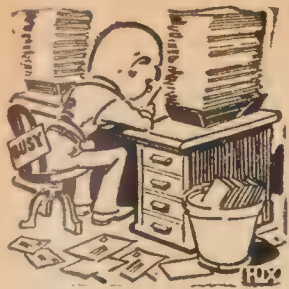
My son-in-law has two rubber-tired farm wagons with heavy hay racks on each wagon. He has a limited amount of space in which to store them, so he backs one wagon up a sharp bank, or offset, then he hitches his tractor to the other wagon and by putting down two planks from the ground to the first wagon, he backs wagon No. 2 onto wagon No. 1, hitches the tractor to wagon No. 1 and backs both wagons into the tool barn, so both wagons take up the space of one wagon. He also takes the tongues off and puts them under the wagons. The whole operation requires but a few minutes.—Ralph A. Warner, Greene, N. Y.

Flower Display

Use a berry box tray brightly painted for the grouping of your small house plants. This makes an attractive arrangement. The handle on the tray makes it easy to carry the plants to the kitchen for washing and watering and saves many steps for you.—Mrs. H. Michalik, Hamlet, Ind.

I have made a handy foot scraper (as shown in the sketch) with soft-drink bottle tops.—Mrs. K. J. LaVere, Lorraine, N. Y.





From the Editor's
MAILBAG

IN THE June 17 issue, along with the story "Unexpected Treasures", we promised \$3.00 for every letter we could print on the subject of "hidden" or "unexpected" treasures. Here they are:

Afraid of Banks

"A man named Gene Hazeltine, who lived near here, was afraid of banks. After his death a friend found about \$10,000 hidden under a stone in the cellar. When Mr. Hazeltine knew he hadn't much longer to live, he told this friend where to find the money; otherwise it never would have been found." —Mrs. Joe Warren, Proctorsville, Vt.

True Honesty

"My friend Delia Farrington, who earned every penny she ever had and brought up her family of six children unaided, bought a china closet of a family who were moving to the Middle West.

"The china closet was locked, and as she worked full time, it was several weeks before she opened it. When she did, she was surprised to find a bulky envelope containing over \$3,000.

"The next morning she took the money to a bank, where it was soon sent to the former owner of the china closet, who had given the money up for lost. They had tucked the money in the empty china closet and had forgotten where they had hidden it." —Mrs. Lois J. Harris, Glencliff, N. H.

Not So Foolish

"Almost a half century after the Civil War, a certain general store in Jamestown, Tennessee, still had pre-war articles for sale at inflated prices. Old Mr. Erwin, the proprietor, was considered 'close' by the townfolk. He had bought the property which consisted of a rambling store, a house, and log barns, from the Clements, parents of Mark Twain. They had settled there for a few years on their way westward.

"Everyone thought there must be buried treasure somewhere, as no money was ever banked by Mr. Erwin. The Erwins had a hired hand who was underpaid and who was considered stupid to work there half his life, but he gave away his secret once when whiskey loosened his tongue. Money was hidden in tin cans or any sort of container in many places in the buildings, and he found enough in the barn, now and again, to make it worth while to stay.

"Receipts"

"This may not be your idea of 'hidden treasure', but the man who owned it thought it was.

"Late in the depression of the '30's, I was stopped on the street by a man who asked me to buy him a dinner. He did not look like the usual type of panhandler, and he ate the meal as though he was hungry. When he finished, he said:

"I would not be broke if the government had not taken all my money. I was in the regular army (First World War) and I turned in all my pay to the government. All I ever got was the receipts for the money."

"I asked him if he still had the 'receipts.'

"They are in my trunk, I think. I

was so mad that I have never looked at them."

"When I examined his trunk at his request, I found a sealed envelope—just as he had received it and thrown it in the trunk 15 years earlier. The 'receipts' consisted of \$800 in Liberty Bonds with the interest coupons attached, total value about \$1,200. He offered me \$100 but I refused it. The bank fixed him up and I never saw him again." — Maurice S. Ham, Dryden, New York.

LOGICAL

ON your editorial page you say that sometimes you "wish that all the traitors, the radicals, and all others who are always bellyaching about America and who want to fasten Old World schemes on us, could be kicked out forever from this country and never be permitted to return."

That is very good but not strong enough for traitors.

My suggestion is that this country hang a few traitors. That would end all disloyalty in this country, and at the same time get rid of some of said traitors. — Mrs. Ethel P. Hutchinson, Canaan, N. H.

TOO MUCH SPEED

I MUST compliment you on your "cut and covering" farming article. Your ideas expressed there are altogether too true. Horse farming certainly was more thorough farming. Since our good teamsters became tractor cowboys their workmanship has gone backward.

I wish you had also mentioned disk harrowing. The average tractor cowboy gets a powerful tractor hitched to a tandem disk and then sets out to beat all speed records. As a result his harrow hits just the high spots and the rocks.

Although I haven't drawn a rein over a horse for more than four years, I do find I can do a good job of farming with a tractor if my employer will just give me time enough to do it.—C. G. Stockwell, Roxbury, Conn.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR
WILL BE WORTH SEEING

(Continued from Page 14)

their ancient rites and dances. Many interesting articles made by the Indians will be on display.

Religious Services. The New York State Fair will "Pause Before God" during Sunday, September 3, with a special religious program. Impressive services, with the three major faiths participating, will be held in the Coliseum, beginning with an organ recital at 3 p.m. The services will be highlighted by a 1,000 voice choir.

Back-Stage in Television. Fair visitors may watch as live shows are actually telecast to viewers throughout upstate New York. Syracuse's TV Station WHEN will beam its regular programs before a seated audience from a specially-constructed studio in the Television and Pure Foods Building.

In addition to the features mentioned, there will be fireworks each night, band concerts each day, and for the benefit of the younger generation, two shows at the Coliseum on Saturday put on by Milton Berle at 7 and 9 p.m.

The attractions being offered, plus a number of improvements on the grounds, will assure pleasure and satisfaction to those who attend this year's State Fair.

Rural Radio Network

FM PROGRAM SCHEDULE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1950

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'tks 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'tks 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'tks 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music
8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Excursions in Science 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Byron Emerson 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Your Home Grounds 10:30 Music To Remember
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer
1:00 News, Country Home 1:15 Headlines in Chemistry 1:30 The Stars Sing	1:00 News, Country Home 1:15 Let's Read A Book 1:30 The Stars Sing	1:00 News, Country Home 1:15 Know Your Birds 1:30 Proudly We Hail
2:00 News, Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Around The World 4:30 Deems Taylor Concert	2:00 News, Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Organ Concert 4:30 Deems Taylor Concert	2:00 News, Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Around the World 4:30 Deems Taylor Concert
5:00 News, Melody 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 News, Melody 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 News, Melody 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:50 UN News	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:50 UN News	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:50 UN News
7:05 Light and Shadow 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Jacques Fray 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 The Concert Hall 9:30 Home Music Quiz 10:05 Latin America 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:05 The Freedom Story 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 WQXR Artists 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 The Concert Hall 9:30 Ballet Program 10:05 Record Showcase 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:05 Public Health 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Jacques Fray 8:05 Music from London 9:05 The Concert Hall 9:30 Home Music Quiz 10:05 Record Premieres 11:06 Evening Hymn
THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'tks 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'tks 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 News, Markets 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Home Gardener
8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Byron Emerson 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Treasury Guest Star 10:30 Music To Remember	8:00 News 8:30 Ave Maria Hour 9:00 News 9:15 Garden Club of the Air 9:30 Showers of Blessings 10:00 News 10:15 Music for Youth
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:15 GLF Calling 11:30 Old Vic Shop
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 News 12:20 Market Trends 12:30 Youth R.F.D.
1:00 News, Country Home 1:15 This Week in Nature 1:30 The Stars Sing	1:00 News, Country Home 1:15 Special Programs 1:30 The Stars Sing	1:05 Midday Symphony 2:05 Record Review 2:30 Movie Music 3:00 News, Concert Hall 4:05 Operatic Favorites 5:05 Masterworks of Music
2:00 News, Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 The Harpsichord 4:30 Deems Taylor Concert	2:00 News, Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Around the World 4:30 Deems Taylor Concert	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:30 Religion Makes News 6:45 Wonderland of Vision
5:00 News, Melody 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 News, Melody 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	7:05 Your Business Reporter 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Scenes from Opera 8:05 Symphony Hall
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:50 UN News	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:50 UN News	9:05 Great Conductors 9:30 WQXR-FM Studio Series 10:05 On Wings of Song 10:30 New Records 11:06 Evening Hymn
7:05 UN Story 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 New Records 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 The Concert Hall 9:30 Ballet Program 10:05 Record Showcase 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:05 Adventures in Research 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Hambro & Zayde, Piano 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 The Concert Hall 9:30 Home Music Quiz 10:05 Latin America 11:06 Evening Hymn	SUNDAY
		3:00 News, Opera 5:05 Melodies of Old Vienna 5:30 The Artists Play 6:05 WQXR-FM String Quartet 7:05 New Records 8:05 Symphony Hall 10:05 Record Premieres 11:06 Evening Hymn

Rural Radio Network programs are on the following FM stations:

WFNF Wethersfield 107.7 mc	WFLY Troy 92.3 mc
WVBT Bristol Center 95.1	WWNY-FM Watertown 100.5 mc
WVCN DeRuyter 105.1 mc	WRUN-FM Rome-Utica 105.7 mc
WVCV Cherry Valley 101.9 mc	WHLD-FM Niagara Falls 98.5 mc
WQAN-FM, Scranton, Pa. 92.3	WWHG-FM Hornell 105.3 mc
WHCU-FM Ithaca 97.3 mc	WHVA Poughkeepsie 104.7 mc
(Local Programs 8:00-10:00 A. M.)	WMSA-FM Massena 105.3 mc

Latest World NEWS — every hour — on the hour.

NO DRUMS

(Continued from Page 8)

trouble, we can't let 'em destroy our country, and now it looks as if that means we'll have to fight."

Ann dropped his hand and stalked over to the other side of the road.

"I can just tell you this, Mark Wilson. You needn't be in a hurry to go traipsing off, and you'd better think a lot about it if you care anything about me. I'm your promised wife, but the man I'm going to marry is going to stay here with me."

Mark looked at her, half exasperated, and pleaded:

"What's the matter with you tonight, Ann? What's the use of being so ornery? I'm not enlisting yet. I was just talking it over with you like I want to talk everything over with you. No use your getting mad about it."

"Well," she said, a little mollified, "it's just like this: I've heard all this talk and argument — Dad talks of nothing else at home, especially when he's been drinking. But I think Henry Bain is right. He says there's no use having a war. If the southern folk want their slaves, let 'em have 'em, says Henry, and if they don't want to stay with these northern states, let 'em go. I knew that sooner or later you'd catch the glory and adventure idea and be talking about going, and it has worried me. I don't want you to go, Mark; I want you here with me."

Ann's quoting Bain to Mark made him furious, but by this time they had reached the Hover house and there was no more chance to talk. They entered, to find the party in full swing. Some of the older women were sitting rather gingerly on the slippery horsehair sofa and chairs, but having a good time bringing themselves up to date on the neighborhood news. Timothy Belden, the preacher, and John Crawford, storekeeper, were in a corner of the big farm kitchen, deeply engrossed in a game of checkers. Half a dozen other men stood over them offering advice on the plays to be made and making no more impression on the players than so many flies. Several of the older men were playing dominoes, but in the main the crowd consisted of the young people from nearly every family up and down the valley, and they were interested in livelier games than checkers and dominoes. Dancing was frowned upon in the neighborhood, but kissing games were popular, and of these the best liked was Post Office.

As the evening went on it became increasingly evident to Mark that Ann was deliberately trying to avoid having him as her partner. Just as plain was the fact that she was encouraging Henry Bain's attentions. By the time they started playing Post Office, Mark's anger was at the boiling point, and when it so happened—Mark thought it was deliberate—that Bain isolated himself in the big buttery and called for Ann to pay the forfeit, it was almost more than he could stand. When Ann and Bain emerged from the buttery it was evident from the girl's rosy face that she had been soundly kissed—all in accordance with the rules of the game, of course, but not with the rules, as Mark saw them, that should govern a girl engaged to be married.

To add further fuel to Mark's smoldering anger, Ann and Henry made it a point to sit together when refreshments were served.

Tired out from the games and excitement, the girls and women drifted together after supper, and the boys and some of the men went out to the big back kitchen. A jug of hard cider was produced, and it was not long before several were shouting their arguments for or against the war.

Loudest and most obnoxious of those who argued against the war was Henry Bain.

"Won't catch me fighting for the slaves," he shouted. "Let them go as wants to. I'll stay home and make hay while they're gone."

Although Mark had said almost the same thing to himself while milking that day, Bain's remark on top of everything else that had happened this evening infuriated him beyond endurance.

"I'm going to enlist if they need me, Bain," he said. "Do you mean that I'm one of the fools?"

"Put the coat on if it fits, Wilson. Glad to have you go. Good riddance, I'd say."

"Don't talk to me like that. If you weren't an older man, I'd knock hell out of you."

Bain was not more than forty, but the remark about his age made him furious. He walked up to Mark:

"Don't let my age stop you, Junior." Someone in the group called out:

"Stop it, boys. This is no place for a fight."

But several others, excited by the cider, shouted:

"Leave them be. Let 'em settle it."

Now Mark said, quietly:

"I don't want any brawl, Bain."

"Oh, ho, so you're backing down, Junior?"

"All right, come outside and I'll show you."

"Come on, Hank!" shouted one of Bain's supporters. "Mark's called your bluff!"

"Like h--- he has! Come on out, Junior, and remember, you asked for it!"

They all trooped outside, quickly formed a ring with Mark and Bain on the inside, while three or four held up lanterns. Before Mark could get his hands up in proper position, Bain hit him in the face, staggering him back into the group, where he would have fallen if the men hadn't caught and held him until the dizziness passed.

Mark shook his head and, feeling something trickle down over his lip

into his mouth, realized that his nose was shooting a stream of blood. He held the back of his hand clumsily against his nose, and before he could lower it Bain hit him again, this time in the stomach. Mark doubled up, dizzy with pain. Then, stepping back out of Bain's range and watching him warily, he waited for his head to clear and for his breath to return, in the meantime striving to restrain the worst rage he had ever felt in his life, the climax of a whole bad evening. But his rage did not blind him or confuse him, and he began to get his second wind.

Watching Bain carefully now, Mark stepped in, parried a blow to his face, and let go with everything he had. The blow landed over Bain's heart, the crowd saw him gasp and falter, but he regained his balance and rushed Mark. Mark sidestepped and as Bain went by, Mark hit him again, this time squarely over the left eye. Bain let out a yell, turned and hit blindly at Mark with both arms. The wound above Bain's eye started to bleed and he held the eye tightly shut. Mark was conscious of pain streaking from his knuckles like a red-hot iron clear up to his shoulder. He dodged Bain coming at him now like an angry bull, sidestepped again and, as Bain partially lost his balance going by, Mark clipped him on the neck back of the ear. Bain went down and for a moment every onlooker seemed to hold his breath. Then two or three men fetched basins of water and began to patch up both belligerents.

Mark, still overwrought with anger and excitement, strode into the house where the women were, walked directly to Ann and said:

"Get your things on. We're going home!"

Ann got quickly to her feet, her brown eyes snapping.

"Who says so?"

Mark stepped toward her, placed his hands on her shoulders and with his nose still bleeding, his shirt torn, his knuckles raw, he shook her, and said:

"I say so! Get going!"

Ann stood looking at him for a long minute, erect, shoulders back, every inch of her breathing defiance. Suddenly she smiled a little and without a word turned and went for her cloak.

When she came back into the room Mark took her by the arm and marched her out of the house and down the road. At her doorstep as he was about to turn away without a word, she said, meekly:

"Mark, aren't you going to kiss me goodnight?"

For a moment he was motionless. Then he grabbed her, picked her up half off her feet, and held her fiercely. Putting his bloody, battered face close to hers, he kissed her hard, set her down, and said, gently:

"Ann, next time you go anywhere with me, you stay with me."

To which she replied:

"All right, Mark, dear. Just as you say."

■ ■ ■

Finishing his after-supper smoke, George Wilson got up from his old rocking chair in the sitting room, knocked the ashes out of his pipe into the stove, and said to Mark:

"I'm going down to the store to get the mail and any news. Want to come along?"

Engrossed in his thoughts, the older man said nothing as they trudged down the valley road together to the little hamlet of Jenkstown. Used to his father's taciturn ways, Mark made no attempt to break the silence. If there was going to be war, he thought, he'd have to go. In fact, he'd want to go. But what about Ann? Could he stand it to be away from her so long? Would it be easier if they were married before he left? I'm not even certain she'll marry me, his thoughts rushed on.

But tonight the war seemed far away. It was a soft April night. The days were getting longer and the western sky was still colored with the soft spring light. Down across the meadows near the creek the peepers were almost bursting their throats. Spring had come again, and it was in his blood, and just then he wanted nothing of war, not even the thought of it.

Soon they reached the little country store in the hamlet. Already sitting or lounging around the big heating stove in the back end of the store were several of their friends and neighbors, more than usual, come to get the mail that had just come up on the stage from Owego, and especially the war news. Back of the little partition filled with pigeonholes for the mail, John Crawford was sorting the small pile of mail into the different compartments, his bald head glistening in the light of the setting sun sifting through the dusty little window. It didn't take him long to distribute the five or six letters that made up the mail. But it was on the copies of the country weekly that his attention was focussed.

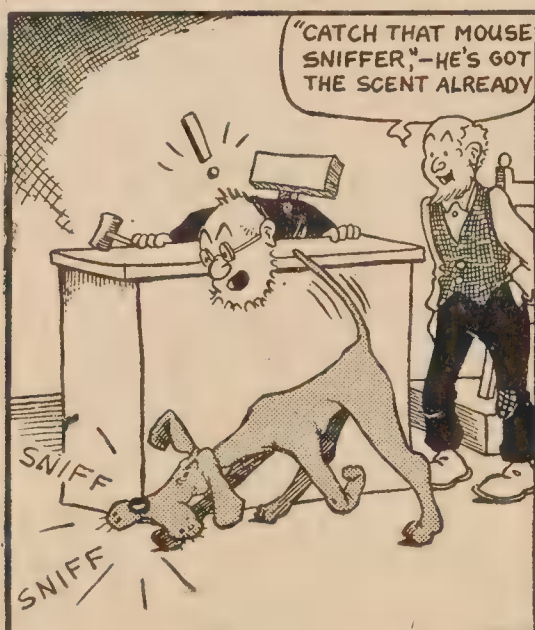
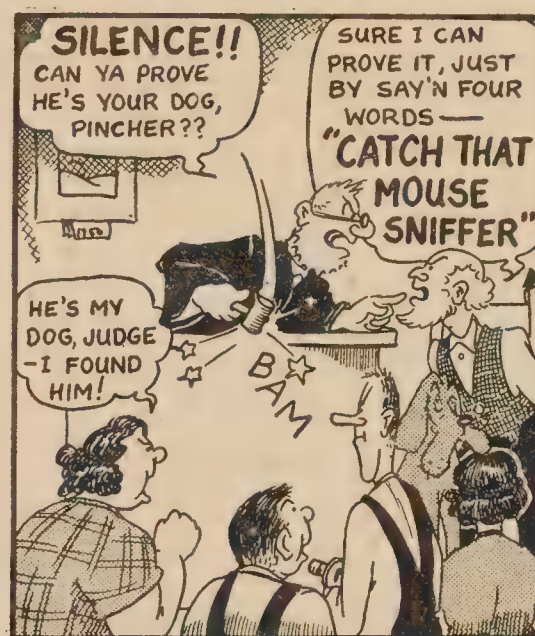
John Crawford, the village storekeeper and postmaster, was in his fifties, a big man, the top of his head bald as an egg, but with a little fringe of ragged gray hair around the edges. His feet, ruined by a lifetime of walking around on hard floors and carrying too much too long, were covered with corns and bunions and were always encased in a pair of dilapidated slippers, the only footgear that gave him any comfort. Even these he was apt to throw off the moment he could sit or lie down. Over his fat belly a not-too-clean apron hung from a string around his neck.

Mark wasn't thinking too much then of the storekeeper's appearance. Instead, he was thinking how much he liked the man himself. He knew that John's short, gruff manner was merely a cloak for a big heart which was manifest when he handed out sticks of striped candy to the youngsters or something more valuable to the older people when they needed help. Under that gruffness and homely face was a dry sense of humor which often kept his friends chuckling—when the joke wasn't on them.

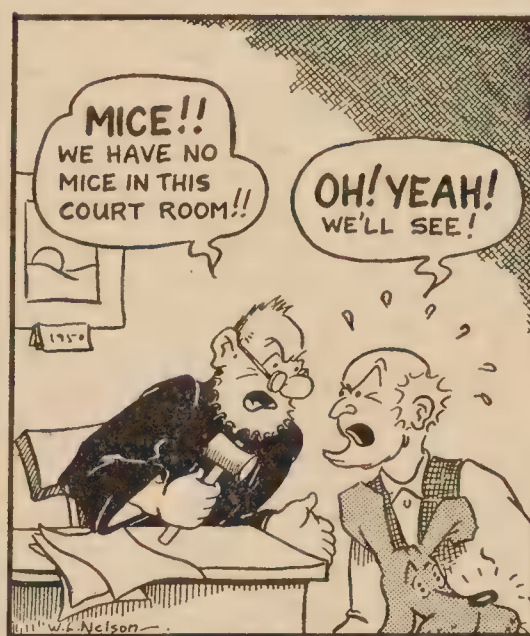
But right now John Crawford's face was clouded with concern. With the paper in his hand he emerged from be-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM AND SPUD



The Search is Over



CONT.

(Continued from Opposite Page)

hind the partition and joined the group around the stove.

"Well, boys," he announced gravely. "It's here! Bill Sykes, the stage driver, told me that everybody was talking about it in Owego today, and now I see it's set down in this paper. It's here," he repeated. "War!"

He paused, and all waited for him to go on.

"The rebels have taken Ft. Sumter. Anderson had to pull down the flag and march out."

Another silence, and then someone said:

"Anything else, John?"

"Yes," answered Crawford. "Abe Lincoln has called for seventy-five thousand volunteers."

Crawford's statement seemed to have stunned the usually talkative group. Each was busy with his own thoughts of what the war would mean to his family and himself. Then George Wilson said, quietly:

"There's nothing new about that, John. We knew it was coming."

"Yes," Crawford agreed, "but I've been hoping that the South wouldn't fight. Now that the Southern states are seceding, it means that all hope for peace is gone."

In the silence that followed, Mark wondered why in the hundred times he had been in this store he had never before thought about how good things smelled — the barrel of crackers, the mold-covered cheese standing open on the counter, the coffee and spices, mixed with the odor of kerosene and the work clothes on the other side of the store. He looked at the glass case with its few sticks of striped candy that seemed never to have changed since his childhood. Was it because he knew in his heart that it might be a long, long time before he'd be back in these familiar surroundings that his senses seemed so alert just now?

Henry Bain broke the silence:

"Abe Lincoln'll never get seventy-five thousand men to free the slaves. And we'd never have had this war if you Republicans hadn't pushed that backwoods rail splitter over on the country. What we need now is a leader — and look what we got!"

Harry Cortright shifted his tobacco cud, missed the spittoon, and turned his face to the speaker.

"You're right, Hank. And here's one that didn't vote for him. If we'd elected a smart feller like Douglas instead of that long-legged monkey from Illinois, the Southerners would've been satisfied and we wouldn't had no war."

John Barrett, one of the younger farmers from below the village, nodded his head.

"That's right," he agreed. "And now how can we go to war and support our families?"

"Maybe it's more than a question of support," said George Wilson, quietly. "Maybe it's defending our families and our children from the loss of liberties in this country." Then he added: "Seems like you Democrats are thinking more about politics than you are about the Nation. It's got beyond politics now."

During this talk John Crawford had stood quietly by, holding the paper in his hand and looking from one old friend to another as they spoke. But after Wilson had spoken, John said:

"George is right. We can argue all we want to over politics in an ordinary campaign—it's healthy—but now we've got beyond words and talk in this country. It's time for action. We can't settle this argument around the cracker barrel; we've gotta fight, and we might as well make up our minds. And we aren't fighting for the Republicans or for Abe Lincoln or even for the slaves. It's just as George Wilson says, we're fighting for this country. That means that we're fighting for our families."

Henry Bain snorted with disgust. "Nice way to treat families. I'd say. Go

(Continued on Page 25)



Swift action by Dairymen's League Cooperative

Returns \$3,267,000 to Dairy Farmers in N. Y. Milkshed

Dairymen throughout the New York milkshed are \$3,267,000.00 better off today than they would have been, had not swift cooperative action by the Dairymen's League interposed a price floor under the New York City marketing formula adopted last February.

The Dairymen's League was quick to point out when the formula was submitted for consideration that the price provisions for the first few months were not adequate to meet producers' costs. Other producers agreed with the League's position but made no concerted effort to remedy the situation. With its usual resoluteness and drive the League went direct to Washington.

Only Producer Organization in the Milkshed

Which Talked Directly with Government Officials

Experienced in the ways of government agencies, the Dairymen's League commissioned its President, Leon A. Chapin, to explain the dairy farmer's plight direct to the Department of Agriculture in Washington. As was reported in the Dairymen's League News at the time, Mr. Chapin found officials in the Department not only open minded and fair in their attitude, but willing and anxious to get at the true facts of the situation.

Swift Action Resulted

A few days after Mr. Chapin's visit, the Agriculture Department announced a price floor under the formula which would lift the Class I-A return for the months of March, April, May, June and July. The League predicted that the increase would amount to \$3,225,000 distributed among all dairy farmers in the milkshed, and would be followed by rising prices when the regular formula went into effect August 1.

Today's figures show that this prediction was fully justified. The actual increase produced by the price floor amounted to \$3,267,000.

Once again, cooperative action, and only cooperative action, paved the way to a brighter farm future.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Cooperative

ASSOCIATION, INC.

Yeast Rolls...

PLAIN and FANCY

By GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

WHEN one remembers that yeast is a tiny plant which needs food, moisture and warmth to grow, making yeast rolls need frighten no one! Sugar and flour provide the food; water or milk the moisture, and warmth can be managed, even if the bowl of dough must be set in a larger container of warm water—anything to get a temperature of 80 degrees F.

Roll dough is softer and richer than bread dough, although satisfactory rolls — if eaten fresh — can be made from regular bread dough. Slightly more liquid is used for rolls, and richness comes from more fat and sugar; eggs also go into the fancier doughs.

As the yeast plants grow, they give off carbon dioxide gas which stretches the gluten in the flour and makes the dough light. Baking expands the gas still more, thus giving a final lift to the rolls, at the same time driving out the gas and killing the yeast. When one wants the dough to rise quickly, more yeast is added in the mixture without any noticeable change in the final product. It is important to keep in mind that the yeast plant thrives at approximately 80 degrees F.; too much heat kills it. Its action may be delayed by cold, as in the case of refrigerator rolls.

Here are the basic recipes: make a start with them and go on from there to the fancy ones:

BASIC ROLL DOUGH

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoons salt
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons shortening
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup lukewarm water

1 package or cake of yeast, dry or compressed
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted all-purpose flour

Scald milk, add sugar, salt and shortening and stir until dissolved. Cool to lukewarm. Put lukewarm water into a bowl and sprinkle in dry yeast or crumble in compressed yeast. Let stand until dissolved, about 5 to 10 minutes. Add lukewarm milk mixture. Stir in $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups flour and beat until smooth. Add remaining $2\frac{1}{4}$ cups flour and mix until thoroughly combined. Turn dough out on lightly floured board and knead until dough is tightly stretched and shiny, feels springy and elastic and does not stick to the board. Place in greased bowl and brush top lightly with melted shortening. Cover with clean towel, let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until double in bulk, about 1 hour and 25 minutes. Form into rolls of desired shapes and arrange in pans. Cover with a clean towel and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until double in bulk. Bake in hot oven, 425 degrees F., until brown, about 15 to 20 minutes, depending upon shape selected.

ACTION-QUICK-DOUGH: Follow directions for Basic Roll Dough EXCEPT: Use 2 packages or cakes of yeast instead of one. This reduces time needed for dough to rise; allow 50 minutes instead of the 1 hour and 25 minutes specified above.

BASIC SWEET DOUGH (Straight-Dough Method)

$\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoons salt
6 tablespoons shortening
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup lukewarm water
2 tablespoons sugar

2 packages or cakes yeast, dry or compressed
3 eggs, beaten
6 cups sifted enriched all-purpose flour

Scald the milk; while hot stir in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, the salt and shortening. While it cools, measure the lukewarm water and 2 tablespoons of sugar into a small bowl; sprinkle or crumble in the yeast. Let stand until yeast is dis-

solved— 5 to 10 minutes for the dry yeast. Stir and pour in the lukewarm milk mixture. Stir in the beaten eggs and 3 cups flour. Beat until smooth. Stir in the remaining 3 cups flour or enough to make a soft dough. Turn out on a lightly floured board and knead. Place in a greased bowl and brush top lightly with liquid or melted shortening. Cover with a towel; let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The dough is now ready to punch down and shape into cinnamon buns or any other desired shape and prepare for baking.

BASIC SWEET DOUGH—ACTION-QUICK METHOD: Use the Basic Sweet Dough—Straight Dough recipe as given above EXCEPT: Use 3 packages or cakes of yeast, dry or compressed, instead of the 2 mentioned in the recipe and allow 55 minutes for dough to rise instead of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours required by the Straight-Dough Method.

REFRIGERATOR DOUGH

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk
6 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon salt
5 tablespoons shortening
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water

2 packages or cakes yeast, dry or compressed
1 egg, beaten
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ cups sifted all-purpose flour

Scald milk, add sugar, salt and shortening and stir until dissolved. Cool to lukewarm. Put lukewarm water into a bowl and sprinkle in dry yeast or crumble in compressed yeast. Let stand until dissolved, about 5 to 10 minutes. Add lukewarm milk mixture and egg. Stir in 2 cups of flour and beat until smooth. Stir in remaining $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour and mix until thoroughly combined. Place dough in greased bowl and brush top lightly with melted shortening. Cover and store in refrigerator at least 2 hours or until needed. To use, punch down dough and cut off as much as desired. Form into rolls of desired shapes and arrange in pans. Cover with a clean towel and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until double in bulk. Bake in a hot oven, 425 degrees F., until brown, about 15 to 20 minutes, depending upon shape selected.

ROUND OR HAMBURGER ROLLS

Prepare one recipe of Basic Roll Dough. When doubled in bulk, punch down and turn out on lightly floured board, divide in two parts and roll each part into a circle about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Cut into rounds with $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cookie cutter, brush lightly with melted butter. Place in greased baking sheet about 1 inch apart, cover with clean towel and let rise in a warm place, free from draft, until double in bulk. (About 1 hour for Straight-Dough, 30 minutes for Action-Quick-Dough, or 65 minutes for Refrigerator Dough.) Bake in a hot oven, 425 degrees F., about 20 minutes. Makes about 2 dozen.

CINNAMON BUNS

Prepare one recipe Basic Sweet Dough, using either the Straight-Dough or Action-Quick-Dough method, recipes given above. When dough is doubled in bulk, punch down and turn out on lightly floured board; divide into 3 equal parts. Roll out each piece into an oblong about $14 \times 8 \times \frac{1}{4}$ inches. Brush lightly with melted butter.

Mix 2 cups sugar, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped nuts and $\frac{3}{4}$ cup raisins; sprinkle $\frac{1}{3}$ of mixture on each oblong of dough. Roll up each piece as for jelly roll; cut with sharp knife into slices about 1-inch thick. Place cut-side up in greased shallow baking pans. Cover with towel, let rise in warm



(Above left) This is how to "punch-down" the well-risen dough before turning it out on floured board and shaping it into whatever kind of roll you are making.



(Above right) Knead dough with "heel" of hand; press forward and with fingers draw front part of mass back to get under "heel;" keep doing this until dough is springy, elastic and does not stick to board.

—Photos by Demarest

place away from drafts, until doubled in bulk. The Straight-Dough method will require about 55 minutes, the Action-Quick method about 30 minutes. Bake in hot oven, 425 degrees F., about 20 minutes.

Prepare a plain icing to spread over the tops of the buns while still warm. Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sifted confectioner's sugar, 2 teaspoons milk and $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon vanilla extract and beat until smooth. Makes 24 average-size buns.

FAN TANS

Prepare one recipe of Basic Roll Dough. When doubled in bulk, punch down and turn out on lightly floured board and divide in two parts. Roll out each part into an oblong about $17 \times 10 \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. Brush lightly with melted butter. Cut with sharp knife into crosswise strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and pile 7 strips together. Cut piled strips crosswise into pieces $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Place cut-side up in greased muffin pans and cover with clean towel. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk. (About 1 hour for Straight-Dough, 30 minutes for Action-Quick-Dough or 65 minutes for Refrigerator Dough.)

Bake in a hot oven, 425 degrees F., about 20 minutes. Makes about 2 dozen.

CLOVER LEAF ROLLS

Prepare one recipe of Basic Roll Dough. When doubled in bulk, punch down and turn out on lightly floured board, divide in two parts and form each part into a roll about 9 inches long. Cut with a sharp knife into 9 equal pieces. Form each piece into 3 small balls. Brush ball with melted butter and place 3 in each section of greased muffin pans. Cover with clean towel and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk. (About 1 hour for Straight-Dough, 30 minutes for Action-Quick-Dough, or 65 minutes for Refrigerator Dough.) Bake in a hot oven, 425 degrees F., about 15 minutes. $1\frac{1}{2}$ dozen rolls.

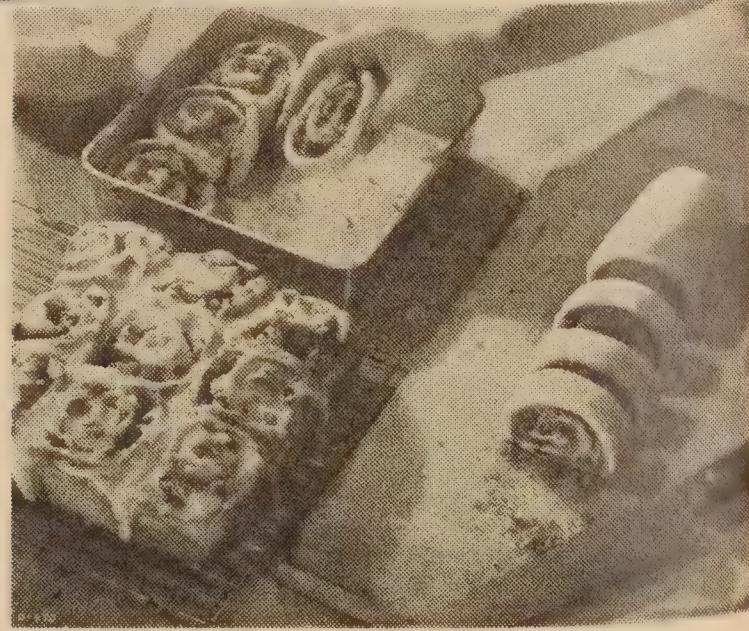


Divide $\frac{1}{3}$ of dough into long rolls of even size; cut these into small sections which in turn are divided into three small balls; these when put into muffin tins form the "clover leaves."



Here you see how to put together "fan-tans," those delicious rolls which lend an air to any meal.

Cinnamon buns have so many uses—with tea or coffee for simple refreshments, for a sweet touch at breakfast, for the school lunch; for good eating at any time!



TODAY IN

Aunt Janet's Garden

She Looks Things Over

TRULY this has been a good growing year, as proved by the way our shrubs and trees have grown. A young American elm has added yards to its height, and the older pin-oak has never looked so flourishing. At this writing, my schoolboy helper is doing what he can to curb the privet hedges, leaving the choicer shrubs to me.

It's getting too late for pruning, since that tends to make plants put out new growth that would be injured by early frosts. If fall is as late as spring was, the plants might not suffer—but one never knows! And we cannot wish the plants the ill luck of an unseasonably warm fall or winter. Our lilacs particularly suffered last winter, whole sections being killed to the ground.

The daylilies hang on later than usual—for which we are glad. Their yellow and orange trumpets against the green background of the forsythia hedge give life to the view across the back lawn. Already the buds for next spring's bloom show on the May-flowering viburnum, the rhododendrons and azaleas—another reason why late pruning may be disastrous!

This is the season when I give hearty

thanks for perennial phlox. Last fall I hardened my heart and pulled out two big white clumps, seedlings, I presume. The flowers had a hint of lavender on their backs, and the foliage turned yellow while that of other phlox plants nearby kept healthy. I had tried them out for two or three seasons and they always behaved the same, so out they went. Last spring I got some new Mary Louise plants to replace them and now I have the satisfaction of seeing clear white flowers and respectable foliage.

The other day I went out and got rid of another clump of phlox, planted for pink but which turned out to be more of a magenta color. There just are too many lovely clear colors available to be weak-kneed and put up with off-colors. This applies to gladioli and chrysanthemums as well as to phlox. In all cases one has to start with good stock. It does not have to be the newest and costliest varieties; there are many good proved varieties which are reasonably priced.

The same is true of the spring-flowering bulbs. Not since the war have we had such an abundance of them, lovely varieties too, some new, some old favorites—take your choice! The well-known seed catalogs list them.

Daffodils of all kinds need to be planted in September. Tulips can wait until late October. Peonies, roots rather than bulbs, are better if moved in Sep-

tember in order that they may become established before cold weather. And so it goes, next year's garden is in the making even while this year's is still with us.

— A.A. —

HOME HAZARDS

Recently, the Greater New York Safety Council listed ten major causes of home accidents, in this order:

The old-fashioned can opener that leaves sharp jagged edges.

Objects piled carelessly on closet shelves.

Flowerboxes and other objects on window ledges.

Skidding small rugs.

Knives, scissors and other sharp instruments stored carelessly within reach of small children.

Smoking in bed.

Damaged wiring and other electrical equipment.

Unsafe substitutes for ladders.

Unprotected open windows.

Use of cleaning fluids that may be dangerously flammable.

— A.A. —

NO DRUMS

(Continued from Page 23)

traipsing off to war and let the family rustle its own wood, clothes and victuals. Won't get me runnin' off and leavin' my business just because that long-legged rail splitter in the White

GREAT AND SMALL

By Edith Horton

Do not dread
To go and see.
She bore great grief,
Silently;

Unless, perhaps,
This being smaller,
She will confide
In every caller.

House says so."

John Crawford pulled his steel spectacles further down on his nose and looked over them at Bain.

"No, I guess you're right, Henry," he said mildly. "There won't anybody ketch you doing anything except looking after your own selfish interests. But then," he added, "you ain't got any family yet to worry about." His eyes twinkled and he winked at Mark. "Guess by what I hear happened to you the other night when you tried to steal another feller's girl, you ain't likely to have a family for some time to come."

Bain jumped up and stormed out of the door. Some of the men started to laugh and then, noting the serious face of the storekeeper, they got up one by one and drifted out into the night.

(To be continued)

Sew-Easy Styles

2856

2948

2581

3032

No. 3032. This sturdy coverall suit is a perfect choice for brother and sister's play times... in durable, warm corduroy. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 4, for jacket and trousers, 3 yards 35-inch.

No. 2948. A washable treasure because of its trim tab yoke and twin pockets, and because it takes almost no time at all to make! Sizes 12-20, 36-48. Size 18, 4 yards 35-inch, and 1½ yards ric rac trim.

No. 2856. Soft and flattering basic dress... beautiful background for jewelry. Sizes 12-20, 36-46, Size 18, 3½ yards 39-inch, or 2½ yards 54-inch.

No. 2581. A stunning, easy-to-make school ensemble of flared, V-neck jumper and its own casual collar blouse. Sizes 2-8. Size 4, 1½ yards 54-inch for the jumper; 1¼ yards 35-inch for the blouse.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern number and size clearly. Enclose twenty cents (in coins) for each pattern wanted. Add 20 cents for our new Fall-Winter Fashion Book which has over 100 practical, easy-to-make pattern designs for all ages, sizes, and occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.



"I can always depend on Fleischmann's Yeast for fine results," says Mrs. G. W. Hinderer.

Reno Cook is State and County Fair Winner

Smiling proudly, Mr. G. W. Hinderer of Reno, Pennsylvania, pins a first-place ribbon on his favorite prize-winning cook. Mrs. Hinderer, a top winner at the Pennsylvania Farm Show and State Fair, has found time to carry off awards at County shows and to be a local leader for the 4-H Dinner Club. Says prize-winner Mrs. Hinderer: "It takes experience to be a good cook—but it also takes the best ingredients. When you bake at home, for example, you have to use a good yeast to get the very best results. I, myself, always use Fleischmann's Yeast because it's good and lively. It's one yeast I can depend on every time."

It's true! Prize-winning cooks prefer Fleischmann's Yeast to all others.

FREE SAMPLES! NYLON! WOOL!



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KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



HERE AT HAYFIELDS

By Tom Milliman

I WAITED until 1949 to have a go at birdsfoot trefoil. It took me years to find out that some of our fields would not properly grow straight alfalfa. Then, although I'd known and studied birdsfoot trefoil since 1937, I persisted in the belief that modern pasture mixtures like brome-ladino-alfalfa would do better for us on our rougher fields. I was wrong here on two counts, the first being the belief that birdsfoot belongs only in areas in and near the

It is with some pride that we carry out our promise made in the last issue, with an article on this page by Tom Milliman. No other two men in the United States are better able, from experience, ability to write, and personal characteristics, to carry on "Kernels, Screenings & Chaff" than John Babcock, Ed's son, and Tom Milliman, both of whom will write regularly for this page.—E. R. Eastman.

Hudson Valley. In the second place I was off the beam in thinking that ladino could be kept going indefinitely on rough fields. Inevitably it was choked out for want of grazing or clipping the grasses at the right time.

In the dry spring of 1949 we plowed up a thin sod of old blue grass and little white clover at the foot of a slope too steep to plow. The plowed area is a patch of 2½ acres in a 20-acre pasture ranging from flat top to steep slope to a bottom shelf edging into swamp. The year of cultivated crop recommended to come ahead of birdsfoot was skipped, and after plowing, harrowing and fertilizing, oats were drilled with brome grass and inoculated New York State birdsfoot trefoil.

The drouth continued, and when the oats were only 6" high, cows were turned in to get at the grazing on other parts of the pasture, such as it was. But first they cleaned off the oats. When the cattle were returned periodically through the 1949 grazing season they went promptly to the oats-birdsfoot patch and grazed it to the ground. We thought money for high priced birdsfoot seed had been wasted.

A RASH OF YELLOW

In late July 1950 the patch broke out all over with a rash of little yellow flowers. We went into it and found an amazingly good stand of one year old birdsfoot trefoil despite the handicaps. It suits us as it is, and I shall have no fear of running out the birdsfoot when brome and other grass is not grazed or cut at the right time.

Meanwhile, in this same pasture the patch of brome-ladino-alfalfa we had established the year before is already reduced to almost straight grasses. The ladino couldn't stand the competition of the brome and volunteer grasses in the early lush growing period of 1950. Only closely controlled grazing or mowing would have saved the ladino but one can't do that all over. If about two good modern pastures are properly managed, it is as much as can be expected on any farm. Birdsfoot fits wonderfully on the rough land which

isn't going to get the concentrated attention required by modern combinations.

We shall fertilize our birdsfoot patch with 400 to the acre of 0-19-19 with borax in September. We shall also plow up the other patch and get that seeded to birdsfoot next spring. We will do the same on a third patch and thus bring into profitable production more of a 20-acre pasture which has for a quarter century been principally an exercise lot. On smoother fields I intend to stay with straight alfalfa, where suited, and with brome-ladino-alfalfa for grass silage hay and aftermath grazing on fields not adapted to straight alfalfa.

Fertilizing Alfalfa

Years ago we applied 400 pounds of superphosphate when seeding alfalfa with oats or canning factory peas and considered it sufficient for the life of the crop of from 5 to 8 years. Later we began to apply superphosphate as a top dressing the second year of cutting and then again two years later. Nowadays on straight alfalfa and also on alfalfa-ladino-brome where the legume is heavy, we fertilize each year with 400 to the acre of 0-19-19 with borax, beginning the year after the first cutting. This is about ½ the amount of fertilizer applied by the best alfalfa growers among our friends in central and southern New Jersey.

Are we justified in an expenditure of about \$10 per acre a year after the second year from seeding? I think so as judged by the very heavy yields of first and second cutting in the case of alfalfa and heavy first cutting, and aftermath grazing on the fields of alfalfa-ladino-brome. Also, it seems to me that the alfalfa is staying a little longer than it did 10 years ago. However, we have never been able to make alfalfa last as long as when we first grew it 25 years ago. Here again we are treating legumes in partial ignorance and probably wasting some of the fertilizer money, even though the fields thus treated are on the whole more profitable than with scantier treatment. We need more light on this subject from the soil scientist, the agronomist, the plant breeder and from those who deal with insects and diseases.

Farm Vacations

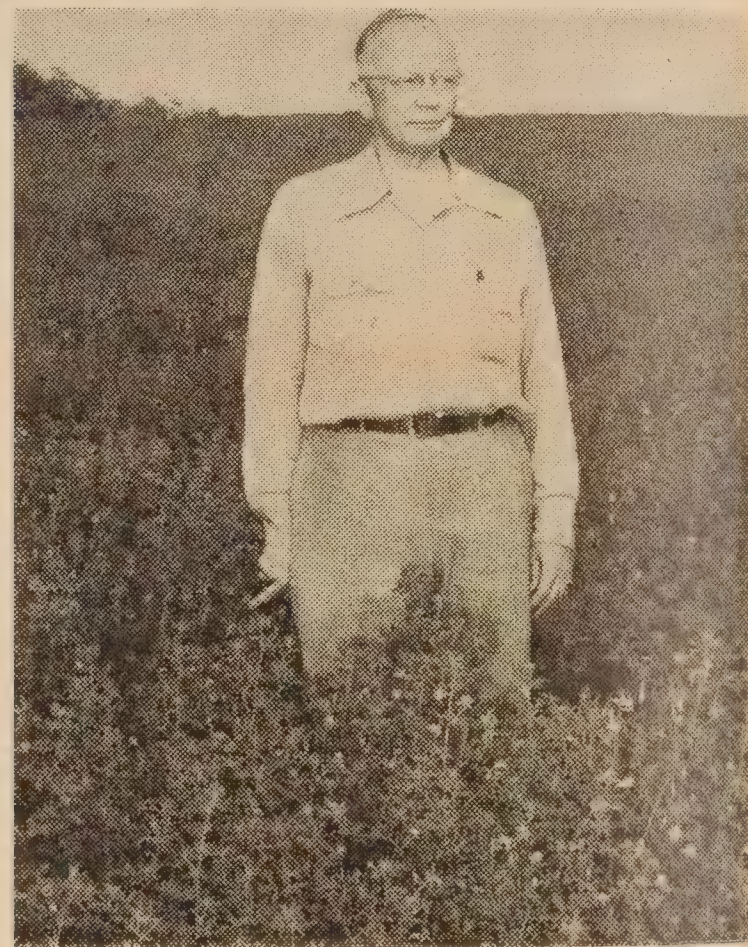
A week's vacation with pay is in the scheme of things for each of the three year 'round men at Hayfields. Generally, time off is taken during deer hunting season and an odd day now and then in winter. This year, the youngest man, George, got married during planting season and now occupies the third house on the farm. Although weather and illness had set us back at the time of George's wedding, we were optimistic enough to tell him that if he would take only a weekend for the wedding journey he could have two weekends and the intervening week off in August.

Naturally enough, George made a firm commitment with another couple (city worker) on a Canadian cottage for a week in early August. When it arrived we found that we had been reckless optimists in agreeing to time off so early. Showers had plagued haying and wheat harvest, and Jim, the top man, was ill again. Neighbors were kind enough to help out with a few hours now and then.

As of August 17 we are at last fairly



Tom Milliman, whose farm "Hayfields" lies in that limestone area 15 miles southwest of Rochester, Monroe County, in western New York, is shown at right standing in a field of Atlantic alfalfa, just about ready for second cutting. Tom has put up grass silage for more than 15 years, has a good stand of birdsfoot established and is always ready to try something new. The picture above shows his method of handling straw. It's field chopped, hauled to the barn in the dump truck, and blown to the mow. Tom, his men, and the dairy cows all like it better than long straw.



caught up with all small grain combined, second cutting haying under way and the straw removed from two wheat fields. I remain firm in the belief that a man working on a farm is entitled to a little time off with pay. However, on a diversified farm I am not smart enough to pick in advance the right week for the man who wants his vacation during the growing season. Considerable flexibility on the time of vacation is desirable. Fixed commitments far in advance may fit a factory, but certainly not a farm. Our excuse on George is that a man will probably get married only once and ought to be entitled to a few days of delayed honeymoon.

"Goldy"

Gold Sovereign is his name. Everybody on the place calls him "Goldy." He is a South Devon from England under 5 years of age, and is variously estimated to weigh between 2,300 and 2,700 pounds. He's quite a hunk of bull. South Devon cows are on the average the largest size females of any dairy breed and are of yellowish-red color.

This fellow with his shiny coat of reddish gold is the most docile bull any of us have ever seen. Men feed liberally any animal they like. We all like "Goldy." On a neighbor's farm he became so fat as to be unserviceable. On the advice of Dr. Fincher of the Veterinary College at Cornell we turned him out to graze, at first with three bred heifers and now with two dry cows as well. He could go through any fence surrounding him, but he's quite content with his little family, and when

anyone enters the pasture he stands guard, head in air but without pawing, roaring or making menacing gestures. None of us forgets, however, that the remarkably gentle bull is apt to be the one to do the killing.

Surveyors working for New York State have been tramping through that part of Hayfields all spring and summer without so much as "by your leave." They are surveying for the New York State "Thruway." One day a surveyor came running breathlessly to Jim and demanded that the bull be shut up at once. Jim replied that since the surveyor hadn't asked permission to come on the property, if he wanted the bull shut up he could do it himself. Nothing more has been heard.

Ladino, the Killer

Ladino is a marvelous legume but it has two bad faults, one mentioned above. The other is that it is the prime cause of cattle bloat. Our toll has been at least one head per year. This year we've lost two. Last year we had several desperate cases among the milking cows, which were saved in the nick of time. Bloat seems to come on hot clear sunny days, always in the afternoon. An animal swells up and dies in a hurry. One veterinarian told us that bloat is caused by the high sugar content in the ladino on hot days. We provide some dry hay or clippings but sometimes this stuff is too far away for bloated cattle to reach.

The New York State Veterinary College at Cornell is undertaking research to get at the causes of bloat.

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Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

TRICKY SALESMEN

A salesman called on my husband at the barn. He ordered him to leave. Instead, he came to the house and told me that my husband said that I should order two magazines.

A salesman came to the door and wanted to sell me some children's books. I told him that I didn't know whether my husband would approve, but he said the order could be cancelled if he didn't. The next day I sent a cancellation to the salesman at the address he gave, but it came back unclaimed.

We are getting in touch with both concerns mentioned above and expect to get a reasonable settlement. No reputable company would stand back of an agent who told a deliberate falsehood as reported in the first case. The second case is not so clear-cut, because most agreements which customers sign have a statement that verbal promises of agents will not be honored. For that reason it is wise to read and understand the agreement before you sign it.

INTEREST

We bought a refrigerator and we were told we could pay for it by putting a quarter a day in a meter. Later we were informed we could make monthly payments to a finance company. On checking up we find that the total payments to the finance company will be considerably more than the price quoted us by the salesman.

It is common practice for salesmen to quote a cash price and to say little or nothing about interest charges if it is to be paid for by instalments. This is a practice which the Service Bureau does not approve. However, any purchaser should realize that there are in-

terest charges on time payments. Obviously, if the subscriber was told that he could pay for it by putting a quarter a day in a meter, the contract should not have been sold to a finance company without the customer's permission. We are taking steps to straighten out this matter for our subscriber.

— A. A. —

BOTH SIDES

I received a letter asking me to copy a picture and return it. I did this and received an application from an art school indicating that I can become a commercial artist and earn money at home.

Although this school is recognized as legitimate, we would like to mention several precautions. First, any student should be sure he has the time, ability, and perseverance to complete the course and the money to pay for it. When you sign an agreement, you state that you will complete the course and pay for it even though it may not be completed. Second, in the case of art schools we have grave doubts as to the chances of getting profitable work to be done at home.

— A. A. —

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

We made a purchase from a local store. One piece was defective. It was returned by the store manager to the manufacturer, but the manager has been unable to get any response from the manufacturer.

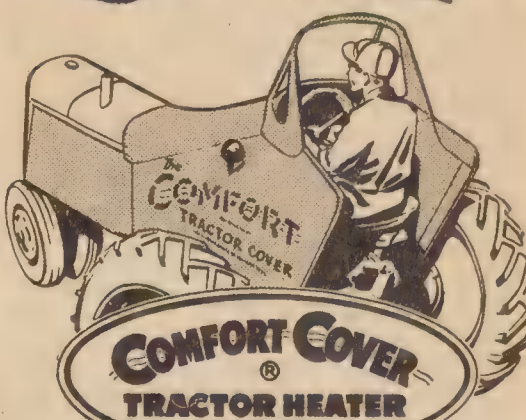
Inasmuch as the Post Office was unable to deliver a letter sent by this store manager, we are doubtful that we will be able to locate the manufacturer. In spite of the fact that the store manager has done what he could to get an adjustment, we feel that the purchase was made from the store and, therefore, the store is responsible and should make an adjustment.

— A. A. —

"My husband and I are very partial to *American Agriculturist*. It is the one farm paper for us, and we would not be without it."—Mrs. R. P., Vermont.

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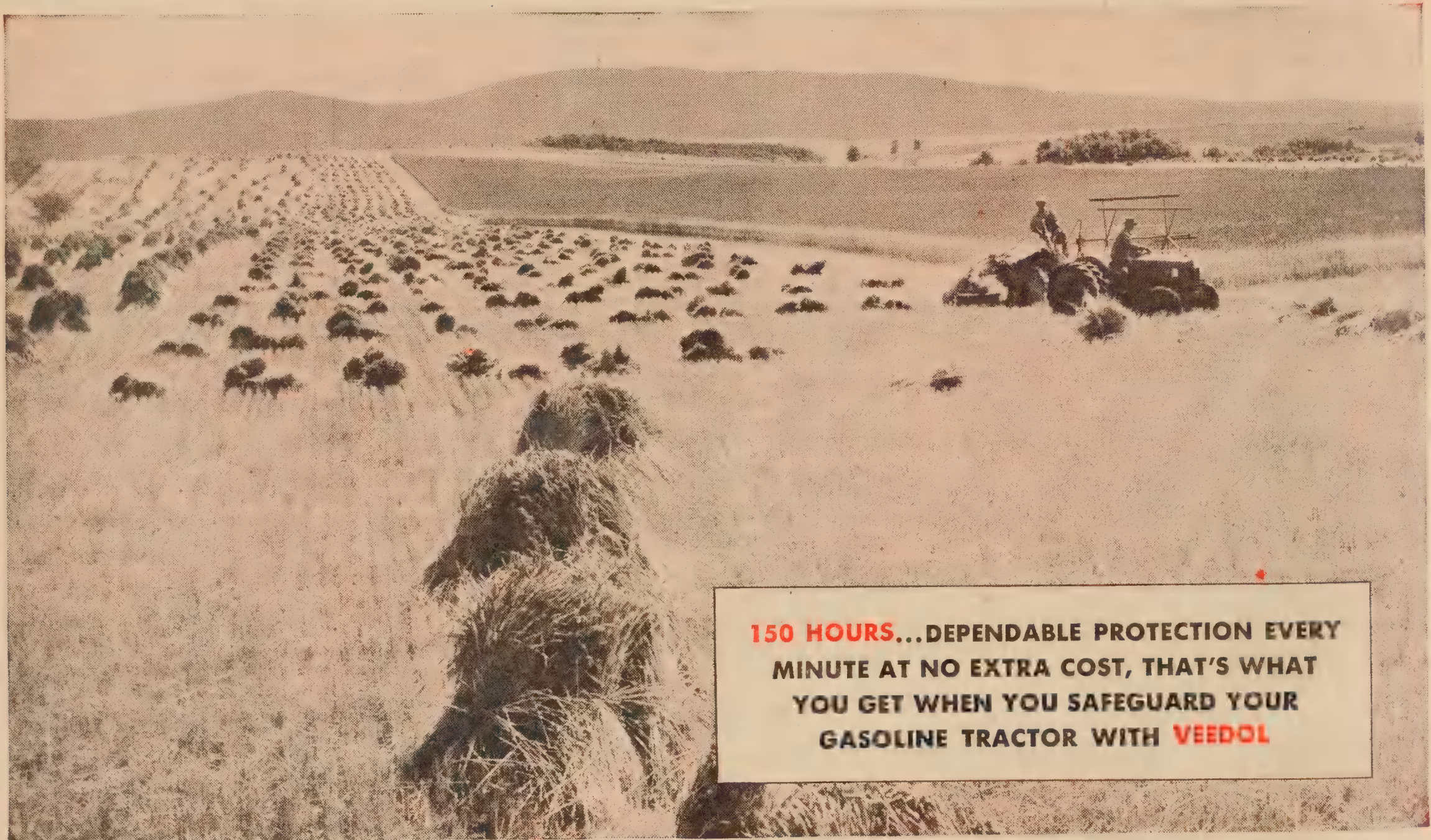
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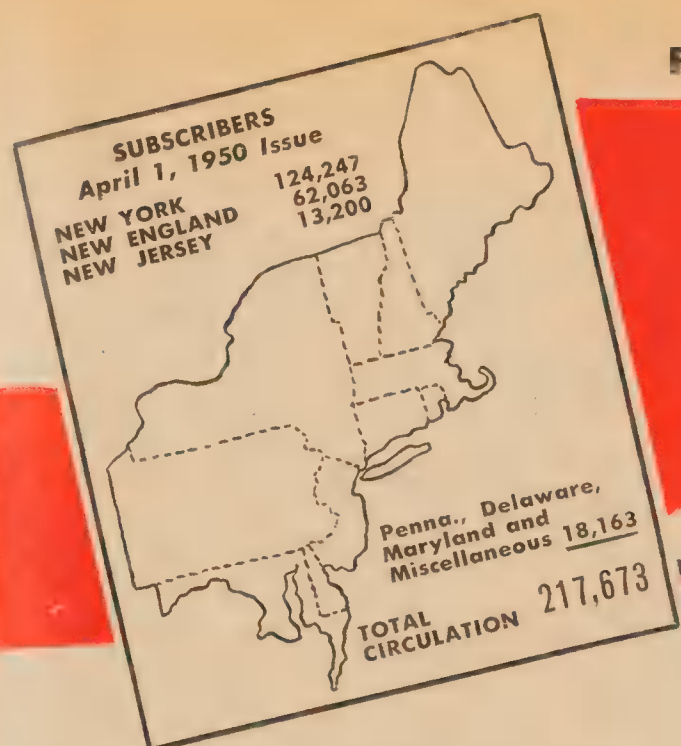
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By HUGH COSLINE

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

DAIRYMEN in Cattaraugus County, New York, are sold on the merits of birdsfoot trefoil. Last fall some postcards sent out from the Farm Bureau office brought 114 replies showing 1,480 acres in birdsfoot. Obviously some farms were missed, but out of those who replied, only one said he didn't want to grow any more.

The big reason for its acceptance is the enthusiasm of County Agent Wally Washbon. With him as guide, chaperon, and counselor, I spent a full day visiting farms in the county. Because his experience is rather typical, let's see how birdsfoot is doing on the farm of Andrew Bryant of Little Valley, New York.

We went to a field partly cut and which will go about 2 tons of hay per acre. In 1948 it was sowed with 6 pounds of birdsfoot and 5 pounds of timothy to the acre. It was put in in May with a bushel of oats as a nurse crop, and the grass seed was put on top of the ground behind the drill disks. The field had grown corn the year before and 700 pounds of superphosphate per acre was put on when it was seeded.

So far, Andrew has not put up grass silage, but he says that birdsfoot is going to push him into it. Because of his increased production of hay and pasture per acre he may grow some corn for silage, but his aim is toward plowing a minimum amount of ground per year.

All told, Andrew has 28 acres of birdsfoot and has seeded 6 acres this year. For pasture he has 4 fields varying from 3 to 5 acres. All are fenced and cows graze each field from 3 to 5 days, after which they are shut out and turned into another field. The farm also has a considerable area of native pasture, but the 34 cows in the herd, 26 of which are producing, will get two-thirds of their pasture from improved areas this year. The seed mixture used on the pasture is the same as that for hay.

At the farm of Robert Edgar, Jr., near Napoli, some pasture mixture demonstrations were seeded in 1945. While there has been one or two field days where dairymen saw the results, Wally Washbon remarked that one of the big benefits was to prove to him what mixtures were best so that he could be sure that he was giving the right information to dairymen. One result is to indicate that orchard grass in a mixture,

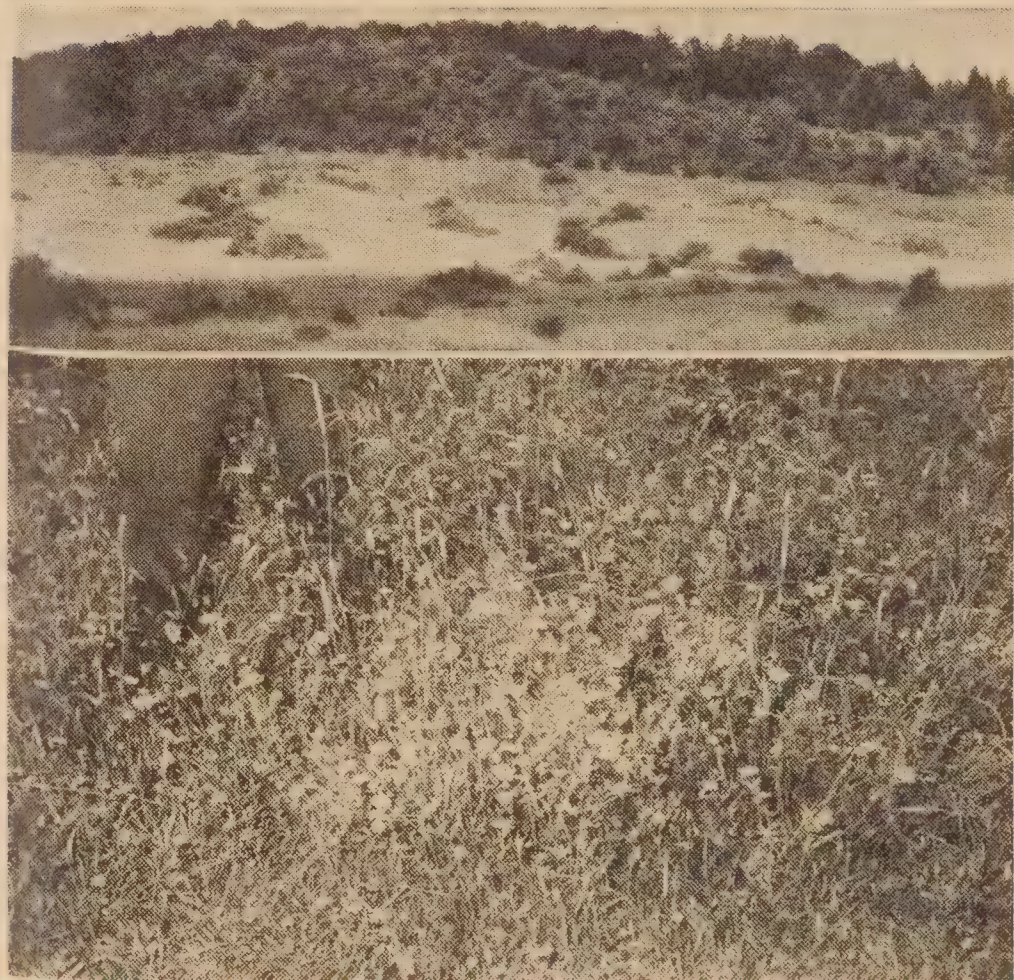
when properly managed, is an excellent grass for pasture. Wally has concluded that tests made at a distance are no good. He wants to know what a seed mixture or a fertilizer will do right in his own county. On a nearby pasture we saw 3 acres where birdsfoot had been seeded and 3 where the legume was ladino. The ladino was excellent the first year or two, but it is now gone entirely. This and other fields which we saw later indicate that birdsfoot is the right plant for hill pastures. In its logical place on fertile, flat fields that

Charlie Zefers of West Valley, New York, in a field of sudan which has been seeded to birdsfoot. Charlie was winner of the 1949 Green Pastures Contest conducted by Springville, New York, bank.

(Upper photo) "This field of birdsfoot on Andrew Bryant's farm will go about 2 tons to the acre," says County Agent "Wally" Washbon at the right. The young man in the center who seems more interested in the camera than he does in birdsfoot is young Mr. Washbon.

are in a regular rotation, ladino is a wonderful legume. It isn't suited to hill pastures where the owner hopes he will never have to plow the land again.

A number of farmers in the county have had good results from seeding birdsfoot in oats and then grazing off the oats. There is some evidence that a better stand results where the cows pack the soil as they graze. This practice has been (Continued on Page 14)



The birdsfoot on Lee Bailey's hill pasture has been grazed rather heavily. The lower picture, taken on a spot where droppings discouraged grazing, gives an idea of the amount of forage provided. Mr. Bailey was faced with the choice of buying more land or clearing an area for pasture. By using birdsfoot, he hopes it will be unnecessary to seed this area again. The upper picture shows part of a 30-acre field on the Bailey farm which, though quite steep, was cleared with a bulldozer, plowed, fitted and seeded to birdsfoot. The dark areas are the brush which the bulldozer pushed into the gullies and which has not yet been burned.



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Protein—Necessary for body building and maintenance and egg production.

G.L.F. Laying Mash has balance and variety in protein—animal proteins such as meat scraps, fish meal, liqua-fish and milk products; vegetable proteins from soybean meal, alfalfa meal and the grains.

Energy—Chickens use up energy in every thing they do. A high-energy feed produces greater feed efficiency.

Energy is mostly supplied by the carbohydrates (starches and sugars) and the

fats in the ration. The grain products supply most of it.

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Of special importance are the vitamins A, D, and two of the B vitamins furnished through alfalfa meal, fish meal oils, yellow corn, riboflavin supplements, distillers' solubles, reinforced whey and meat scraps.

Minerals—Needed for normal health, good strong bones, and production of good shells.

Phosphorus, manganese, calcium and iodized salt are all added for this purpose.

The combined purchasing power of more than a hundred thousand farmers plus modern mills and quality control checks keep G.L.F. Laying Mash high in quality and low in cost. It is *the* practical Laying Mash for farmers who make their living from chickens.

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Let's Sell Milk!

— By Dr. E. V. Moore —

The personal views of the Assistant Commissioner of New York State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.

THE dairy industry in New York State, through its milk and milk products only, furnishes more than 40 per cent of the total farm income. Dairying has been the backbone of New York agriculture. Our dairy cows have paid off the mortgages on our farms and at the same time increased the fertility of our soil. The dairy cow is a great organic machine. She converts the vegetable protein of our roughages and cereals, which are of low protein value, into animal protein which has been proved to be of the highest value to human beings. Milk, without question, is one of the very best sources of animal protein for the American family.

Our average production per cow has been increased from 5,480 pounds of milk in 1930 to 6,450 pounds in 1949. This marvelous production record has been accomplished through dairy herd management, livestock public health, breeding programs, nutritional research and the efforts of agricultural organizations and other agencies. Apparently we have built up the production of milk faster than we have built up the market for it because we have failed to develop an increased desire for milk in the minds of the public. Our great marketing difficulty at the present time is that too small a percentage of our total milk is going into the fluid market.

Make Them Want It

It has been established beyond a question of a doubt that milk is the greatest food that the American people have, but we have failed to make the people want milk. With a pack of cigarettes selling at about the same price as a quart of milk, the public spends more money today for cigarettes than for milk. Seventy-two million packs of cigarettes are sold every day, but only sixty-six million quarts of milk are sold daily. Apparently the public hasn't found reason to complain about the high price of cigarettes — but always the price of milk is too high.

The application of the principles of salesmanship is one of the greatest things in achieving public understanding. It isn't a question of justifying the price of milk; that isn't our marketing problem. It is a question of believing in our product and of seizing every opportunity for selling our product.

Long ago Coca Cola made its public relations program one of salesmanship. There was no apparent need for the product. The doctors scorned it, the teachers talked against it, the women condemned it, and the government found fault. But by creating a desire, making the people want "that pause for refreshment," Coca Cola won one of the greatest victories ever achieved over an unpopular public attitude. Salesmanship of the product did the job. One of these days we are going to turn the need for milk into desire for milk. People are going to be less concerned about the price of milk when they really want the product.

Just let us analyze our situation. Let us look behind this quart bottle of milk.

(Continued on Page 19)

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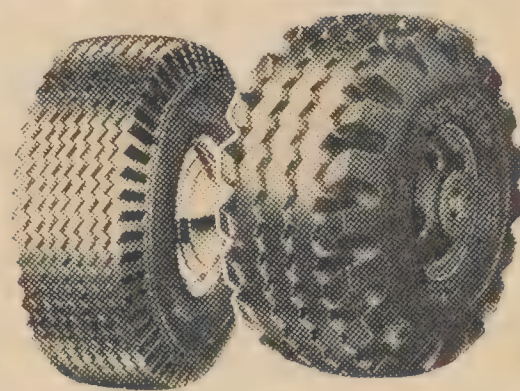
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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

LICKED EVEN IF WE WIN?

SOME OF my friends have suggested to me lately that now that we are in a war, perhaps we ought to soft pedal our fight to maintain the basic liberties which have made this country great.

I fully agree that once in a war, every citizen is committed to go all-out to win it. However, I see no point in fighting the war at all if at the same time it is necessary to give up the very principles for which we are fighting, that is, our liberties and freedom of action. My friend John Pickett, writing in that excellent publication "The California Farmer," says:

"The need for the economies and the streamlining of the Executive Department of government is ten times as great as it was before the Communists marched into South Korea. The Hoover Commission is pushing hard for the reorganization of Budget and Accounting, Post Office Department, Medical Administration, and Personnel. One Congressman says: 'Various agencies of government are inventing reasons why their appropriations should be increased, and various pushers for central government are planning to ask for the re-establishment of controls for increased power; in effect, for the creation of a modified dictatorship. At this moment in American history, nothing could be more important, nor more serious.'"

Almost every man with whom I have talked expresses his dismay and fear that our own elected representatives in Congress have rushed pell mell into enacting legislation that would give the President and the Executive branch of the government dictatorial powers. Some of them may be necessary, but why the hurry? If we are to come out of this war with what amounts to a dictatorship, why all the blood, the tears, and the sacrifice to fight the war?

DIVERSIFICATION IN AROOSTOOK COUNTY

FOR years the Farm Credit Board of District No. 1 at Springfield, Massachusetts, Extension workers, and others have been urging Maine's Aroostook County potato growers to diversify at least a little so as not to carry all of their eggs—or rather their potatoes—in one barrel. But the Aroostook farmers had some point to their argument when they replied that they were a long distance from markets, potatoes did better than almost any other crop in Aroostook County, and that therefore it was difficult to make changes.

However, owing to the unfavorable publicity which potatoes have received, or from some other cause, Maine potato growers now are diversifying. Green pea production is greatly increased, dairying has been quite rapidly built up, and there are many good beef herds.

That is good, but I think the Aroostook County farmers are right that potatoes are a "natural" for their soil and climate. I never can forget the impressive sight when standing on some of the splendid rolling farms of the county and seeing almost nothing but potato vines—and at another time the potatoes, after they had been dug, stretching away almost as far as the eye could see.

THE GOING-AWAY TIME

AS LONG AS I LIVE I will never forget bringing my son George from our home in Yonkers to Ithaca to enter Cornell University. I had been up to George's room, and then he walked with me back to the station. A couple of minutes after he had left me at the sleeper, I hastily put my coat back on and overtook him to walk back up toward his room again. No doubt we would still be going back and forth if I hadn't taken myself sternly in hand.

Nor can I ever forget the memory of my wife standing in the doorway watching our oldest son, then a five-year-old boy, gayly padding down the street with never a backward glance, on his way to his first day in school. Life is surely like a book, with many chapters and changes.

By E. R. Eastman

I know that with many of you, as with me, it is difficult to keep cheerful at this time of year when summer is fading into autumn and when there are so many changes in family life. It is now that the boys and girls start school, or go away from home to college, or perhaps to a new job. In any case, it is a new chapter in life, for we know that these young people are likely never to be a regular and permanent part of our family again.

Nevertheless, it is right that they should leave home, for the worst thing we can do to our children is to interfere with their lives by selfishly holding on to them. Instead, we must bid our young people godspeed, do all we can to help them in their new life, and at the same time readjust ourselves to new responsibilities and to new interests that will keep us contented and happy.

CORN IS KING

OVER the Labor Day weekend I rode down through the farm valley where I was born and raised. I never make that trip at this time of year without realizing that there are few other places in America where I have been which grow better silage corn than the valley land in northern Tioga County, New York.

With the almost universal use of the new hybrids, silage corn is now better than ever, because it ears well and the ears mature. Soybeans are used in the corn on many farms, and these provide the protein which with the well matured corn furnishes in my opinion more actual feed per acre than any other combination.

Last but not least, what is more beautiful than a field of well tasseled, well eared corn, with the long rows contrasting with the green meadow alongside? Corn is indeed king!

IT FINALLY CAME UP

WHEN I was a teacher of agriculture many years ago, I helped one of my students treat the seed wheat on his father's farm for stinking smut. Acting on the principle that if a little remedy is a good thing, a lot more is a sure cure, I doubled the prescribed dose of formaldehyde and, with the help of the young man, shoveled over the big pile of grain and covered it with a blanket. Later the father sowed it, and it was a long time coming up. Greatly worried, I rode a bicycle many times back and forth to the wheat field at the back end of the farm to see if the wheat had sprouted. Agricultural teaching was young then, and I had visions of being the laughing-stock of the neighborhood, and of being laughed out of the school.

But finally, glory be, the wheat came up. When harvested it was completely free of smut, and the farmer sold it for seed at a premium price to his neighbors.

It is strange that after all these years and the scientific knowledge that farmers have, over half of the wheat fields still contain enough infestation of stinking smut to cut down the yield materially.

TO PREVENT TRAGEDY

OCTOBER 8-14 has been set aside as Fire Prevention Week. Every week ought to be fire prevention week, for there's no use in saving lives and property one week and losing them another. Too much emphasis cannot be put on the prevention of fires. Nothing short of death is more tragic, and death frequently occurs from fires, as evidenced by the fact that fires kill ten farm residents in the United States every day.

Now when colder weather is coming is the time to make a careful check of all the fire hazards on your place. Are your lightning rods well grounded? Are

stove pipes and chimneys free from holes and clean? Do they touch wood where they are likely to start fires if they get overheated? Never permit a smoker to carry a pipe or cigarette into a barn.

What about your water supply? Could the firemen help you even if they came before the fire got well started?

DOES THIS MEAN YOU?

"I noticed in the September 2nd issue of A. A. that you mentioned over-exertion and heavy lifting as one of the chief causes of heart disease. You would like to see fertilizer and feed sold in smaller-size bags to avoid over-exertion. Of course, the handling of these bags is only momentary.

"I wonder how many people, men and women, realize that they carry the equivalent of a fifty or seventy-five pound bag of fertilizer around with them every hour of the day every day. I mean those overweight people who carry around pounds and pounds of extra fat. It causes strain on their hearts, they have trouble finding clothes to fit, and they get tired quickly. I know a doctor who tells his overweight patients that 'there is only one animal which eats himself into the market!'"—Kathleen Berresford, Nutritionist.

THE ABOVE letter expresses concretely what it means to walk constantly uphill, upstairs, and take all the steps that we have to take every day with an extra and unnecessary weight of from 25 to 50 or more pounds hitched to us all of the time. No one thing that an overweight person can do would prolong his life and improve his health more than reducing his weight. This should, of course, be done with the help of a good nutritionist or doctor, and in addition you'll need the willpower to "shove back from the table."

YOU MIGHT GET HELP

ARTHRITIS is America's No. 1crippler. Many arthritics can be materially helped. If you suffer from this painful disease, maybe you will wish to write to The Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, 537 Fifth Avenue, New York, and ask for their free booklet, which will give you accurate information on arthritis.

YOU GET THE CHECK

DON'T fall into the prevalent habit of leaning back and letting the Big Planners in Washington make plans for you. They promise to employ you and clothe you and feed you. But when you sit down at their table, the seating arrangement is always the same. They sit at the top of the table and are first served. You sit at the foot, near the cashier. You get the check to pay."—Bruce Barton

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

SOME years ago my brother (many of you will remember him by his pen name, George Duff) lived close to a railroad water tank. One day a passenger train broke down, and both the engineer and fireman crawled under it to try to locate the trouble. My brother crossed the road, leaned down and yelled at the engineer:

"Come out! Maybe I've got something that'll help."

When the engineer crawled out, red of face and sweaty, my brother handed him a piece of store string and said:

"Maybe this'll do the trick!"

The engineer glowered for a moment, and then burst out laughing.

I was reminded of that incident by the story of the old engineer who was breaking in a green young fireman. He told the fireman just how to climb on to the tender and bring the spout of the water tank down and release the water, but some way or other the fireman got his foot fastened in the chain and fell into the tank. The engineer stood looking at him for a moment with a jaundiced eye and then drawled:

"Just fill the tank with water, Sonny. No need to tramp it down!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

MILK: At recent delegate meeting of Metropolitan Producers Bargaining Agency at Syracuse, estimates were given of prices for coming months as compared to last year. Figured by Harry Young, economist for the Bargaining Agency, and Guy Wightman, statistician for the Dairymen's League, they were characterized as conservative. Here they are:

Class I—1950	Class I—1949	Uniform Price—1950	Uniform price—1949
Oct., \$5.61	\$5.24	\$4.77	\$4.18
Nov., \$5.79	\$5.24	\$4.68	\$4.30
Dec., \$5.78	\$5.24	\$4.62	\$4.26

Estimates for the Class I price for the first 6 months of 1951 which, of course, may be upset by war developments are as follows: January, \$5.56; February, \$5.50; March, \$5.34; April, \$5.24; May, \$4.74; June, \$4.78.

New Class I formula for New York City will do a better job than the old formula, but two things must be watched. If government price ceilings are established without establishing wage ceilings, dairymen could easily be penalized in price relationships. Also, if price ceilings are established, the index of U. S. wholesale prices (one of the factors in the Class I formula) will be inaccurate and too low to reflect actual conditions.

CONTROLS AND PRICES: Right now it appears that price ceilings will not affect food, either at the farm or in a store, in the near future. They will not be established at a figure below parity, and the only products now selling above parity are cotton, cotton seed, tobacco, and wool.

In the near future, prices farmers pay will increase more than prices farmers get. If long-time war develops, this will be reversed.

In general, acreage controls will be loosened on the theory that we must plan enough food even though we may get too much.

SOCIAL SECURITY: Effective January 1, 1951, farm hired men (not owners, share croppers, tenants, migratory workers or members of the farm family under 21) will be covered by social security. Here are highlights:

1. Workers will establish eligibility by working full time for one employer for 3 months. (This can be done in October, November, and December, 1950.)

2. Beginning January 1, hired man must work at least 60 days and receive at least \$50 in cash in each calendar quarter to remain eligible. If he doesn't do this, he must again work full time for a calendar quarter to re-establish eligibility.

3. Social security taxes of 3% will be put on all cash wages, to be paid equally by employer and employee. This will require bookkeeping by farmers who hire help.

4. Farm worker becomes eligible for benefit payments at 65 if he has received at least \$50 in cash wages in as many as half of the calendar quarters since Jan. 1, 1951.

5. Benefits will be same regardless of time worked, once the worker has met minimum requirements. Average wage of \$100 a month will give benefit payment of \$50; \$150 will give \$58; \$200—\$65.

PLANS: It is always good business to put farm equipment in shape during winter months. This year it is essential. Topping the list of probable controls is allocation of steel for military needs, which will cut amount available for farm equipment. Check your machinery for repair parts; get them and get them installed.

Figure fertilizer needs and see that it is stored on the farm well ahead of planting season.

If you buy additional land, be sure it is highly productive. Taxes will take more and more of the net proceeds of poor land.

In planning, remember that you may lose young hired men to the armed services.—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY DEAR old father used to say that we would live to see the day when nations which got mad and sore would settle things without a war. In school, our teachers said the same, we learned the world at last was tame, that guns and warships were things we would prob'ly never even see. Since then I've lived for fifty years, and still one of our greatest fears is that we'll have to fight again; tho ev'rybody has a yen for peace, I am afraid that we may soon be fighting World War Three. I'm glad my pop's not still around to see how mankind's losing ground, and it is good those teachers ain't here watchin' while their hopes grow faint.

I guess the thing they all forgot is that the human race is not as smart as it has claimed to be, nor civilized much yet, by gee. About the only

thing we've done is learn to make a bigger gun; we like to brag about the brains that dream up better ships and planes, or bombs a hundred times as bad as any we have ever had. Of course, I'm glad we've got that stuff, cuz hating war is not enough; to stop a fight, 'tis sad but true, the other guy must want peace too. And if another war begins, of course I hope that our side wins; but all of us will hope and pray that we solve things some other way.

Can you afford this?



If your daily milk yield is UP one day and DOWN the next, you're losing money.

When you can get this!



THOUSANDS of dairymen get high, even daily milk yields with the De Laval Magnetic.

No "Up-and-Down" Milking Losses

When You Milk Your Cows With The

DE LAVAL MAGNETIC SPEEDWAY MILKER

HERE'S WHY the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker is the only milker in the world that can offer dairymen everywhere high, even milk production day after day, year after year:

1. As you know, cows are creatures of habit.

2. They produce best when milking speed and action are the same day after day after day.

3. If they are not milked at exactly the same speed and with exactly the same action every day they do not "let down" all of the milk. This causes "up-and-down" milk production.

4. Ordinary milkers with complicated pneumatic pulsators may vary in milking speed and action from milking to milking. Most pneumatic pulsators are affected by weather, foreign matter, dust. They can be tampered with and adjusted according to the whims of the operator. All of these things cause a definite change in milking speed and action. The result is "up-and-down" milk production losses.

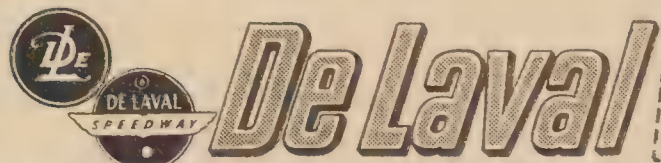
5. The De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker is the only milker in the world whose milking speed CANNOT vary from milking to milking.

6. This is because the pulsation rate of the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker is automatically controlled, all the time, at the ideal 48 pulsations-per-minute rate by the De Laval Magnetic Pulsation Control, the factory-set, non-adjustable "heart" of the De Laval Magnetic Speedway Milker. No other milker has this feature!

7. This means high, constantly even milk production every day. Can you afford to milk your cows with any other milker?



73 YEARS OF LEADERSHIP IN MAKING BETTER PRODUCTS FOR BETTER FARM INCOMES AND BETTER FARM LIVING

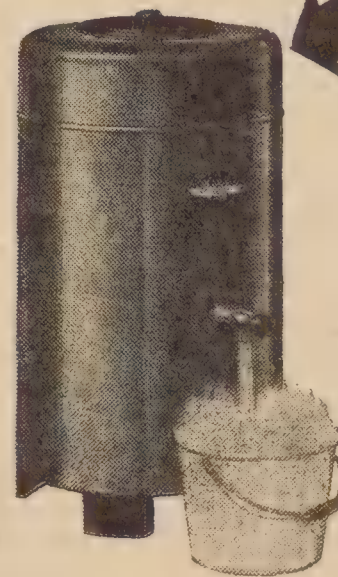


THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

165 Broadway, New York 6 • 427 Randolph St., Chicago 6, Ill. • 61 Beale St., San Francisco 5, Cal.

DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY WATER HEATER

Provides 12 Full Gallons of 185° Water



To thoroughly sanitize your equipment you need hot water of not less than 180°. The De Laval Speedway Water Heater produces not just 8 or 10 but 12 full gallons of 185° water.

For purposes other than sterilization, dilute a portion of this water with cold water and obtain as much as 10 gallons of 140° water and still have 7 gallons of 185° water for sanitizing your equipment.

Many other features...exclusive with the De Laval Speedway Water Heater assure you of most economical operation and safeguard against frequent replacement costs. Why not see your local De Laval Dealer today?

AUREOMYCIN

Crystalline OINTMENT

For MASTITIS

Lederle

Quickly Restores Production of Salable Milk

NOW AN IMPROVED PRODUCT • A PURER FORM OF THE GOLDEN
DRUG • TWICE AS MUCH AUREOMYCIN IN EACH TUBE • ACTIVE
FOR MORE THAN 48 HOURS • NO INCREASE IN COST



Greater effectiveness in medication against bacteria commonly found in mastitis is now obtained by the one tube treatment with AUREOMYCIN Crystalline OINTMENT.

AUREOMYCIN Crystalline OINTMENT is

- MORE EFFECTIVE THAN PENICILLIN
- FREE-FLOWING AND SPREADS RAPIDLY THROUGHOUT THE UDDER
- REQUIRES NO SYRINGE OR MILK TUBE

In cases of acute septic mastitis, in addition to udder infusion, the injectable form of SULMET* Sulfamethazine *Lederle* should be used, by or on the advice of a veterinarian. Subsequent treatment may be conducted with SULMET OBLETS*.

VETERINARY AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT may also be used for the prevention of superficial udder and other mastitic infections. When injuries to the udder or teat occur, it is advisable to apply this ointment locally to the wound and at the same time infuse the quarter adjacent to the wound with one full tube of AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT as a preventive measure.

For maximum efficiency in the use of AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT For Udder Infusion and best management practices and disease-control procedures for avoidance of reinfection, consult your veterinarian.

Write for folder on AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

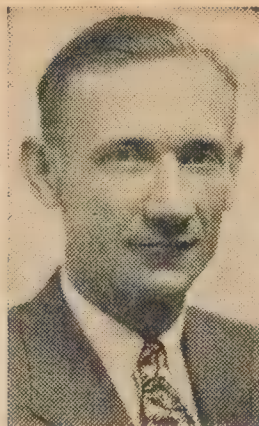
Animal Industry Section

LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

30 Rockefeller Plaza

New York 20, N. Y.



What Do YOU Think?

By JIM HALL

More On Soy Beans

ABOUT TWO months ago I referred to the great job John Whitman of Jordan, Cayuga County, N. Y. is doing to produce his own feed for his dairy herd. Last year John's purchased feed costs were only 7c for every 100 pounds of milk produced—and his herd produced an average of better than 10,000 pounds.

The fact that John grew his own soy beans for grinding, with his grains for a complete dairy ration brought forth a lot of questions from readers. Most of them are summed up in this letter from S. F. Burton of the Burton Poultry Farm at Clarence, N. Y. Mr. Burton said:

"We have been growing oats, wheat and corn for our poultry feeds. At present we are buying only a mix mash, using 800 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. of our own grains. We sold over 700 bushels of wheat in June, as we had 45 acres almost ready for harvest. Feeding our own grains has enabled us to feed our poultry with only 20 per cent of purchased mash.

"I am interested in John Whitman's growing of soy beans. What variety does he plant?

"Rate of seeding per acre?

"Does he plant in rows and cultivate or does he drill with all the teeth?

"What is his average yield per acre?

"Does he use a weeder? If so, at what stages of growth and how many times?

"If he cultivates, how many times and at what stages of growth?

"I believe quite a number of your readers would be interested in the answers to the above questions. Several years ago I drilled soy beans solid, but the yield was not up to expectations and I never repeated."

I didn't know all the answers, so I had to call on Mr. Whitman for help. His letter to Mr. Burton follows:

"Jim Hall has forwarded your letter in regard to the raising of soybeans.

"We are raising the Cayuga soybeans at the present time and are well satisfied with them. We have also grown Senecas, but as they require about two weeks longer growing season we discontinued the use of that variety. However, they do pod a little higher on the stalk and so assure fewer beans left with the stubble at harvest time.

Plow Early—Plant Late

"We seem to get fairly good weed control by plowing as early as we can and then going over the field at frequent intervals with a spring tooth harrow. By raising Cayugas we can sow them as late as the last week in June, which gives us plenty of time to take care of most of the weeds before planting time. By the end of June we can expect warm weather to keep the beans growing fast so that any remaining weeds are apt to be outgrown. In regard to planting the last week in June, I might add that we are situated in Central New York at an elevation of about 500 feet.

"We drill our beans using all the teeth and put on two bushels of seed per acre, planting just as shallow as we possibly can and still have the seed covered. The seed is inoculated and put into the drill while still damp. In order to do this we inoculate three or four bushels at a time, one man doing this

while the other drills. As we understand it, fertilizer in excess of 150 pounds per acre is apt to be injurious to the inoculant, so we apply 300 pounds of superphosphate a few days before planting time.

"After drilling we do not roll or cultipack the ground. It is our opinion that this covers the seed too deep for a quick come-up, even though it would be a decided advantage at harvest time.

"We haven't found it necessary to use a weeder.

"Our yield averages 25 bushels per acre, having been as high as 36 bushels. Harvesting is done with a combine, although we have cut with a grain binder and then put them through a grain thresher, which is very satisfactory."

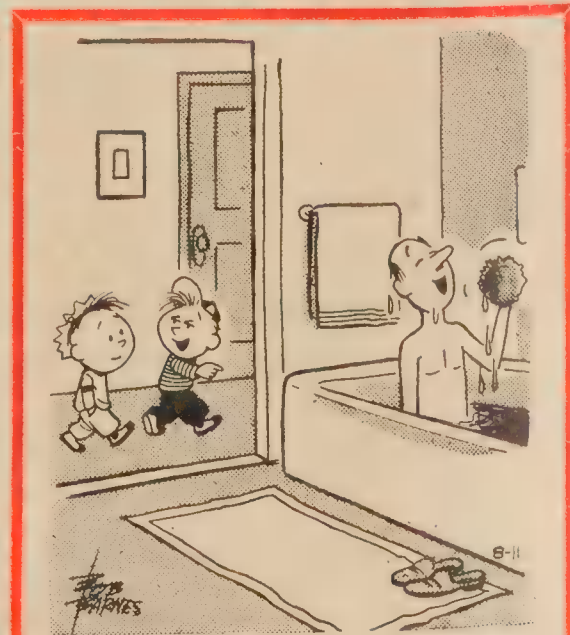
Observant Readers

It is getting so a fellow just doesn't make a mistake in *American Agriculturist* any more! Readers spot them every time.

In an article I wrote on irrigation in the August 19 issue, a fire chief was the first to catch my statement that the pump "sucks" water from a pond. He pointed out very gently that pumps just don't suck water; that they merely draw the air out of the line, and that the normal air pressure on the pond or creek surface then forces the water up into the line and the pump takes it from there to build up pressure. Many thanks to the chief for his correction. But you got to admit it is a lot easier just to say the pump "sucks" the water up.

Readers not only spot my errors but even question occasional errors in the ads. Rollin Nickerson of Brandon, Vermont, pointed out to editor Ed Eastman, in a letter of August 21, that the artist made a mistake in the Gulf Refining Company's August 19 Farm Bulletin on page 5. "The tractor tire tread," said Mr. Nickerson, "is okay, but the artist drew the print of the tire on the ground just backwards from what it should be. It isn't often that a reader can find an error in your paper, but if you will look closely you will notice this very obvious mistake."

It is kind of fun to find mistakes in papers and magazines. But it's fun to be on the other end, too, writing and proofreading to try to make every issue letter-perfect. We want to know when we pull boners, so when you catch one, don't keep it a secret!



"Can ya imagine anybody SINGING in any of those?"

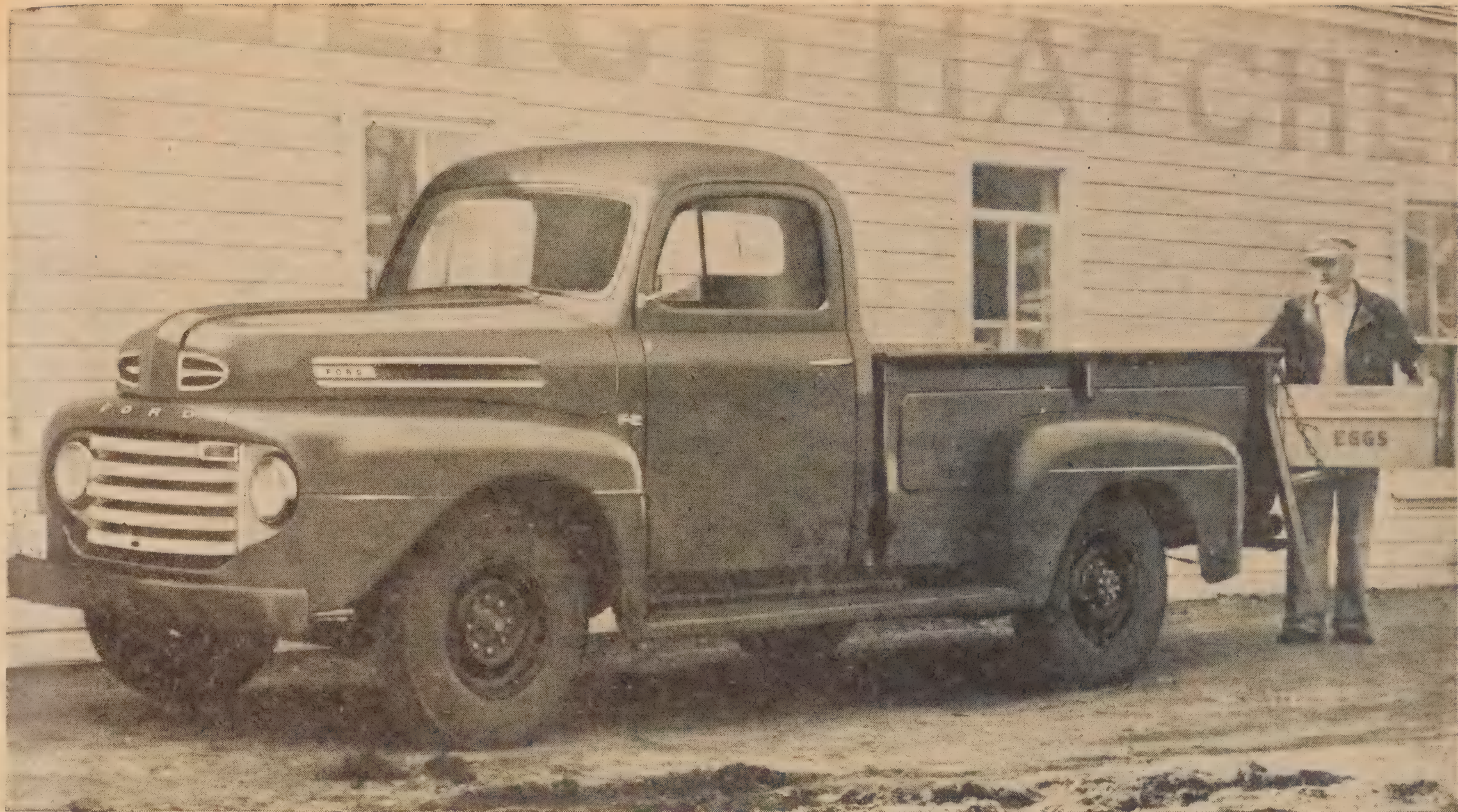
Clip this coupon

Send this coupon for your free copy of the new Lederle folder on AUREOMYCIN OINTMENT.

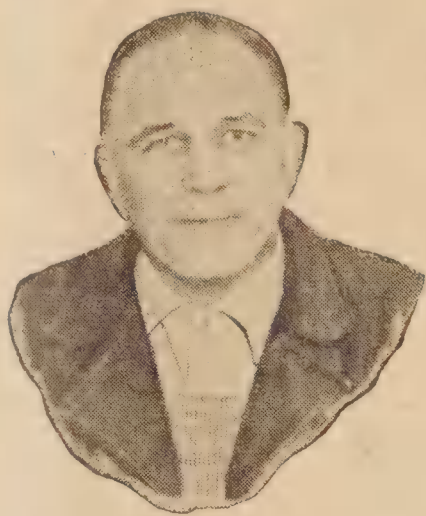
Name _____

Town _____ County _____ State _____

My Dealer's Name is _____ Town _____



6-cylinder Ford Model F-2 shown has an 8-ft. Express Body mounted on a 122-inch wheelbase.



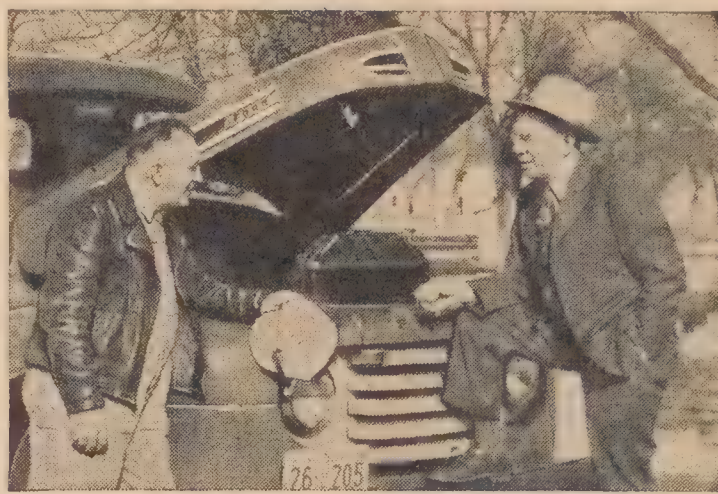
Says Vic Walz of Neligh, Nebraska

"After 100,000 miles I finally traded my old Ford for a new 6-cylinder Model F-2 Express. The new job performs even better than the old one. There's plenty of power when needed to get over icy and muddy roads. And its economy is saving me real money. You can bet my next truck will be another Ford."

"17 miles per gallon means I'm saving money with my new Ford!"



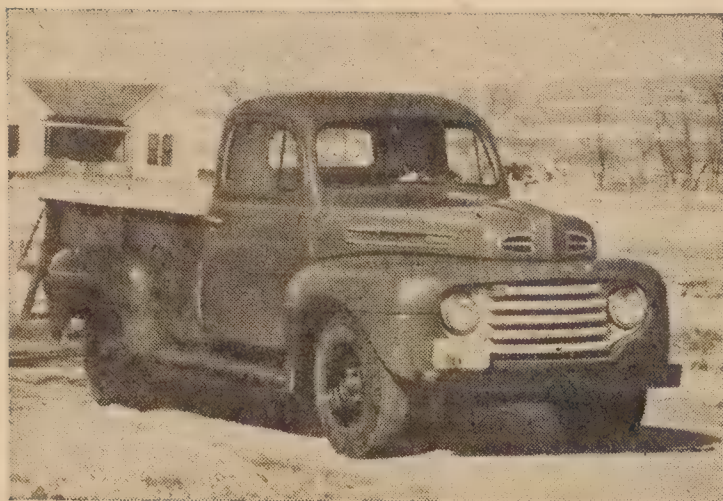
"I get a king-size load into my 8-ft. Express. And there's plenty of carrying-heft in the chassis." Payload capacity of the 96-in. long, 54-in. wide F-2 Express is over 1,900 lbs. on 7.50-16 tires.



"Power is never lacking for the biggest and toughest kind of a haul," Walz tells Ford Dealer Contois. Only Ford gives you a choice of V-8 or Six, four engines for over 175 models, 95-h.p. to 145-h.p.



"'Sunday-go-to-meeting' kind of a cab, too. Real riding comfort and style." Ford-welded, all-steel cab has Air Wing ventilators in door glass. Level Action cab suspension, lounge-type seats.



"I saved money on the low Ford price, and it's a cinch I'll save a lot more on gas, oil and repairs." Switch to Ford! Farmers everywhere find that Ford Trucks do more per dollar.

Ford Trucking Costs Less Because— FORD TRUCKS LAST LONGER

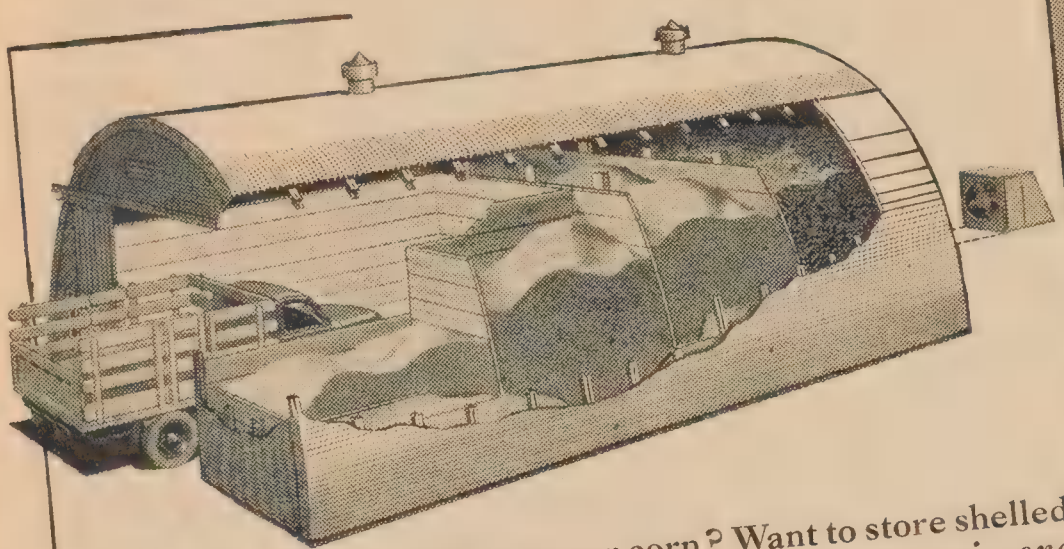
Using latest registration data on 6,592,000 trucks, life insurance experts prove Ford Trucks last longer!

See Your Local Ford Dealer

Conveniently Listed in the Telephone Directory

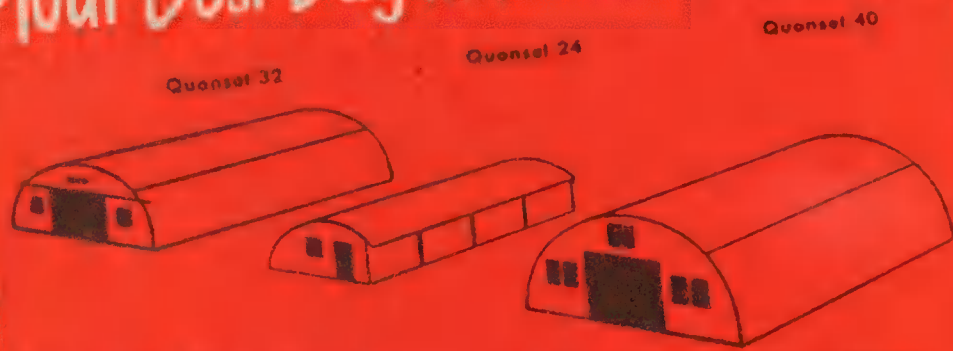
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Long Island Potato Men Say "No" to Government Controls

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

OF ALL the misbegotten and ill-fated efforts of the Federal Government to control and stabilize the price of agricultural commodities, there is no other where the failure has been so dismal, and public criticism so vocal, as in the case of the Production Marketing Administration's potato program.

My first acquaintance with Long Island was some 40-odd years ago when I went there in Farmers Institute work, and I have been fortunate enough to go back again on a good many occasions. In early August, *American Agriculturist* asked me to go again to visit and talk with a considerable number of the best growers and find out just what was their reaction to government support prices and acreage controls. I confess that it is not easy to confine oneself to this particular topic. The Island has such a unique and varied agriculture, it is easy to be led off into writing about, say, ducklings or cauliflower or lima beans or irrigation.

In this project I was particularly fortunate in that for a guide and mentor I had Henry Talmage. I suppose he is the best possible man to have helped me. He was born on the Island 78 years ago, and for all but ten of those years he has lived on Friar's Head Farm four miles northwest of Riverhead. His memory goes back to the days when Long Island farmers typically grew three or five acres of potatoes which were dropped by hand, cultivated with a one-horse, wooden-beam cultivator and dug with a fork. All his life he has lived with this particular crop. He knows potatoes, as the saying goes, "up and down and back again."

Island Tries Scheme

Long Island has made trial of the scheme of controls and guaranteed prices whereby the gamble and the loss were to be taken out of the potato business and every man was to be assured of prosperity. Recently the growers in an official referendum voted as to whether this benevolent paternalism should be continued, and the plan was thrown out by a very decisive majority. Approximately 70% of the vote was in the negative. Apparently those who voted in favor were mostly small growers and newcomers. I went around looking for a grower who would emphatically assure me, "Yes, Sir: Acreage controls and price guarantees constitute a great forward step. All we need is a more complete and thorough adoption of the idea." Of course there must be some growers who think that way, because some 30 per cent of them said so at the referendum, but I did not meet up with one of these satisfied gentlemen.

I interviewed a considerable number of men on both the north and south shores, and their reaction without reservation was to the effect that they were sick and tired of the whole business and asked only to be left alone. Perhaps it should be said that the men I talked with were almost without exception long-time, extensive growers—men who had been pioneers and trail-breakers in the industry.

What is it that forms the basis of their opposition? I believe—and certainly hope—that it is the instinctive desire to return to the practice of free enterprise and to have done with any official telling you how to conduct your business—a thing that is naturally abhorrent to anyone reared in the American tradition.

It should be said, however, that two or three men—especially perhaps "Nat"

Since Mr. Van Wagenen wrote the accompanying article, in which he probes into the reasons for Long Island potato growers turning thumbs down on government support prices, potato growers in upstate New York and in Pennsylvania have voted against government control of their business by substantial majorities.

In the upstate referendum, growers voted against controls 1,181 to 441. In Pennsylvania they were opposed, 1,091 to 293. Percentagewise, New Yorkers were 72.8% opposed; Pennsylvanians, 78.8%.

It takes courage to turn down guaranteed prices and the so-called "security" offered in such programs. These potato growers are on the paths of freedom and independence trod by their forefathers in founding America. Their backs are to the Welfare State and its ugly brothers, socialism and communism. We are proud of their courage and leadership.

Talmage, son of Henry,—voiced the thoughtful conclusion that not all the ills of Long Island potato growing could be laid at the door of governmental interference. There are other troubles apart from controls. One is the unfortunate fact that there is a long-time and unmistakable decrease in the per capita consumption of potatoes. This simply reflects the changing food habits of our people. The city housewife is exhorted to save labor and, often as not, she is a pretty sketchy cook. More and more she is learning to order a package of frozen vegetable or a tin can of something-or-other rather than to bother to prepare potatoes for dinner. At any rate, in 1909 the annual per capita consumption of potatoes was 195 pounds. In 1949 it had fallen to 110 pounds. We dairymen may surely congratulate ourselves on having a product the per capita use of which steadily increases as the years pass.

Small Acreage

The largest acreage ever recorded in this country was the 3.59 million acres planted in 1934. This year the acreage is 1.9 million—the smallest since 1876. I believe there is no other major crop which has been called upon to make any such radical readjustment.

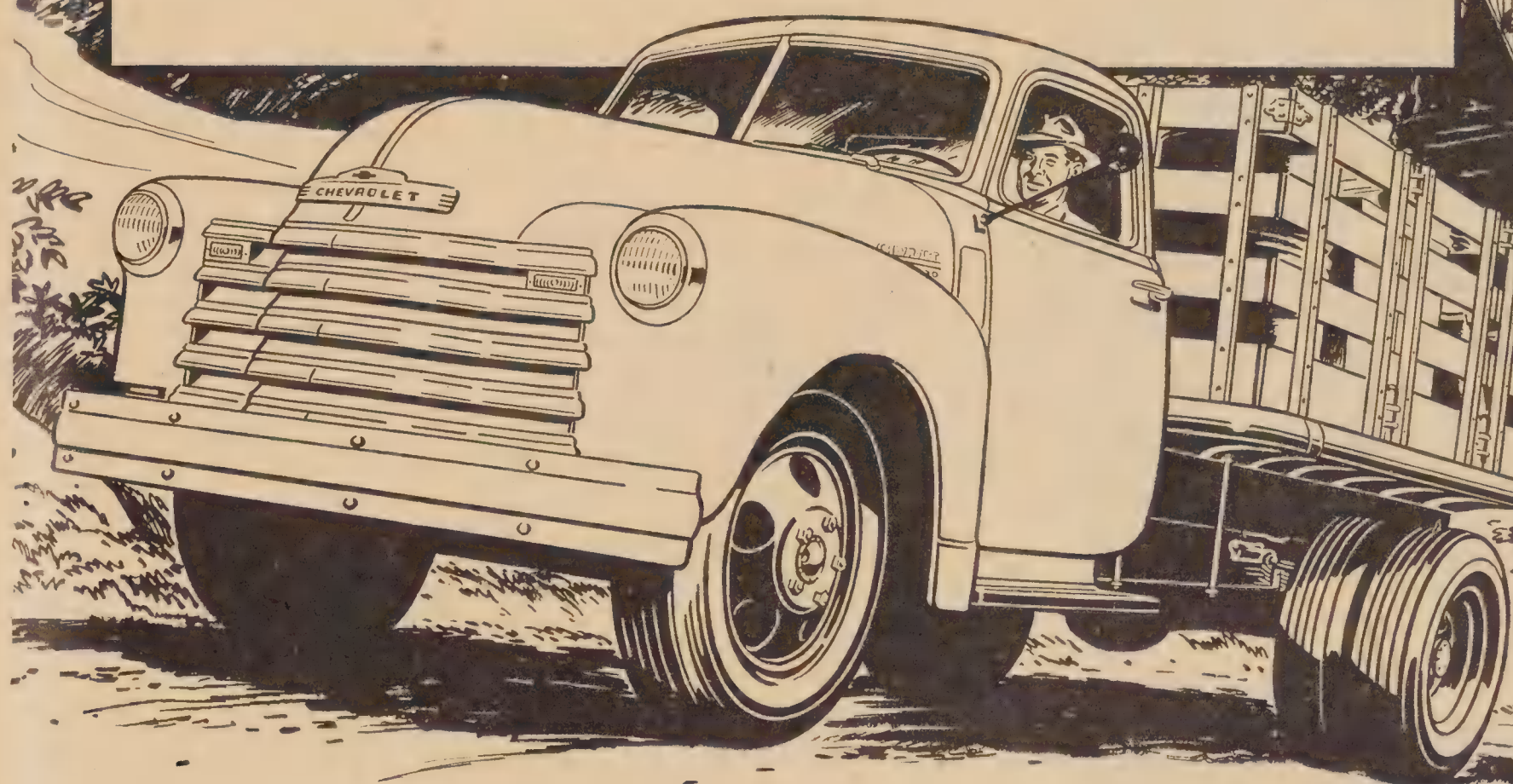
Long Island reached its maximum acreage (76,000) in the second World War. It is now between 52 and 53 thousand.

However, the fact that potato consumption is declining, that yields per acre are going up in almost unbelievable fashion, and that some years the

(Continued on Page 18)



**For Power . . . Stamina . . . Economy—
Choose America's Top Truck Favorite!**



ADVANCE-DESIGN TRUCKS

Here's the "worker" you've wanted . . . the Advance-Design Chevrolet truck! It's the most powerful Chevrolet truck ever built . . . handles every job easier, faster, with utmost economy.

If you want a life-size picture of the ideal farm truck, watch these new Chevrolet trucks in action! To put it plainly, they're unbeatable. Chevrolet has never built a truck with so much power . . . with so much real get-up-and-go. They're sturdy, dependable, easy to handle . . . and they're *economical*. You save money every mile and every load with Chevrolet's low cost of operation and upkeep. And you save on purchase price too—get more for your dollars. Your good judgment will tell you that Chevrolet is the truck that belongs on your farm. See your Chevrolet dealer.

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Corporation, DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

PAYLOAD LEADERS

For low cost per ton mile, Chevrolet trucks are the choice of thrifty farm owners. Chevrolet's rugged construction and all-around economy cut running and upkeep costs—let you haul your loads with real reductions in operating expense.

PERFORMANCE LEADERS

On the hills or on the straightaway, the super efficient new Chevrolet trucks are miles ahead in performance. They give you high pulling power over a wide range of usable road speeds—and high acceleration to cut down total trip time.

POPULARITY LEADERS

Chevrolet trucks have led in demand and sales for the last eight consecutive truck production years . . . are far ahead again this year according to current registration figures. Here's convincing proof of greater owner satisfaction.

PRICE LEADERS

From low purchase price to high resale value, you're money ahead with Chevrolet trucks. Chevrolet's rock-bottom initial cost—outstandingly low cost of operation and upkeep—and high trade-in value, all add up to the lowest price for you.

Plus all these Advance-Design features: TWO GREAT VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINES: the new 105-h.p. Loadmaster and the improved 92-h.p. Thriftmaster—to give you greater power per gallon, lower cost per load • THE NEW POWER-JET CARBURETOR: smoother, quicker acceleration response • DIAPHRAGM SPRING CLUTCH for easy action engagement • SYNCHRO-MESH TRANSMISSIONS for fast, smooth shifting • HYPOID REAR AXLES—5 times more durable than spiral bevel type • DOUBLE-ARTICULATED BRAKES—for complete driver control • WIDE-BASE WHEELS for increased tire mileage • ADVANCE-DESIGN STYLING with the "Cab that Breathes" • BALL-TYPE STEERING for easier handling • UNIT-DESIGN BODIES—precision built.



quick and lasting rust protection for your big investment

Farm machinery is important—it represents a large investment that will give you years of extra wear if you give it proper care. **THIS FALL** is the time to protect your valuable farm machinery from becoming winter feed for rust!

ESSO RUST-BAN 347—is easily and quickly applied using a rag, swab, or old brush to plows, cultivators, discs, and other implements... It forms a protective coating that helps prevent rust... provides money-saving, all-winter protection. Use **Esso Rust-Ban 347 NOW** and add years of usefulness to your farm machinery!

ESSO RUST-BAN 603—to help prevent rust attack on the insides of idle engines. Just the thing for that *all-important* tractor engine... forms a protective film on inside surfaces, gives a lasting coating to inner precision parts, provides dependable "lay-up" protection! Obtain directions before using.

Constant research by Esso helps develop better products for better farming—

ESSO EXTRA MOTOR OIL—for *Extra* engine protection... *Extra* oil economy in your car, truck or tractor.

ESSOLUBE HD MOTOR OIL—just right for heavy-duty diesel or gasoline tractor and truck engines. Dependable *all-weather* service for rough going.

ESSO EXTRA GASOLINE—Stepped-up with *Extra* power, for long mileage, high anti-knock performance under load!

ESSO TRACTOR FUEL—for "distillate" burning tractors. High power, efficient operation... low flash-point for faster starting.

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ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY

A Visit With the Editor

By E. R. EASTMAN

FEW OF us really appreciate the debt that farmers and other citizens owe to research workers. Because few farmers have the time or the money to do very much experimenting themselves, they have to depend on trained scientists, both in public and private employ. Here is a review of some of the newest facts from studies and research reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

High Production

In the last twenty years corn production is up 26%; cotton 58%; potatoes 68%; soybeans 59%; and oats 17%. That great increase in a comparatively short time could create a dangerous surplus situation, but is a safeguard in time of war.

Women Take Notice

In consumption we are shifting from high caloric foods, that is, the carbohydrates, and are eating more protective foods such as meat, fruits, vegetables, eggs and milk.

Of special interest to women is a successful U.S.D.A. experiment in canning vegetables by adding an antibiotic chemical called subtilin. This kills all organisms, retains germ-killing power in the presence of heat, and is not poisonous when taken into the system. This research work is still in the early stages and much remains to be done before it is ready to be used by the public.

Available now are tablets containing calcium chloride and salt which research workers at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva have found to be very effective in home canning of whole tomatoes. This new practice gives a firmer canned tomato that can be sliced for salads, broiled, or scooped out and the center stuffed, especially welcome when winter's snow comes and anything that tastes like a fresh vegetable is all to the good. Enough of these tablets to put up 24 quarts of tomatoes can be obtained by sending 25 cents to the Mailing Room, Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, New York.

Lower Milk Costs

In the Northeast, more and more farmers are using their good lands for pasture rather than trying to build up poor hillsides where cattle have to grow legs shorter on one side than on the other, and where they have to nose the stones around in order to get a bite of grass! The use of grass and legume mixtures is rapidly increasing and is

all to the good. Many scientists believe that improved legumes already available can boost forage crop production as much or more than the increase in grain production through hybrid corn. Intensive work is constantly going on to improve farm grasses, legumes, and field crops.

Insects on the Rampage

There are over 600 species of destructive insects, and this is one of the worst years for insect damage. Without insecticides, farmers could not stay in business. Without the scientists in commercial firms, colleges, and experiment stations, we would not have new and better insecticides.

Equipment Progress

No other branch of farming has seen faster improvement than has taken place in farm machinery. Manufacturers are giving special attention to equipment that fits our eastern conditions. Machinery attachments are now being developed that cultivate, apply fertilizer, and spray for weeds or insects, all in one operation.

Cattle Breeding

In 1950 three million cows will be bred artificially, which is almost 100 per cent gain in 10 years and represents 10 per cent of our present cow population. Researchers are working on the job to prove more bulls and do it more rapidly and accurately.

Milk as a Food

The most recent discovery about milk is that it is a rich source of vitamin B-12. Scientists are trying to find out how the cow obtains this vitamin.

Milk at 20 cents a quart is only 10 cents a pound. What other basic food could you buy for this price? To dairymen the price is only 5 cents a pound.

For Poultrymen

Preliminary results of feeding antibiotic aureomycin with yellow corn, soybean meal and vitamin B-12 produced 10 to 15 per cent gain in chicks, with the possibility of producing 3-lb. broilers in 10 weeks on 10 pounds of feed. That's two pounds less feed, and two weeks less time!

Are you an arthritic? Researchers have found that cortisone is helpful in controlling arthritis. The trouble is that the slow and costly process necessary to derive the chemical from animals makes cortisone too expensive. Intensive research is being done to try to get cortisone from certain plants.

A RUG FOR THE DOCTOR

By AGNES A. WARD



When Dr. Charles Stinard of Franklin, N. Y., asked his good friend and patient, Mrs. Laverne Whitbeck, to make a braided rug for his new home, he didn't know that henceforth he would be walking on many of his patients' wool pants, coats, dresses, scarves, etc. As soon as her neighbors learned of her rug project, they brought all kinds of discarded woolen clothes to Mrs. Whitbeck, who is shown above with the colorful and handsome circular, all wool, braided rug she designed and completed.

Although nearly 80 years of age and partially blind in one eye, Mrs. Whitbeck prepared all of the material for the rug—a colossal amount of work when you know that the rug is 8 feet in diameter! Mrs. Whitbeck has crocheted smaller rugs, but this was her first braided rug.

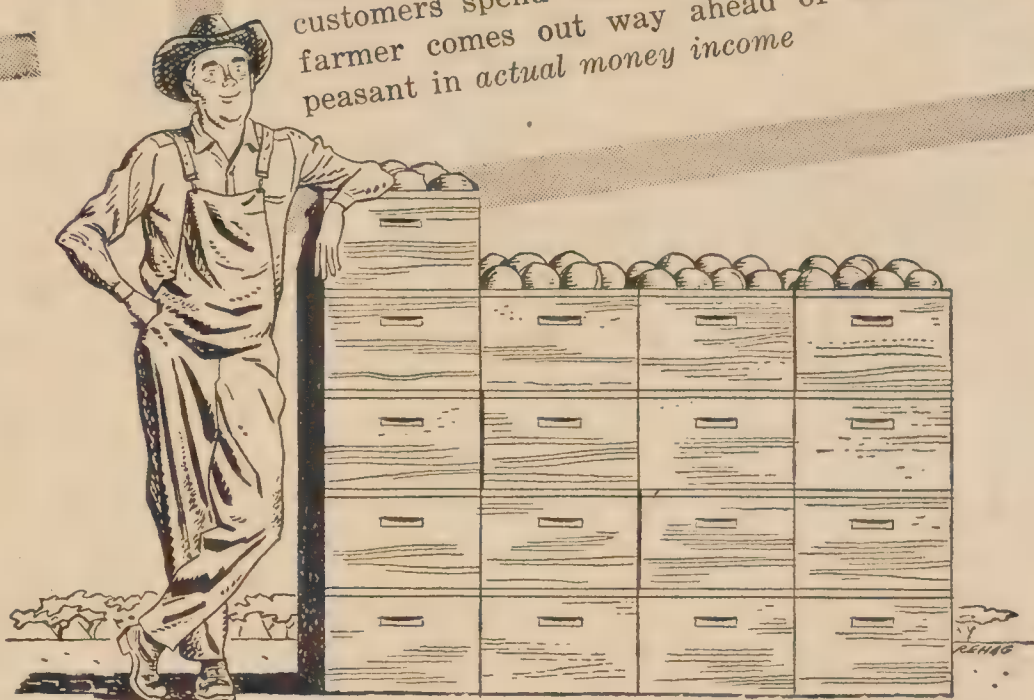
TWO WAYS TO SELL PEACHES...

Which pays farmers better?

This European peasant farmer grows some peaches—along with various other crops, all in small volume. He picks his peaches...carries them by basket to his town market place...sells them himself, direct to customers. Thus he receives *all the money* his customers spend for peaches. Yes, 100% of the customer's peach dollar belongs to him. But from this "one-man" marketing he can't begin to receive enough *money* for his peaches to afford improvement in crop quality, or to grow more peaches. Nor can he afford to *specialize* in peaches...because he has too many other jobs to do.



This American farmer grows more peaches per man-hour than a European peasant ever dreamed of. He grows peaches of fine quality, too, because he's located where peaches do fine, and he specializes in peach-growing. Railroads and truckers haul his peaches. Processors can or freeze some of them. Modern stores sell the peaches fresh, canned, frozen. The people who provide such marketing facilities are paid *with the grower* from the dollar customers spend for peaches. Yet the American farmer comes out way ahead of the European peasant in *actual money income*.



COMPARED to the market-it-yourself system, the American way sells many times more dollars' worth of peaches. American farmers can produce more efficiently—and they can specialize by crop or area—because modern marketing facilities are available to move their bigger, better production to customers.

True, growers here in America get less than 100% of the customer's food dollar. But...because there is mass consumption...they are able to farm on a mass production basis. Thus American growers receive *more money*.

The U.S. farmer's share of the food dollar spent for fresh fruits and vegetables today is around 40¢. This share drops to about 25¢ for canned fruits and vegetables. It hits around 28¢ for rolled oats, expensive to process...70¢ to 75¢ for good grade beef, butter and eggs.

The grower's percent of the food dollar varies from crop to crop because one crop requires more processing, cleaning,

grading or packaging charges than another. Or entails more service charges for storage, wholesaling or freight.

Bigger share of Safeway dollar goes to growers

Safeway's business is the *retailing* of food.

This function, you know, is sometimes lumped with other charges under the blanket term, "costs of distribution." But Safeway has nothing to do with farm-to-warehouse hauling costs. And in most of the processed foods, others—not Safeway—do the processing and packaging.

For all our retailing services — averaged over all farm crops — Safeway requires less than 14¢ out of the dollar customers pay for food at our stores.

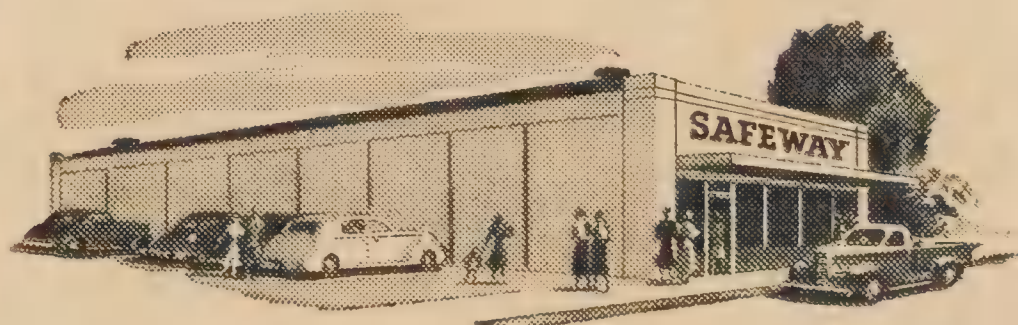
This 14¢ covers all our costs of doing a retail business (such costs as wages, rents, taxes, advertising, etc.) plus a profit. In 1949 our profit was 1½¢ per dollar of food sales at Safeway stores.

Safeway costs are lower than average for such retailing services. In fact, our costs today represent a smaller part of the food dollar than Safeway required 10 years ago.

Of course, the dollar volume of our sales has increased, due in part to higher food prices. But our labor and other costs are up even more sharply. Chiefly because we've learned year by year to operate more efficiently can we return to farmers today *a larger share of each dollar of Safeway sales*.

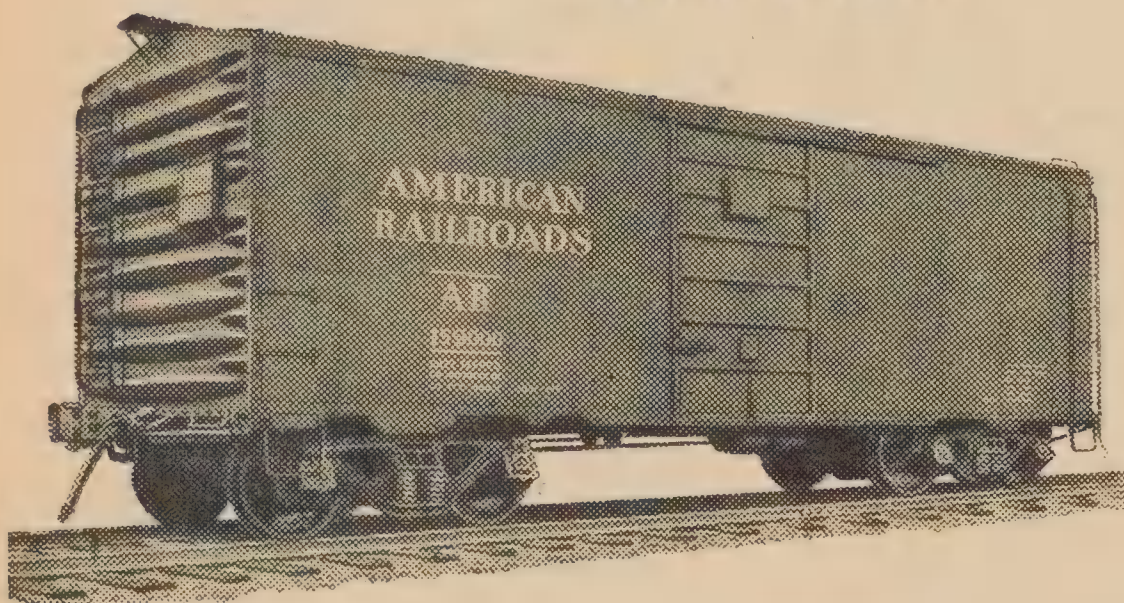
The Safeway idea of selling more food per store and per employee isn't ours alone. We are in free competition with many stores working toward the same end.

It seems to us that is good for everybody—for farmer, customer and store man alike. We invite you to test our ideas of how a store should be run by doing your food shopping at Safeway, where almost one-fifth of all customers are farm families.



SAFEWAY STORES

ANOTHER \$500,000,000 WORTH!



A far-reaching program for rail transportation—designed to meet the rising needs of commerce and the demands of national defense—was adopted by the member lines of the Association of American Railroads at a recent meeting in Chicago.

As part of that program, the railroads have placed, or are in the process of placing, orders for more than \$500,000,000 worth of new freight cars. This brings the total spent on improvements in railroad plant and equipment since World War II to more than 5 billion dollars.

In the past ten years, the railroads have built and bought 600,000 new, bigger and better freight cars, 11,000 new Diesel units, and 1,700 new and improved steam locomotives, besides making great improvements in tracks, terminals, signals, shops, and every part of the railroad plant.

In addition, railroads are speeding up the return to service of freight cars awaiting repair, and are taking steps—with the cooperation of shippers and government agencies—to secure the maximum utilization of all available cars.

The program of the railroads is an essential part of any increase in national production—for neither in commerce nor in defense can America produce and use more of anything than can be hauled. There is no way in which the nation's effective hauling capacity can be expanded so quickly and with such small demands upon man power and materials, as by adding to the serviceable freight car fleet of the railroads.

In meeting transportation demands in World War II, the railroads enjoyed splendid cooperation from users of transportation, much of it organized and carried out through the Shippers Advisory Boards and their local Car Efficiency Committees; and the helpful assistance of an outstanding government agency, the Office of Defense Transportation. With this same sort of cooperation and with an opportunity to secure necessary man power and materials, the railroads will reach the goal to which they are pledged—adequate transportation for all America, in peace and in war.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

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When You Sell Apples “Don’t Fool the Public”

By Louis R. Savadge, R. D. 1, Morristown, N. J.

R EAD “Do You Know Your Apples?” (*American Agriculturist* Jan. 21 '50) with much interest because I was born and raised on an apple farm that had 32 varieties including Red Astrachan, Transparent, Duchess, Maiden Blush, Delicious, Wagener, Yorks, Baldwins, Rhode Island Greenings, Northwestern Greenings, Ben Davis, and Wealthy.

It was my lot from the time I was 12 to take a wagon and later on a truck and peddle these apples from house to house and to a few stores. I believe I received an education from pushing doorbells. I learned how narrow some people lived, and how free others were. I dealt with people worth millions and sold to others who didn't have fifty cents. I found in this mixture of young, old, wealthy, and poor a wide variety of tastes.

If I were selling apples to a housewife 60 or 70 years old, my first suggestion would be Baldwin, Spy, Wagner, or King. If I were suggesting a variety to a housewife 25 to 30 my first suggestion would be McIntosh, Delicious or some other mild variety. Our younger generation shuns the older varieties of Baldwin, Northern Spy, Greenings. There is a definite trend toward the new varieties. My mother was very fond of Grimes. We still have one tree. Likewise we have one tree of Newtown. But it is worth your life to try to sell these varieties because of their color. If they were red they would sell readily. The public wants red apples and not too deep red. The late Professor Blake at Rutgers told us in class one afternoon that “People eat with their eyes.” I believe he was right.

I have yet to know what an eating apple is. If a customer stops at my stand and asks for an eating apple, I ask such questions as: “Do you like mild, crisp or mellow apples?” I have the advantage over some growers in that I can fill the order for many varieties. My first customer of the day may ask for an eating apple and select Northern Spy. The next customer

would be utterly disgusted with my suggestion of Northern Spy as an eating apple and select McIntosh or Delicious. This has happened so many times I never brand any apple as an eating apple.

My father planted some Tolman trees that were sold to him for Baldwins. The crop from these trees was sold in Elizabeth market to a class of trade who considered them tops for eating. I have never found another market for Tolman.

When we talk of cooking apples we run into something a little different. Some families want apples that cook soft and creamy white while others buy apples that do not break down when baked. Only last summer I sold a customer a bushel of not quite ripe Fall Pippins. She liked them so well she came back for another bushel. She came to me with bad news about the second bushel, complaining that they cooked down too much when they were riper. As a contrast my sister won first prize for apple pie made from ripe Fall Pippins five years straight at the Morris County Fair.

Recently I read “The Commercial Apple Industry of North America” by Folger and Thompson in which they listed “For decline in Commercial Orchards:” Ben Davis, Northern Spy, Spitzenberg, King, Roxbury Russet, Hubbardson, Tolman, Belleflower, Stark, Fall Pippin, Wolfe River and several others. Those listed for increase in Commercial orchards were: Jonathan, Stayman, Winesap, Rome, York, Oldenberg, Grimes, Wealthy, McIntosh, Yellow Transparent, Arkansas, and Banana. It mentions that Delicious, McIntosh, Grimes and Winter Banana are in demand by fancy trade on account of their excellent dessert quality. The author goes on to say that Tolman deserves more consideration. I don't think he has tried to sell many yellow, sweet apples. I don't see why the build-up for Yellow Transparent. It is such a poor shipper. Yorks scald in ordinary

(Continued on Page 22)

CHEMICAL WARFARE IN CAYUGA COUNTY, N. Y.



—A.A. Staff Photo

FLYING, so spectacular that it would have attracted thousands to one of the “air shows” of a few years ago, has been going on this summer over hundreds of Northeast farms—and it is so commonplace that there are no crowds. In fact, the farmer whose fields are being dusted or sprayed hardly glances up from his cultivating or haying as the steady-nerved pilot zips across a field at 90 or 100 miles an hour or climbs dizzily at the end of a field to miss trees, barns or power lines.

The airplane and helicopter have provided farmers with a method of controlling insects and disease after crops have grown too big for normal ground-operated machines. Aircraft also make it possible to plant row crops closer

together to increase yield per acre.

The above photo was taken on the Cayuga County, New York, farm of Wallace Terpening of Jordan as a plane dusted across a 14-acre field of peas to protect them from pea weevil. In addition to peas, Mr. Terpening raises yellow wax, green, and dry beans for the Comstock Canning Company. For several years the canning company has made use of planes to dust beans for Mexican bean beetle, but 1950 was the first year peas were dusted by plane in the area. The canning company checks fields they have under contract and, whenever necessary, arranges for the plane dusting. Mr. Terpening said that he pays half the cost of the first dusting but that if a second is necessary, it is paid for by the canner.



Small boys love to watch the mares and colts at pasture and to feed grass through the fence to the friendly colts on the Morgan Horse Farm at Weybridge, Vt. The insert shows a bronze statue of the original JUSTIN MORGAN, who died in 1821.

Shades of Justin Morgan

By VIOLET W. CHATFIELD

THE Morgan horse may yet disappear from the state which it helped to make famous and where it has been bred since 1789 unless state or private interests take over the operation of the U. S. Morgan Horse Farm which was granted funds for only one more year's work.

The farm located in Weybridge, Vermont, was a gift to the U. S. government by Joseph Battell, Addison County philanthropist. It is a mecca for equine-minded tourists, and any fine summer day finds its fences lined with small boys feeding grass to the sleek brown descendants of Justin Morgan, the original Morgan horse whose life-sized bronze statue graces the lawn of the farm.

Of two colts taken for a bad debt by an itinerant singing master of Randolph, Vermont, one grew up to a horse of amazing strength and endurance. He

early defeated many larger animals in neighborhood pulling contests and won great honor as the mount of President James Monroe at a parade in Burlington, Vermont, in 1816.

Named for his owner who died in 1798, Justin Morgan lived to a ripe old age and founded a line that made itself famous as the favorite of the U. S. Cavalry.

The Morgan Horse Farm was the center of a recent minor congressional storm when charges were made that the true Morgan strain was being corrupted and a demand was made for its closing. But after an investigation and through the good offices of Senators Aiken and Flanders, the one-year appropriation was made.

The present Morgan breed has its early speed and endurance, with added grace and polish, and is widely sought as a saddle mount.

Salting Pork on the Hoof

By E. E. TUSTIN, JR., Morton Salt Company

PIG feeding traditions die hard and one of them has been the unfortunate practice of denying a proper salt ration to the animal in the belief that the salt would harm the pig. Michigan State College estimates that more than 40 million pigs will be below par this year. This indicates that poor nutritional practices are still being carried on by a large number of pig raisers.

Before the days of experiment station work and quick distribution of information, farm practices were handed down unchallenged from father to son and, with respect to salt, pigs were made the goat. Salt was even thought to be poisonous, and so pigs were skimmed on elements essential to their growth and well-being. This unthrifty practice still hangs on with many pork raisers, stemming from the old careless feeding custom of throwing everything to the hogs, including the waste brine from cured meats—brine literally poisoned with nitrates, molds and waste animal matter.

According to N. R. Ellis of the U.S.D.A., "such practices as mixing salt with the mixed feeds in the slop barrel, dumping into the feeding troughs vats of old brine left over from the curing of meats, or adding to the feed batches of salt contaminated with unknown substances, should be avoided in feeding swine. Salt is so inexpensive that there is little justification for the use of waste products that might in one way or another be the cause of such cases of so-called salt poisoning as

do occur."

In a test at Purdue University with pigs salt-starved for 88 days, one hog ate as much as 9 oz. of clean salt in 48 hours. No sickness was observed in any of the animals.

Pigs need salt just the same as do the milking cow, the sheep, the steer, or the horse. Yet many swine raisers believe that salt is poisonous to swine, and religiously these folks keep salt away from their hogs. This is a losing business.

With production costs rising, experiment stations have made intensive tests with salt and various other mineral supplements with a view toward lowering the cost of raising swine. Results from nutritional research now enable pig raisers to obtain more pork from grains and feedstuffs than has been possible heretofore. This is important information because nearly a ton of feed is required to produce a 225 lb. market hog on good alfalfa pasture. Feed requirements in drylot are about 20 per cent more.

During a period of three-year tests, C. M. Vestal of Purdue University examined the effect of salt in making feedstuffs more productive, and came up with some remarkable results. Pigs receiving salt gained 2½ times faster than those without salt. For each pound of salt eaten, there were 45 extra pounds of gain. Each pound of salt saved \$5.60 worth of feed.

"The average daily consumption of salt for a pig was slightly over one-

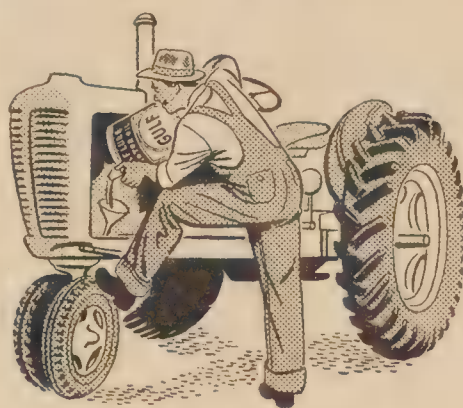
(Continued on page 23)

September Farm Bulletin

This Month:

1. Something important for Fall
2. About storing tractor fuels.
3. An easy way to loosen bolts.
4. Keeping cows quieter at milking time.

1. Something important for Fall.



These Fall months will be plenty rugged on that tractor of yours. For with all the heavy work you'll put it through, plowing, harvesting and all, your tractor engine will build up heavy bearing pressures for hours at a time.

That's why it's just plain good "horse sense" to fill up with Gulfube Motor Oil. For this oil is especially designed with ample film strength to take heavy bearing pressure. It's refined from the finest paraffin crude oils by Gulf's exclusive Multi-Sol Process. It's been proved many times in field tests.

Pretty neat, too—when you buy 5 gallons of Gulfube Motor Oil, you get a 5-gallon utility can. It's a strong, all-metal can, complete with handle, spout, caps. Ask any Gulf Dealer.

2. About storing tractor fuels.



When fuels are stored in tanks above ground they should be protected from the direct rays of the sun. With lighter fuels, such as gasoline, the heat from the direct rays of the sun may cause excessive evaporation. Any shelter used for gasoline should be such as to allow free air circulation to carry off and prevent dangerous accumulation of fumes.

3. An easy way to loosen bolts.



It's amazing how little things can hold you up when you're hurrying.

That's why we make these suggestions. If nuts and bolts on your plow and other machinery start sticking, don't fuss over them—just pour a few drops of Gulf Penetrating Oil on them. This oil contains electrolytic graphite of microscopic particles. Loosens bolts fast. Lubricates, too.

4. Keeping cows quieter at milking time.



This is the month when the weather starts to get a little bite in it.

And as always, the chilly weather sends those pesky flies scurrying into the barn. Bothering and pestering cattle. Making your cows switch and fuss.

That's why we suggest that every morning and every night (right at milking time) you spray your herd with quick-acting Gulf Livestock Spray.

For this spray kills the flies and insects enveloped in its mist. Keeps many others away with its repellent action.

Used as directed, Gulf Livestock Spray will not spoil milk. Has no strong odor or taste. Will not burn or blister healthy cattle. Usual price only \$1.69 a gallon.



Profitable Listening



Lee Hamrick's

YORK STATE FARMER

over Rural Radio Network

each noon at 12:30 Monday thru Friday

Thousands of York State farmers in from their fields for lunch have been profiting from Lee Hamrick's up-to-the-minute interviews with farmers, agricultural leaders and men who have proven ideas for making farming pay. It's an informal lively half hour. It's easy profitable listening . . .

Now better than ever . . .

Associated Railroads of New York State have joined hands with agriculture to make the Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday York State Farmer program even better for you. Rural Radio Network is proud of this railroad sponsorship . . . for the railroads operating in our state have served agriculture for 120 years . . . have been good customers of our farmers, and have been large taxpayers in every rural community in the state.

★ In many counties in New York railroad property tax payments are more than half of all property taxes collected.

★ Nearly 200,000 rural New York school children are educated each year by railroad taxes paid directly to schools.

★ The railroads in New York buy more than a quarter of a million dollars worth of our farm products each month for their dining car services.

★ There are more miles of railroad track in our state than the entire state highway system . . . a transportation network serving farmers and built and maintained by the railroads at no cost to taxpayers.

We welcome the railroad industry's participation in making even better Lee Hamrick's profitable listening York State Farmer program.

RURAL RADIO NETWORK stations blanket New York State. One or more of these stations is near you -

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DeRUYTER-WVCN-FM 105.1

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Big Oat and Wheat Yields Bring Seeding Problems

By George Serviss

BEFORE the introduction and almost universal acceptance of rust resistant short-strawed oats, it was my observation that hay and pasture seedings made with wheat averaged better than those made with oats. The oats in use at that time grew much taller than those in use today, ripened later and lodged much more frequently.

The advent of the combine aggravated the seeding problem with both grains because it resulted in later harvesting. The use of short-strawed oats has in my opinion made oats a better crop to seed with than wheat.

Today wheat yields are running substantially higher than they did ten years ago, particularly on the better farms. More fertilizer, especially higher nitrogen fertilizer, is being used and the trend is towards still greater use. This is sound, since it has resulted in profitable increases in yields. However, this increased use of fertilizer has resulted in taller straw and more straws per plant. This unquestionably reduces the light available for the seeding and also makes it more difficult for the seedling plants to obtain sufficient moisture.

What Can Be Done?

It is doubtful if we can consistently obtain good legume seeding with present methods where wheat yields exceed 40 bushels to the acre. Where wheat yields are below 30 bushels, we have a different problem. In these instances,

lack of lime or mineral fertilizers is the main cause of poor seedings.

What can be done to insure better seedings without sacrificing wheat yields? One possible answer rests with our plant breeders, and they appear to be aware of the problem. Perhaps a shorter strawed wheat would be as helpful in obtaining better seedings as short strawed oats have proved to be.

Second, some farmers for years have been seeding alfalfa in August (New York) or early September (New Jersey) after the wheat is harvested rather than on the wheat in the spring. This works well with alfalfa and also usually with ladino clover except on farms where late summer germinating weeds are a problem, chickweed being the number one offender. It does not appear to work so well with red clover. The chief objection to it is that it involves the preparation of a seedbed, and farmers are reluctant to adopt practices that involve extra labor.

A third possible solution is one that has been worked on by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and is being followed up by others, and that is drilling the legume and grass seeding in rows with a light application of fertilizer directly under the seed. Some modifications will have to be made in the method or existing equipment before widespread use, but the idea appears sound. The legume and grass seedlings get off to a much quicker start and are much better able to withstand competition.

Sold on Birdsfoot Trefoil

(Continued from Page 1)

followed on the farm of Russell Young of Randolph. Russell has had birdsfoot for 6 years and now has 22 acres seeded, some for pasture and some for hay.

When it comes to evidence to convince a skeptic that birdsfoot is a wonderful plant for hill pastures, there is nothing better than a visit to Lee Bailey's farm near Cattaraugus. On a side hill 30 acres have been cleared of brush with a bulldozer at a cost of from \$5 to \$15 an acre, and, although it was tough going, the area was plowed and seeded. This was done because rather careful tests in previous years indicate that sowing birdsfoot on the surface, even after it is harrowed with a disk, does not give first-class results. Although this pasture has been grazed rather heavily, spots where there were droppings and the cows refused to eat give a vivid picture of the amount of feed grown on this side hill which was once practically worthless.

The fact that birdsfoot will grow on relatively poor land if it is adequately fertilized is one reason for its popularity, but more important is the fact that once established, it will last a long time, perhaps indefinitely. What is believed to be the oldest stand in the county is on the farm of Carl Chamberlain at Ischua. It has been down 12 years and is still good.

Another farm where brush was cleared off for birdsfoot is that of Lester Klahn and Son of East Otto. Lester says that ladino won't stay over 3 years and that birdsfoot is about the only crop for land whose principal harvest has been thorn apples. He has used 2 tons of lime and 600 pounds of 20% "super" per acre. Wally added that birdsfoot should have 300 pounds of 0-20-20 every other year or 500 pounds every third year plus a ton of lime every 5 years. On this farm the

rate of seeding was 3 pounds of birdsfoot and 6 pounds of timothy, and the seeding was done in June.

As farmers gain experience with birdsfoot, its peculiarities are more apparent. Here are some of the points which H. A. McDonald of Cornell suggests farmers keep in mind:

Points to Remember

1. Prepare a good seedbed.
2. Lime and fertilizer as for red clover.
3. Use a complete fertilizer when seeding, following an old grass sod.
4. Inoculate with the special culture.
5. Seed following a grain or tilled crop, if possible.
6. Seed preferably in early spring.
7. Seed shallow in a firm seedbed and cover lightly.
8. Seed not less than five pounds to the acre for hay or pasture.
9. Avoid surface seedings on old pastures.
10. Use in simple mixtures, usually only one grass and one legume.
11. Omit a nurse crop or seed it at a low rate.
12. Do not graze young seedling plants.
13. The crop may establish slowly, so give it time. (Wally tells me that he always reminds farmers who are trying birdsfoot for the first time that they shouldn't expect anything the first year. However, he said a good share of them do find that they do get a crop the first year and they are a lot more pleased than if he hadn't warned them and if they had been among those who got nothing.)
14. Manage birdsfoot trefoil as you would alfalfa for hay or ladino clover for pasture.

It is my guess that every year more farmers in Cattaraugus, and in other counties in the Northeast, will be trying birdsfoot and liking it.

The Question Box

I have heard that grass silage made from birdsfoot trefoil has a less objectionable odor than that made from other crops. Is this true?

There are many factors which affect the odor. Where a grass mixture has a lot of legumes and where no preservative is used, the silage is likely to have a strong odor. However, silage made from birdsfoot trefoil is, on the average, less objectionable in its odor. Incidentally, there is good evidence to show that milk from cows fed on birdsfoot will keep longer than from cows fed on other roughage.

It was very obvious in the summer of 1949 that some fields withstood drought conditions much better than others. It might help in future dry years if we knew why this was so.

There are at least three factors. First, the type of crop. A deep-rooted crop such as alfalfa will stay green long after shallow-rooted crops are dried out. Second, if the soil is sandy or gravelly, it will suffer from drought much sooner than clay soil. The third factor is the amount of organic matter present in the soil. This organic matter holds water for a long time and the higher the humus content, the better the resistance to drought.

How much lime is now being used in New York State? Has there been an increase, and is the need for lime in our soils being adequately supplied at the present time?

It is estimated that 620,000 tons of lime were used in New York in 1949. This is a big increase from 1930, when the figure was 192,000 tons. However, it is estimated that 1½ million tons per year are needed in New York State for maintenance alone.

Can birdsfoot be grazed or mowed the first year it is seeded?

Except to remove the weeds, it is usually better not to pasture or mow it the first year.

We have just built a new house made of brick and stone but we are having difficulty in heating it. Moisture seems to form on the inside of the wall. We would appreciate your advice in remedying this situation.

It is probable that the outside walls are cold and appear to be damp because of the high rate of heat transmission through the brick and stone in the outside walls. This would make the plastered surface of the walls cold, and that would cause condensation of moisture on the inside of the wall.

The best solution which I can offer would be to nail 2" by 2" strips on the present wall studs from the floor to the ceiling and then line the inside of the outside wall with some type of insulation board, ½" or 7/16" in thick-

ness, thus leaving a space approximately 2 inches wide between the insulation board and the present outside wall. This insulation board should be then given two coats of aluminum paint and any decoration procedure which you wish could be applied. Such an arrangement would get away from the high heat transmission through the walls and would make the rooms much warmer.

If you could drill a number of holes at the top and the bottom of the air space between the new inner wall and the original wall to allow for air movement behind the insulation board, this arrangement would be added insurance against moisture.

If the basement is unduly wet, you may wish to make some arrangement for drying out the basement, such as foundation drains or making provision for a sump pump.—P. R. Hoff.

It's Handy

Prevent Ladder Slipping

When a person standing near the top of a ladder reaches out to either side, the ladder tends to slip. This safety precaution is suggested by American Builder magazine:

Drive finishing nails in the ladder



as shown in the sketch. Cut off the nails ½ inch from the face of the wood and file the ends to sharp points. When the ladder is placed against a wall, the nails will dig in enough to keep the ladder from slipping but not enough to mar the wall surface objectionably.

An Easy Method of Moving Hogs

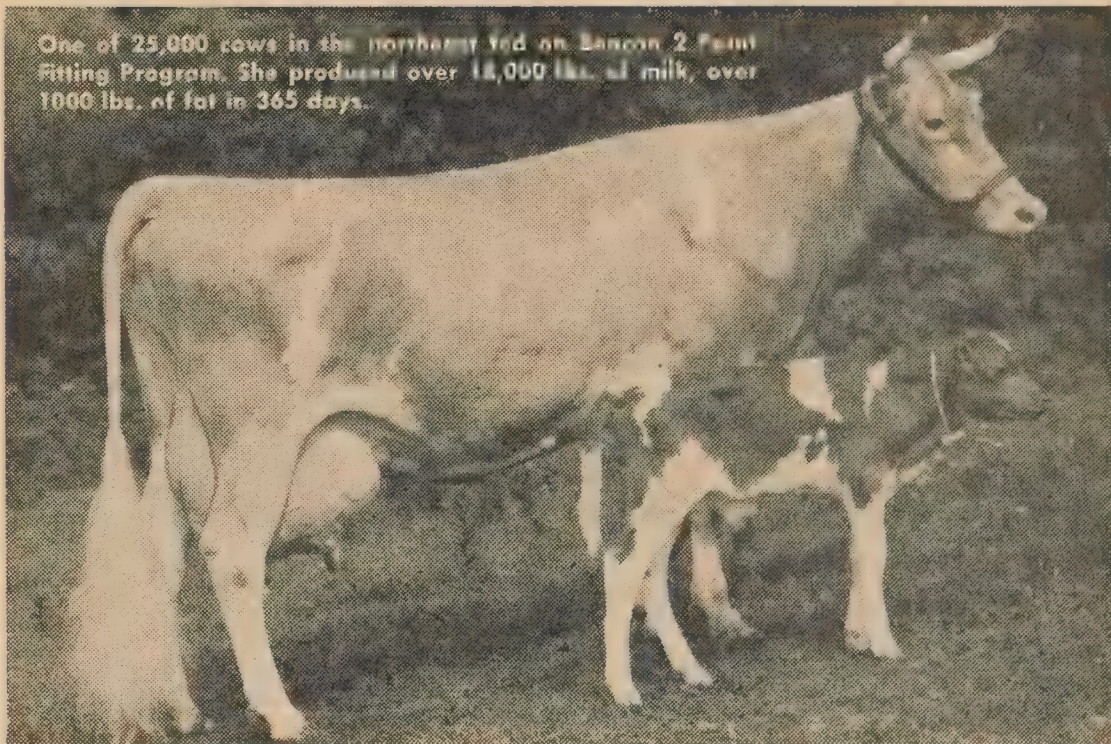
When you are moving hogs, especially stubborn ones, get the hind quarters in the right direction. Place a bushel basket over the animal's head quickly with your hands on either side of it. Using this method a person can usually steer a pig backwards to any place desired. — Victor E. Kerr, Tannersville, N. Y.

Painting Bolt Holes

When building gates or other outdoor equipment, I find it pays to paint the bolt holes. The easiest way to do this is with an ordinary snap bottom oil can. Start the bolt in a hole, and then apply a small amount of paint from the can. — Benjamin Hall, Hudson, N. Y.

Greasing Nails

When driving a nail through a hard board, I first dip the nail in grease, then rub the nail all over with grease. I then start the nail in the board as carefully as I can. The grease on the nail keeps it from bending over. — Walter Seeley, Jr., Smith's Basin, New York.



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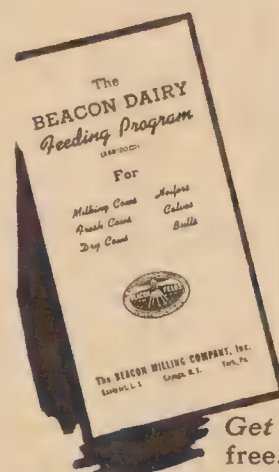
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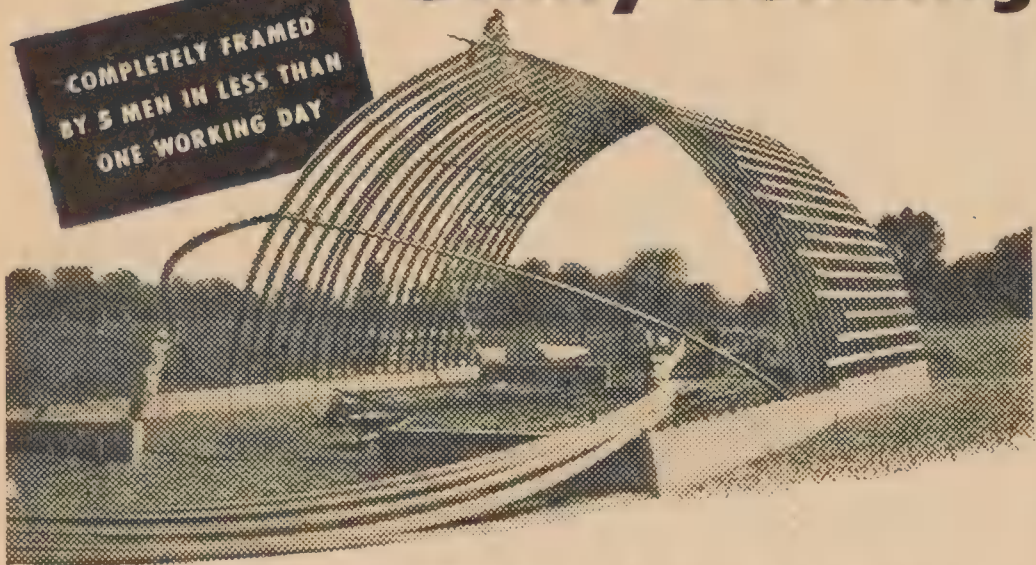
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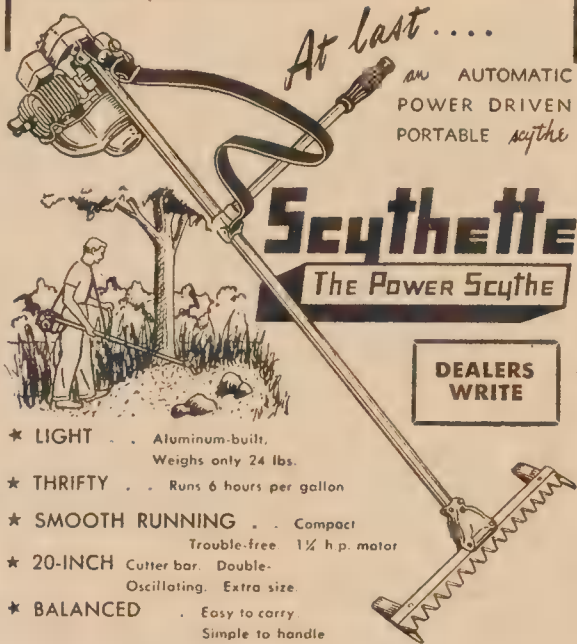
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1,500 Attend Gannett Farms "Neighbors' Day" Program

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THE day was hot and dry, a continuation of about the same weather as the previous three weeks, but the crowd at the annual Neighbors' Day at Gannett Farms, West Henrietta, N. Y., saw pastures nicely green and cows grazing in alfalfa 15 inches high.

The cows were harvesting the fifth crop this season. In early June, 11 to 12 tons per acre of grass silage had been taken off these alfalfa-brome grass-ladino clover lots. On Neighbors' Day, the herd was completing the fourth round of grazing. The clover was short, due to dry weather, but otherwise the stands looked good.

Our success with these improved pastures was due to a good seeding, proper fertilization, clipping and rotating. Sam Aldrich, Cornell agronomist, said the results spoke for themselves. He led discussion on practices. Last winter we spread about eight tons per acre of well phosphated manure, and immediately after taking off the grass silage we applied 175 pounds of 0-20-20. In alternate years we have been using 0-19-19 with borax. Herb Johnson, Monroe County agricultural agent, said it was difficult to get farmers to clip pastures because at the time it should be done there were many other things to do. He said it paid off in renewed growth and weed control.

Grass Insurance

We at Gannett Farms aim at having enough improved pasture to carry the cows through the hot months. This means that we have too much grass in early June, so it goes into the silos. We plant plenty of corn, some that may be either ensiled or husked. How much goes into the silos depends partly upon how much grass silage we feed out.

We began feeding grass silage August 19, because pasture growth was slow, due to drouth. We will refill the silos with corn, and the balance will go into the crib. Grass silage with us is surplus pasture grass put away to feed out when grazing is short. We still lean heavily on corn.

Cow Clinic Draws

In previous years the program has been an evening event. This year we had a continuous program from 2:30 until 11 p.m.

The "cow clinic," afternoon and evening, was something new. Chairmanned by Dr. Irving Bircher, Monroe County veterinarian, his staff included Dr. Myron G. Fincher, head of the department of medicine at the State Veterinary College; Dr. Harry G. Hodges, supervising veterinarian of the state mastitis control program; Dr. F. E. Reed of the East Aurora laboratory; Dr. John S. Proper of Honeoye Falls, Gannett Farms practitioner; Dr. S. D. Johnson, college field veterinarian, and technicians.

For three years the farm has co-operated in the control program, and Dr. Johnson's charts showed that "flare-ups" have dropped to a small fraction of what was found at the beginning of the program. He explained and demonstrated the practices which have helped to bring this about. Many dairymen present had opportunity to ask for information on their own problems.

See Erosion Control

Gannett Farms has had about 135 acres in strip-cropping since 1946. These contours and their effects on soil and water management were explained. Erosion on the slopes has been controlled, there are only one or two minor

seasonal wet spots, and most of the water that formerly ran off is now retained in the soil.

On the slopes, in addition to pastures, are strips in short rotations of corn, wheat and oats. Ryegrass is sown on the corn for a cover crop and mammoth red clover is seeded with oats, to be turned under the following year for corn. Professor Aldrich commented that with this short rotation, cover crops and use of manure, soil fertility has been maintained. I explained that for several years we have been improving fertility and texture of the soil and now are starting rotations that will include alfalfa brome grass and timothy for two or three years.

"Post-Graduate" Course

After a picnic supper was served to 1,200 guests, Frank Gannett extended a welcome and spoke of his satisfaction in having had a part in the progress of agriculture.

Dr. E. V. Moore, assistant commissioner of agriculture and markets, told of the remarkable achievements in animal health and nutrition in the past 25 years and predicted greater things to come.

I had commented that "we are not running an experiment station or a research project, but demonstrating how some of the results of research may be applied." With some modesty, I quote from Dr. Moore's address:

"Mr. Skeffington says he is not running a research project or an agricultural experiment station. In reality he is operating a post graduate course in both . . . The agricultural research people have shown us the know-how and made outstanding contributions to American Agriculture. We all know there are things that work experimentally but run into difficulties when used on an ordinary farm. Gannett Farms has been alert to the latest developments and has applied them in a practical way at the farm level. Its grass farming and contour farming are perfect examples.

"Skeff has been very fair in writing about new farm machinery, stating both the advantages and disadvantages that were observed. This has been an outstanding contribution to agricultural people."

Attendance 1,500

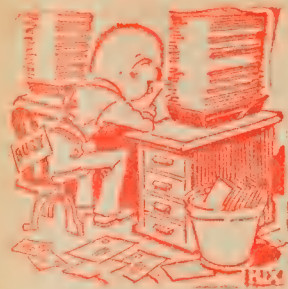
Fred Snyder, president of the Monroe County Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Club Association, acted as master of ceremonies. He estimated total attendance for the day at 1,500. In addition to the educational features, there was music, square dancing and movies.

— A. A. —

F.F.A. CONVENES AT AMERICAN ROYAL

SOME 10,000 Future Farmers of America and 4-H Club Members will converge on Kansas City in mid-October for the National Conference of the F.F.A. and the American Royal Livestock Show. There will be F.F.A. delegates from 48 states, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

The F.F.A. conference will be held in the Municipal Auditorium October 9 through October 12. The 4-H Club conference of boys and girls from five mid-South states will be held October 15, 16 and 17. The American Royal gets under way Saturday, October 14, and terminates the following Saturday. The National Royal Livestock and Meat Judging contests will be held in the Royal Building on Friday, October 13. Judging of the F.F.A. and livestock entries will take place Saturday, October 14.



From the Editor's MAILBAG

Why I Married a Farmer

A Partnership

Marriage, at its best, is a partnership and a sharing of responsibilities. This requires understanding and unity of purpose. This unity of purpose, I believe, can be found to a fuller extent in life on a farm than in other occupations.

It is possible for a wife to be a partner in the business of operating a farm successfully, and also to be a competent wife and mother, providing a satisfying home life for her family.

With more time-saving and labor-saving farm machinery and household appliances being discovered all the time, the drudgery is rapidly being taken out of farming. It is now recognized as an honored and scientific way of making a living, not a hit or miss mode of life as it was in the past.

The social life of a farmer and his wife is rich and full, enjoyed together in the Grange, Church, Parent-Teachers Association, and other places where they meet people with mutual interests.

For a full and satisfying life, give me the life of a farmer's wife.

—Lillian Dianna Carlin, Holmes, N. Y.

I Love the Guy!

There are so many reasons why I married a farmer that I *could* spend all day just naming them.

I was born on a farm but the most of my years were spent in the village. The farm won my heart because in the village I saw how other families lived, the husband going to work in the morning and seeing his family for only a little while in the evening and on Sunday. Such a system did not appeal to me. I like to have my man near me all the time and never tire of his company.

The children have a full-time dad, and it makes me sing to watch the close companionship between father and children as they follow in his steps while helping with the chores. We all share in the work and pleasures that go to make life on a farm and we all rejoice in the harvest that follows.

The above reasons are all important I know, and are found over and over in farm papers and leaflets. But the biggest reason of all is, "I love the guy."—Mrs. W. R. O'Dell, Walton, N. Y.

Beauty, Peace and Adventure

I married a farmer because I fell in love with one. I found out later that I must fall in love with farming, too, and that is just what I did.

To be married to a farmer is an adventure every day. Your whole life is a gamble with weather, crops and milk prices. Sometimes when I was first married, I wondered if it was worth it. Other girls had meals on time, new clothes, and new things for their homes, but one day I realized that I was living a great adventure. Cows and crops became more important than new furniture and new clothes. I put on overalls and worked side by side with my farmer, and I know why a farmer's wife has the best life in the world. She has interests outside the home without going to town to find them. She sees melodrama in the dairy barn without being a slave to movies or television. She sees beauty in a field of hay or corn growing for those dear animals that are like members of the family, if you take time to cultivate their friendship.

Yes, a farmer's wife has almost everything—beauty, peace, adventure, family—and of course hard work, but let me tell you in my experience she never has any money. Some day I may be able to add that to my list of blessings, but after ten years that lack hasn't dampened my enthusiasm for the job of farmer's wife and I hope it never does.

To sum up, some women may marry farmers because they like the country or animals or for security, but for me it was purely a romantic reason, and romance has grown stronger through the years along with a great respect for any man who is smart enough to be a farmer. —Helen A. Richardson, Montgomery, N. Y.

All I Dreamed Of

I had been living in the city, although raised on a farm until 18. As a child and teen-ager, I disliked farming, so it seems odd that the man I married became a farmer.

He told me that he intended buying a farm on a G.I. loan. Would I try it out and see how happy we would be working it together? I decided that if we could raise our vegetables, potatoes, and have our own milk, besides our own home, it was worth a try. Besides I'd been finding out how stuffy a city could be, with no grass or lawns, just sidewalks and streets, and houses next door. I was truly suffocated after so many years of room to roam in. The prices were so high, too, that I could not save a cent, and the rent would make a month's payment on a little farm. So I said, "Yes."

We have all I dreamed of and more. Two lovely children, a girl starting school, and a boy aged 3. We have our vegetables, milk, potatoes, our own meat, apples (and have planted pear and peach trees) and strawberries and raspberries too. We do our own carpenter work and plumbing. So far we have built two tile-lined chimneys, put in a pipe furnace (burns wood 36" long), put in bath and hot water, sided the house, and now we are building our own silo.

I can and freeze everything we have in the garden. Sure I'm busy, but who can say we haven't had fun doing things together? We love every minute of it, and it's been only four years the 29th of August that we decided to become "future farmers."

Farming gives a closeness with each other and with nature that we would never exchange unless necessary. Raising the food we do, we can understand the hardships of others. Neighbors are friendly in farming communities, whereas in cities you seldom know your next door neighbor. Farming is clean, healthy living, and I've learned to love it almost as much as my hubby. —Mrs. Vernon Bussino, Montpelier, Vermont.

P. S.: American Agriculturist has given us many helpful ideas.

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(Continued on Page 19)



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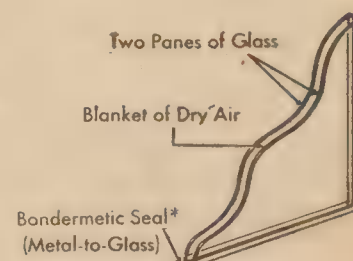
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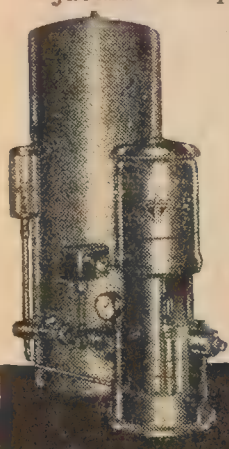
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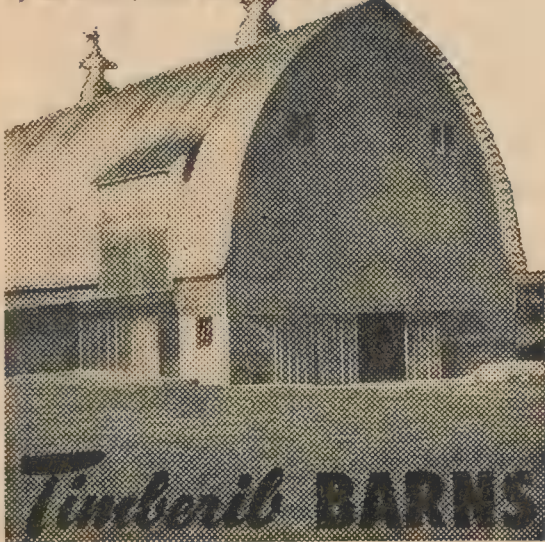
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Long Island Potato Men Say "No" to Government Controls

(Continued from Page 8)

price has been very unsatisfactory does not in itself explain just why Long Island growers have by an unmistakable majority declared their opposition to governmental controls. What I wanted to know was the basis of their decision against the idea.

There are a number of factors. The first is that while the Island grows an unusual variety of crops, its agriculture as a whole is to a most unusual degree based on potatoes. There are extensive fields which have been continuously in potatoes for 40 years. These farms are, by our upstate New York standards of value, almost fantastically high in price. Now and then, at least, a man will pay \$1,000 per acre for a field which he covets.

Barring these unusual sales, Long Island potato farms seem to be standardized somewhere around \$500 to \$600 per acre. Bear in mind that this is not a speculative price based on the hope of soaring prices for suburban development. It is because men soberly hold that it is worth that for the growing of spuds. Surely it takes a good deal more than the proverbial "shoe-string" to make a beginning in potato farming in Suffolk County.

Big Investment

Then there is the investment in machinery. I will not attempt a complete inventory, but it runs something like this: a couple of tractors and a couple of trucks; a two-row planter and a two-row digger; a big spray rig, and for good measure some less important tools, and most likely a potato storage. On a conservative basis, these essentials will run to \$10,000. I fix on this round sum as the offhand estimate of two or three men whom I questioned. If he wishes an irrigation system, a deep 12-inch well together with a big capacity deep-well pump and a Diesel engine and the necessary mains and piping, it will run around \$7,500 to \$10,000. By the way, I was told that the Island has some 24,000 acres under irrigation.

We upstate New York farmers are not much accustomed to talking casually in terms of 60 or 80 thousand dollars, but this is a rough approximation of the capital investment of the Long Island farmer who plans on 100 acres of potatoes. In capital outlay and in probable gross returns, such a grower may be comparable to a dairyman with 100 milking cows—a size of dairy business which is not at all usual.

Now if a man has investment and operation geared to 100 acres and along comes a representative of PMA with marketing agreement all ready for his signature and says, "Mister: If you are going to share in the benefits of a guaranteed price, the first thing you must do is to agree to cut down your usual acreage by about 40%. Next year you will grow only 60 acres of potatoes instead of your former 100"—well, the grower does not like that sort of talk.

Idle Land Headache

In the first place he is all set to handle 100 acres, and if he plants only 60, it is certain that this very expensive equipment will be inefficiently used. But worse than that, what is he to do with his unoccupied 40 acres? I believe this causes more worry than any other feature of the acreage-reduction program. It is easy to tell him to switch to cauliflower or lima beans or Brussels sprouts, but even a small part of the abandoned potato acreage would absolutely demoralize the market for these very special crops. What happens is that this year the Island has a very considerable amount of both wheat and rye, but it is evident that growing these

non-intensive crops on land costing \$600 per acre doesn't make sense. I repeat that the question of what to do with the land where he has agreed not to grow potatoes is a headache and the most potent factor, I believe, in deciding the Long Island farmer to have done with any Marketing Agreement.

Then there are other and less obvious reasons. A North Shore grower, Leslie Wells, puts it this way, "Somehow or other, a guaranteed minimum price tends to become the maximum price. The 'floor' becomes the 'ceiling' as well."

One of the very outstanding men of the Island is J. C. Corwith, commonly known as "Pete." Along with his other dignities, he is President of the Suffolk County Farm Bureau, a one-time Appraiser for the Federal Land Bank, Member of the Farm Credit Board of Springfield, and a Director of the G.L.F. He makes his point thus (I quote his exact phrase): "It put a lot of sections far from market into the potato business." Too many men got the impression that Government had agreed to make all potato growers prosperous, and they decided to get a piece of this easy money while it was being handed out.

Price History

Long Island potato farmers have experienced plenty of financial vicissitudes. From the long-time charted records of a firm of potato buyers at Riverhead I culled two figures which are the economic landmarks of price history. In the spring of that roaring year 1920, which was just at the culmination of the post-war boom, their firm paid \$4.25 per hundred pounds. The all-time low fell in August, 1932, when the price was 42 cents. Between 1920 and today, the charted curve of prices is a jagged and uncertain line save for the one established fact that always the lowest price of the year comes in the month of August.

Potato growing along with orcharding has wide price swings and elements of uncertainty such as the dairyman is never called upon to experience. Just now, Long Island potatoes are not bringing the cost of production. But the solid fact remains that over a long period of years, the net results have been satisfying. In the end the crop has blossomed into some very fine farm homes and a gracious and cultured farm civilization.

The Island gave PMA a fair trial. Some of the best men in the industry were drafted for its administration but there were not enough of that caliber to go around. I was told that some of the underlings lacked both intelligence and tact, but compliance with the regulations was described as "fair."

As for myself, I am cheered and happy because an industry represented by men of unusual intelligence and experience has deliberately abandoned the primrose path of "planned economy" and returned to the ancient way of free individual enterprise.



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FROM THE Editor's Mailbag

(Continued from Page 17)

We all work together, play together and plan together.

Who but a farmer's wife can arrange her housework at all seasons so that when her husband needs her, she can be out in the garden, field, orchard or chicken pen? Who but a farmer is always handy when his wife wants a heavy piece of furniture moved or some help on the crank of the ice cream freezer?

Long days of hard work in the sunshine and lovely evenings on the porch listening to crickets and whippoorwills can't be beaten for real living. Short, snappy days, pitting our wits against Old Man Winter for the comfort of the animals and the family, and living richly on the canned and frozen foods of our own preparing—that is great living, too.

Why did I marry a farmer? Because I love him and the life he lives.

—Marion S. Conner, Henniker, N. H.

Music, Pictures

First, because I loved him; second, because I loved the country and farm life; and third, because I wanted my children to have the same happy childhood which I had on a farm.

Nowhere else could we have reared four boys and three girls and given them plenty of fresh milk, cream, butter, fruits, vegetables and eggs. Where else could they have had broad fields in which to run and play in the fresh air and sunshine?

In no other business do a husband and wife work together so closely to make a success of their venture, thus insuring a better understanding of each other's problems.

Contrary to popular opinion, farm life is neither monotonous nor lonely. Each season brings not only a change of work, but a change of scenery. The pale colors of spring, the deep tones of summer, the brilliance of autumn, and the white blanket and emerald trees of winter are a never-ending source of delight.

For music we have the songs of the birds. For pictures, I have seen goldfinches in pink cosmos, Baltimore orioles in full blown cherry trees, pink night moths on the yellow evening primrose. For thrills and excitement, the antics of the animals and children furnish us plenty.

What greater satisfaction can a woman have than that of working shoulder to shoulder, a fulltime partner with her husband in the job of producing food for the world?—Mrs. Jesse J. Sweate, Contoocook, N. H.

—A. A.—

LET'S SELL MILK!

(Continued from Page 3)

Think of the work to get the milk from the cow—the feeding and care of the cow; the investment in the farm, the dairy herd and the equipment; the care of the milk until it goes into the milk plant; the work of putting it through the plant. Then, we don't say to the public, "Come and get it;" we provide that extra service of putting the milk on the doorstep.

Are we going to solve our problem by cutting the price of milk? Did you ever read an editorial in a newspaper or hear the housewives' league, or any other group, express a vote of thanks when the price of milk is cut a cent? Every time we cut the price of milk one cent, we hand over to the public \$660,000 a day (sixty-six million quarts of milk at one cent a quart). Suppose we took that \$660,000 a day and put it into a good public relations advertising program. Then we would be doing something that would change the need for milk into public want of milk. Cigarettes did it; Coca Cola did

it; the dairy industry could do it with milk. So you see what I mean when I say there is a need for new thinking, fresh thinking, in the milk industry. There is need for imagination, a need for the dairy industry to believe in itself and its products and tell the public about it.

In gaining public confidence, we must remember that the public is not interested in the problems of the producers or the distributors. You can prove the case as to the cost of production and delivery of milk, and yet the public will say the price should be 12 or 15 cents a quart. Let us change our appeal and make them want milk. Let's begin to glamorize our product.

The Magic Bottle

Let us not talk so much about vitamins, or minerals, or proteins, or cal-

ories. I think we should put emphasis on more life in living and vitality. Be a DiMaggio, look good, feel good, have that schoolgirl complexion, have the vigor of the middle-aged and the stamina of the advanced-aged all come out of a bottle of milk. These are the things we need to emphasize. Our product gives us more material than we can possibly use in a salesmanship campaign for the milk industry. If we will only glamorize and apply the principles of salesmanship to milk it will take a little money, but not the kind of money the dairy industry loses every day when the price of milk is cut one cent a quart.

If we create the desire for milk in the minds of the kids so that the boys will hanker for it because they believe milk will make them great athletes and the girls will yearn for it to give them

pep and that glamorous schoolgirl complexion, they will see to it that their mother buys the milk. Since their income, she's the one to be influenced to purchase more milk for the entire family — youth, the middle-aged and the elderly.

These are some of the things the milk industry must do if we are to change the need for milk into the desire for milk. If all the agencies that developed our dairy industry will join together to make the public want milk, I am sure the demand for milk can be greatly increased. The public always has and always will buy what it wants. Public want and desire can be created by good business management, good publicity, and a good over-all public relations program. Coca Cola did it; cigarettes did it; milk can do it.



"That's some digger"

THIS DIGGER—a sturdy, lightweight tool that sinks a telephone pole hole in two to five minutes—has helped us put in more than 1,500,000 new telephones in Bell rural areas in the last five years.

It's an example of the modern equipment used by the skilled men who are busy extending rural telephone service. They do a good job—and do it fast—because they work with the best of tools and materials.

These men are backed up by the Bell Labora-

tories and the Western Electric Company. The Laboratories develop improved methods of providing telephone service. Western makes top-quality equipment for the local Bell operating companies.

It's a good team—one that's been adding 1000 telephones every workday in the rural areas we serve, while making real improvements in service. As a result, the proportion of U. S. farmers with telephone service is the highest in the world.

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This fellow was a "put-it-off". He knew better. But he didn't get around to erecting a MARIETTA silo to store that carotene-rich grass silage for winter feeding.

This winter, he'll get by as best he can but if he's wise, this will be his LAST winter without a MARIETTA. Farm records show that a MARIETTA silo pays for itself in two short years.

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White Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks... own two hatcheries with 530,000 egg capacity, three poultry farms and 15,000 breeders. We carry on a complete pedigree-progeny testing program.

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BABY-CHICKS-STARTED
Approved - Mixed Tested - New Hampshires
The Finest Commercial Breed.
Year around service
KENYON POULTRY FARM, Marcellus, N. Y.

50 Years of Poultry Progress

By L. E. Weaver

IT MUST have been just about 50 years ago that my father brought home an incubator that was fearfully and wonderfully made. He was going into the poultry business. I was a small boy, but old enough so that I still remember the glass dome in which a small paddle wheel, partially immersed in some sort of liquid, revolved at intervals to pull up a chain that opened a vent to let out heat and keep the temperature from going too high. I recall, too, the ever-present odor of kerosene fumes in the room.

I don't remember that this complicated contraption ever hatched any chicks, but I do wish now that I could locate that early model incubator. It would make a hit, I am sure, at this year's NEPPCO Exposition. The theme of this show is "Fifty years of poultry progress." Many exhibits will feature the evolution and progress of the industry in one way or another. Old-timers like myself will enjoy seeing once more the small lamp brooders and incubators of the early days, and the models that show the steps by which we reached our present mechanized industry. Younger poultrymen should find a lot of interest and probably a few chuckles in these crude forerunners that the NEPPCO management is assembling for the Harrisburg meeting.

I can't give details about any exhibits except the one that I have had a part in planning. It is being put on by the eastern section of the Council of

Official Poultry Tests. We plan to show just how a standard egg-laying test is run. Two small houses with open fronts will be occupied by two of the top-ranking pens in NEPPCO territory, and these will be fed and trap-nested just as they were at the test where they made their records. It is very fortunate that all laying tests are ended just a week before the NEPPCO show opens. Instead of being sent back home at once, these two high-record pens will first be on exhibit at Harrisburg.

Also in the exhibit will be a chart showing year by year the average egg production at the laying tests from the year that the first one opened at Storrs, Connecticut, down to 1950.

Last year at NEPPCO I saw more of New York State's poultry people than at any previous exposition. Each year the number increases. I feel sure that the same is true of all the other states in NEPPCO territory, but because I don't know so many outside of our state, I can't be certain. If we can only get the word around about the unusually interesting and instructive exhibits of this year, Harrisburg won't be able to hold the crowd.

By the way, James E. Rice will be the guest of honor at NEPPCO'S 1950 annual banquet Wednesday, October 4th. For the first time there will be an advance sale of tickets for the banquet. Folks who plan to attend should write to NEPPCO at 11 West State St., Trenton, N. J., for an official banquet ticket order form.

RANDOM SAMPLE POULTRY TEST

THE first report of the Random Sample Poultry Test has been issued. It covers the four-month period from March 15 to July 15. Included in the report is a list of entries by breeds, a record of chick mortality and the average weight of pullets in each entry.

This test is being operated at the plant formerly occupied by the Central New York Egg Laying Test at Horseheads, N. Y. By removing partitions, the size of pens has been doubled so that there is room for up to 50 pullets in each pen. The 33 pens are occupied by 16 leghorn entries and 17 heavy breed entries. There are 7 entries of New Hampshires, 5 of Rhode Island Reds, 3 Barred Plymouth Rocks and 2 White Plymouth Rocks. Every entry came from a breeder who is improving his strain through selection on the basis of family performance. The way the sample of his stock performs at the test this year, therefore, should be a fair indication of what could be expected from his stock next year.

Each breeder sent 52 pullet chicks to the poultry department at Cornell in the middle of March. They were brooded at the College poultry plant in large groups and exposed to the Leucosis group of diseases. The exposure was more severe than chicks would face on most farms, but no greater than on some farms.

At four months of age the pullets were moved to Horseheads, sorted into their original groups and individually weighed. Only one lot still had the original 52 pullets. The numbers in other pens had been cut down to as

low as 42 in one pen, but not entirely by mortality. Errors in sexing with the removal of cockerels accounted for some losses, accidents took a small toll, and, as happens on most farms, quite a number were "missing on range" and were therefore unaccounted for.

Eleven of the 33 pens, or exactly one third, had had a mortality loss of three chicks or less. The list includes the following leghorn breeders: Burr's Poultry Farm in Pennsylvania; Spruce Poultry Breeding Farm in New Jersey; Heisdorf and Nelson in Washington, and Weidner, Gibber's, Babcock and Bulkley from New York. All but one from the Northeast. New Hampshire breeders in this low-mortality group were Westhill Farm in New York and Hubbard Farm in Massachusetts. Barred Rocks were represented by Rubenzahl Brothers in New York, and Cohen in Connecticut. Perhaps these early mortality figures are not of great significance. The heaviest losses from Leucosis often come after the pullets start to lay.

The report shows some interesting comparisons, or perhaps we should say "contrasts," between different breeds on average weights at four months. There is also a table showing what chief causes of deaths have been. These will be discussed in a later issue.

Anyone who would like to receive copies of the occasional progress reports of the Random Sample Poultry Test should drop a card to me at: Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.—L. E. Weaver



MINRALTONE HELPS BUILD CHAMPIONS

Douglaston Lady Augusta. Only cow of breed to be classified as Excellent and have four Excellent daughters. One granddaughter sold for \$13,500—a record price for a Guernsey bred heifer. Another brought \$14,500—highest auction price for a Guernsey in 1949. A great-granddaughter sold for \$11,500, a record auction price for open heifers; and a half interest in a grandson netted \$15,000.

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The 1,500 acre McDonald Farms, Cortland, N.Y. has a wide reputation for the all-around excellence of its herd of purebred Guernseys, led by the great Guernsey champion, Douglaston Lady Augusta.

Mr. K. C. Sly, manager for J. M. McDonald, owner, has fed Hidden Hunger* fighting MinRaltone regularly since 1943. Mr. Sly says: "As a safeguard for the health of the herd, we have fed Near's MinRaltone for the last seven years. We use a combination of all three recommended feeding methods—free access, premixing and hand feeding."

What MinRaltone will do for one breed, it will do for all. Follow the lead of successful stockmen—feed MinRaltone regularly, year round. MinRaltone protects against Hidden Hunger* because it contains 11 essential mineral elements with Vitamin D. Write for free MinRaltone feeding booklet and complete details.

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U.S. PULLORUM CONTROLLED

	Safe Arrival Guar.	Non-Sexed Pullets	Cockerels
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R.O.P. SUPER MATED			
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LEGHORNS (58.8%)	\$13.00	\$26.00	\$3.00
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NEW HAMPSHIRE AAA	15.00	22.00	14.00
SEX LINK CROSS AAA	15.00	22.00	14.00
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BAR ROCKS, W. ROCKS	14.00	22.00	14.00
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STARTED LEG. PLTS...4 Wks. 35c...6 Wks. 45c			
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SURPLUS CHICKS, C.O.D. New Hampshires, Rocks and Heavy Assorted 25- \$3.50; 50-\$5.50; 100-\$10.00. Prices at Hatchery.
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READY-TO-LAY RANGE GROWN PULLETS
Hanco strain R. I. Reds; Sex link crosses. R.O.P. Sired White Rocks. Hubbard's N. H. Reds. Heavy, husky and healthy. Heavy laying is in their blood. Circular.
LOVELL GORDON, FULTONVILLE, NEW YORK.

"DUCKS FOR PROFIT" and 25 Imperial Mammoth Pekin Ducklings—\$8.00. 100-\$30.00. MEADOWBROOK, Richfield 45, Pa.

SAY that you saw the product advertised in **American Agriculturist** when calling on your local dealer.

Front view of one of the five long houses at the former Central New York Egg Laying Test at Horseheads, N. Y. By removal of alternate partitions and closing every alternate door in the front there are now one-half as many pens but they are twice as large. The improvement of the new test over the old is largely in (a) larger samples, (b) samples taken at random as baby chicks.



Cold Pen Stable

By MARK ROBINSON

OUR DAIRY cattle are housed in a cold pen stable, a three-sided open shed with free access to an outside area where they receive their roughage and water. The biggest disadvantage of a pen stable has been that it required more bedding than the conventional stable. Our experience with a cold pen is that it requires less bedding than stanchions. The fact that the cattle spend about 16 hours a day outside, and drop about two-thirds of the manure outside, is mainly responsible for the decreased bedding.

The three-sided open shed is also much better ventilated than an enclosed stable with artificial ventilation. The result is less condensation to be absorbed by the bedding, and less rot and rust to the building. The cold pen ventilation is achieved by leaving off a wall, *which saves money*, instead of adding a fan, *which costs money*. At the peak of our open side is a flood light which we turn on before daylight for the morning milking. By its light,



At outdoor feeding rail.

a column of vapor as large as a car can be seen rising out of the stable.

The reduced bedding results in some labor saving. The biggest labor savings come from cleaning the barn once a year with a manure loader, and from bedding directly from the truck.

A possible disadvantage of a cold pen stable is the supposed waste of food used by the cattle in keeping warm. Prof. S. A. Witzel of the University of Wisconsin, who helped design our barn, suggested two sources of heat to keep the cows warm in cold weather. One was the heat from the manure pack, with which anyone who has cleaned a calf pen in rubber boots is familiar. Our cows lie down with their udders under them between the warm manure pack and their warm body. It is very different from the udder to the side position we were used to seeing in the stanchions.

The second source of heat suggested by Prof. Witzel was the rumen. I understood that to mean that the rumen could keep the cow warm. Dr. Enders, an eminent biologist, told me

several things that changed my mind. The cow *must*, rather than can, dissipate heat from the rumen, for the rumen to function properly. The only wild cow in her native habitat is in the Himalayan Mountains. The only fossil remains of prehistoric primitive cattle are in the Himalayan Mountains. Apparently the cow was originally a cold climate animal. This really explains to me why ventilation is important in any barn.

Cows Like Cold

One has to see the cattle in a cold pen to believe how well they like it. Our cattle are driven out of the barn at 4:30 a.m., because the entrance to the milking parlor is from the outside. The milking parlor entrance and exit were planned outside to keep the traffic off the bed. Wherever the bed has traffic, you have a wet spot. After milking, some cattle stay outside and some go in the bed. They are all out after breakfast, when they get their only feeding of silage. Most of the cattle stay out until nine or ten o'clock at night. We expected that in bad weather they would go out to eat from necessity and then rush back in the sheltered bed. We were astonished to have them stand out and chew their cud, and stand on the cold and windy corner. During one particularly bad storm we fed the cattle inside the pen. They went outside and bawled at the feeding rail. We fed them over again out there, wasting the feed inside.

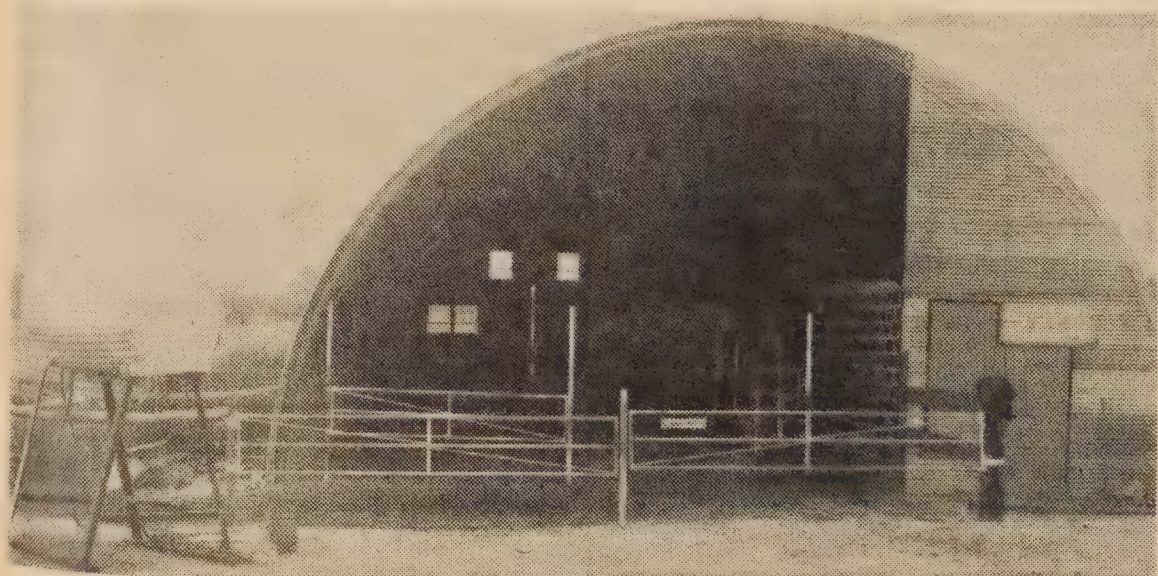
We believe the cold conditions did stimulate the cattle to eat more roughage, averaging 100 pounds of silage a day. But they produced more milk from that extra roughage. Considering the cost of our imported grain and homegrown roughage, we believe we made milk more economically under cold conditions.

In the six months in which our cattle were stabled from the 22nd of October to the 22nd of April, we lost 2 cows out of 55 from mastitis. Both of these cows had long histories of trouble in earlier lactations. A number of others required treatment. In the same period, the average cow, average age 2 years and 5 months, in the average month performed as follows:

1,120 milk, 3.74%, 41.6 fat\$47.20
354 lbs. grain, 12-16%\$11.30
3,000 lbs. grass silage homegrown

Our DHIA average was 406 pounds of fat actual, and our average 2x 305 day, mature equivalent, will be around 500 pounds.

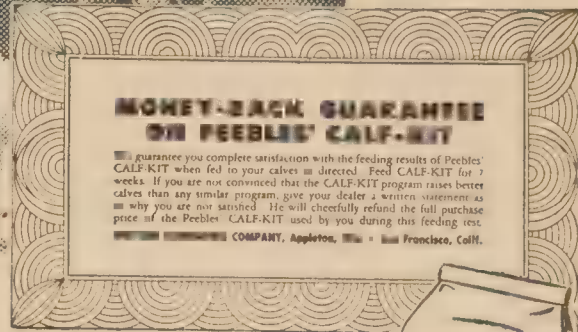
This best year of the last ten was not all due to a cold pen barn. Of greater importance were early cut grass silage as the only roughage, and progeny test breeding. Just how much credit belongs to the cold pen stable, we will never know because of the other improvements. We believe the cold pen stable gave the cattle better physical tone, and increased their roughage consumption, resulting in more economical production.



Milking parlor doors are at right of this open-end barn on Mark Robinson's Riverhill Farms, Tunkhannock, Pa.

Replaces Milk Safely!

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Save up to 250-500 lbs. of milk per calf

Here's the milk replacement you've been waiting for! Peebles' CALF-KIT builds big, strong calves—with real milk-fed "bloom" and vigor. Safe because it's *made from milk—98%* milk serum solids plus guaranteed available amounts of Vitamins A, D, and Riboflavin. Try Peebles' CALF-KIT. See how it produces *better* calves at *less* cost to you!

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SALT... the most important mineral of them all.

COBALT... lack of cobalt causes loss of appetite and stunted growth of animals.

IODINE... regulates functions of thyroid gland and its secretion.

MANGANESE... helps prevent sterility... improves lactation.

IRON... essential for healthy red blood... helps prevent anemia.

COPPER... essential to convert iron into red blood cells.

ZINC... promotes longer life, better growth.

ASSURE YOURSELF HEALTHY, PROFITABLE ANIMALS!

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100-LB. BAGS
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REWARD



WANTED

American Agriculturist is looking for two field men of the character of Henry Ennis, Horseheads, N. Y. (picture above.) During the last 13 years Mr. Ennis has been very successful in our field organization. His income has been better than average.

If you have a dependable car—like to meet farmers—want a year-round job with a guaranteed income to start with, write Mr. Harry Ennis, American Agriculturist, 413 Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y. and claim your reward.

ADVERTISING RATES—10 cents per word, initial or group of numerals. Example, J. S. Jones, 100 Main Rd., Anywhere, N. Y. Phone Anywhere 15R24 counts as 12 words. Minimum \$1.00. Send check or money order to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, P. O. Box 514, ITHACA, N. Y. Advance payment required.

HOLSTEIN

FRESH AND CLOSE choice Grade Cows and first calf heifers. Also registered and grade Canadian Holsteins, mostly calfhood vaccinated. Terms arranged. We deliver. Over 25 yrs. at the same address. Tuttle Farms, King Ferry, New York. Roy A. Tuttle, Owner

ORCHARD Hill Stock Farm offers choice heifer and bull calves and young heifers from Carnation dams & 4 per cent Carnation and Rag Apple sires. M. R. Klock & Son, Fort Plain, New York.

WANTED: Registered Holstein cows and heifers. Close springers or due in early fall. Write full details and price. R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 25 large Reg. Holsteins due, Aug., Sept., Oct. with first calves. Accredited, blood tested. Lonergan Bros., Homer, N. Y.

JERSEY

BARGAINS in Jersey females—all ages. Two favorable heifer crops have our barns too full. This is your golden opportunity. All prices for quick sale. Heaven Hill Farm, Lake Placid, New York.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE. T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

ALWAYS on Hand—Large selection of top grade cows T. B. and blood-tested. Wholesale and retail. E. L. Foote & Son, Inc., Hobart, New York.

FOR SALE—T. B. and bloodtested, Canadian and Northern, cows and vaccinated heifers. Convenient terms. Wilbur Parsons, Jr., Star Route, Deposit, N. Y. Phone 351M.

HEREFORDS

CATTLE for sale. Heifers, cows, bulls. Walter W. Fisk, Wolcott, New York.

FOR SALE: Registered Hereford bull two years old. Schaeffer Bros. Perry Rd., LeRoy, N. Y. Phone—Pavilion 89F18.

SWINE

RUGGED PIGS. Chester White, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, few Poland China crosses and Duroc crosses. Please state second choice. 5-6 weeks \$9.00, 6-7 weeks, \$9.50, 7-8 weeks \$10.00, 9-10 weeks \$11.00, 12 weeks started shots \$17.50. 40-50 lb. sows, barrows and boars, \$25.00 each. Vaccinated upon request, \$1.00 each extra. Ship C.O.D., check or money order. No charge crating. Free transportation on lots of 75 or more within reasonable distance. Carl Anderson, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass. Tel. 807-J.

SPOTTED Poland China Service boars all ages. Bred sows, pigs. New design breeding. Also Black Poland Chinas. Over 150 head good hogs ready to ship. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, New Jersey.

CHESTER Whites, Berkshire cross or Yorkshire cross. 6 to 7 wks. old \$8.75 each, 8 to 9 wks. old \$9.00 each, 10 wks. old \$9.50 each, 12 wks. old \$12.00 each. Will ship from 1 to 100 pigs C.O.D. or send check. Vaccination \$1.00 each if you want it. Crating free. P. S. Will deliver 75 to 100 lots for a small fee. Walter Lux, 44 Arlington Road, Woburn, Mass. Tel. No. Woburn 2-0086.

TOP quality pigs, Chester and Yorkshire—Berkshire and O.C. crossed, 6-7 weeks \$10.00 each, 8-9 weeks \$11.00 each. Choice young feeders — fast growers. Shipped C.O.D. Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

O.I.C. open and bred gilts and sows. Spring pigs of either sex. Boars ready for service. Registered and vaccinated. Howard Beebe, Deposit, New York.

SHEEP

FOR SALE: Choice pure-bred Shropshire yearling rams, also a few choice yearling ewes. L. F. Cuthbert, Chipewa Farms, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LUCE'S Registered Shropshire Yearling Rams will increase your lamb and wool pounds. Our flock State highest 1949 for both. 11½ lbs. wool average. Shipped on approval. Russell Luce, Groton, N. Y.

OXFORD rams—choice registered yearlings, good size, top quality, best breeding. Lawrence L. Davey, Marcelus, Onondaga Co., New York.

WHETHER you prefer to develop registered sheep or a commercial flock your success is assured with Corriedales. Write for list of active breeders New York State Corriedale Association, E. H. Bitterman, Secretary, Akron, New York.

REGISTERED Shropshire yearling rams. Frank A. Everitt, Millerton, Pa.

TURKEYS

BELTSVILLE white turkeys. Poult, Eggs. Breeders Meadowbrook Poultry Farm, Richfield 22, Pa.

GEESE

FOR SALE: Geese, Toulouse and Brown Chinese Breeders. High Pond Farms, Brandon, Vermont, is selling out the brown varieties, keeping only the whites. These are first class birds that have given us 90% fertility with average hatchability of 62%. We want to move them and will sell at a sacrifice, \$10.00 per bird priced at the farm, rather than \$15 to \$18. T. E. Bissette, Mgr., Brandon, Vt. Telephone Hubbardton 13-9.

TOULOUSE Geese old breeders \$15.00 pair. Vainauskas, Fultonville, N. Y.

WHITE Chinese geese, John Wiechmann, R. D., Hartly, Delaware.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

POULTRY

MARSHALL'S White Leghorns and Red Rock Crosses bred for high egg production and Marshall's Rock Red Crosses bred for quick broiler profits are from selected strains—farm proven. Special savings on Red Rock Cockerels. Call or write today. Marshall Brothers RD 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 9082.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM Leghorns, Reds, Crosses. They live, they lay, they pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Details on request. Chester G. Zimmer, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

WEIDNER WHITE LEGHORNS. Established 1921. Famous for their hardiness and high production. Write for price list. Charles H. Weidner and Son, West Shokan, Rte. 2, New York.

MCGREGOR FARMS. Leghorns, Reds and Crosses. They are great producers. All hatching eggs produced on our own farms. They are officially tested and Pullorum clean. U. S. and N. Y. approved. Newcastle vaccinated. Write for circular. McGregor Farms, Maine, New York.

BABCOCK WHITE LEGHORNS are bred to give you top performance in the laying house. Babcock White Leghorns hold the all-time world record for official contest egg production over all breeds at all laying tests. Our new catalog describes these birds and tells you what they will do for you. Babcock Poultry Farm, Route 3-A, Ithaca, New York.

DRYDEN SPRINGS Farm White Leghorns. Excellent producers of large white eggs that bring top market prices. Write to Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Leghorns. 38 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalog Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

CAPON pellets (5 makes) 100-\$3.00, 1000-\$25.00. Implantors \$1.75, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00. Implantors exchanged. Turkey bits 100-.50, 1000-\$2.50, pliers .50. Enheptin ½ lb. \$2.25, 5 lb. \$18.00. Everything for chicken or turkey. Chicken Rooks, Sidney, N. Y.

HOBART POULTRY FARM. Leghorns, Large Birds, Large Eggs. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York. Phone Hobart 5281.

BEAUTIFUL Polish Bantams \$2.50 pair up. Paine's Collie Kennels, South Royalton, Vermont.

DOGS

COLLIE—Shepherd pups, make excellent farm dogs. Males \$15.00. Females \$10.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. B. Underwood, Locka, New York. Phone Moravia 482M3.

GENUINE RAT TERRIERS: Pedigreed. Papers furnished. Caswell, Box 1013, Altoona, Penna.

REGISTERED Collie Puppies — Champion Sired. Will ship on approval. Collinette Kennels, Wilton, New Hampshire.

SPRINGER Spaniel puppies — from proven hunting strains—eager to please—moderately priced. Luettgens, R. D. #1, Freehold, N. J.

REGISTERED Collie Pups. Ch. bloodlines. Female \$25. Male \$35. Rachel Rioux, Windham, N. H.

AIREDALES AKC Show, the best pups. \$25 and up. Mrs. Mildred Townsend, Alexander, New York.

FOR SALE: Reg. English Shepard 4 month old pups. Parents good cow dogs, pups starting good. Price \$25 each and 2½ year Reg. male. Grace Janowsky, Wellsburg, N. Y. Outside Centerville, Pa.

GRADE Shepherd pups. Good farm dogs. Females \$5.00, Males \$8.00. Lilla E. Voyer, Lowell, Vt.

ALWAYS something to offer in dogs or pups. Arthur Gilson, DeKalb Junction, N. Y.

GENUINE German police pups, greys, unreg. Six weeks old from excellent watch dogs. E. A. Foote, The Foote Hills, Unionville, N. Y. Phone Port Jervis 33861.

FOR SALE — A.K.C. registered St. Bernard pups. Champion breeding. Mrs. H. J. Evans, Georgetown, New York.

RABBITS

WANTED—Rabbits, 5 to 6 lbs. Write J. Stocker, Ramsey, New Jersey.

AUTOMOTIVE

JUST OUT! Get largest auto accessory and parts catalog in world. Over 15,000 items, including Hollywood accessories, hi-speed equipment, rebuilt engines; all parts and accessories for all cars, trucks, New, used, rebuilt! We have that hard to get part! Completely illustrated, jam-packed with bargains. Send 25c. J. C. Whitney Co., 1919-BX, Archer Ave., Chicago 16, Ill.

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Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

REAL ESTATE

PERMANENT year round pastures are being rapidly developed in South Carolina and land suitable for permanent pastures is still cheap. You can let the cattle gather their own feed and save the cost of labor for harvesting and feeding. Wholesale milk prices 55c per gallon, retail price 24c per quart. If you are interested in good farm lands suitable for year round permanent pastures, see or contact Bradham Realty Co., Realtors. "We specialize in farm lands, small and large tracts." Phone 48, P. O. Box 430, Sumter, South Carolina.

STROUT'S new catalog. Farms, homes, country businesses. World's largest! 3029 outstanding bargains, 31 states. Mailed free. Save thru Strout, 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

FARMS-Hotels-Homes-Stores. Farms 10 acres to 550 acres. Write Mr. Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y. ph 46-224. The Farm Man, Agt.

55 ACRE dairy farm, all conveniences. 12 room house has running hot and cold water, bath and furnace. Francis De Seyn, Phelps, New York.

FOR SALE—165 acre dairy farm for sale on Route 28 adjoining Andes, Delaware County, N. Y. Attractive ten room house, tenant house. 52 head modern barn. Silo and barn filled to capacity. Large farm pond. School and New York bus service. Forced immediate disposal due to sickness. Walter B. Gladstone & Son, tel. 2161, Andes, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 160 acre tractor farm, strip farming, soil erosion control. All good buildings, electricity, deep well, hot and cold water in house and barn. Stocked with 32 head of grade and registered Guernseys and all modern machinery. School, mail and milk route at door. Will sell bare or equipped. C. G. Barber, Middleburgh, N. Y.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN: 180 acre dairy and grain farm, about 140 fertile tractor land. Large dairy barn, hay barn, 2 silos, milk house, other buildings. Large spring-pond, other springs in pasture. Good 10 room dwelling, electricity, etc., extra house, woods, fruit; located near paved highway, short drive to small cities, children transported to school, milk and mail pick-up at farm. A real buy and productive farm. Widowed owner sacrificing—\$5,500, Jackson Realty, 201 York Avenue, Towanda, Pa. (Free list others.)

FOR SALE—400 acre farm, 2 houses, 2 barns, 2 garages, machinery shed, tool house and hen house. Located on County black top road. All improvements. Good milk market. J. C. Cable, Downsville, N. Y. Phone 31805.

MISCELLANEOUS

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned deodorized with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging and pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. B-1, 955 Willard Ct., Chicago 22, Illinois.

PERSONALIZED gifts are all the vogue! Your gifts are more appreciated if personalized! Pencils, assorted colors, name imprinted in gold or silver, 12 in gift box, one dollar postpaid. Metallic matches, gold, silver, green or red, 5¢ in gift box. Two Dollars postpaid. Dozens of other beautiful items. Request free list. The Light House Mart, Scituate, Mass.

LADIES' dresses, \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women's, children's. Wool sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots. Men's work clothing, shoes, shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose slacks, pants, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.49. Towels. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalog. Consumers Sales Co., 419 63rd Street, Department AA, West New York, New Jersey.

COTTON feed bags wanted at 13c each, freight paid. We also buy burlap bags of all kinds. Write for prices and shipping tags. I. Segal & Son, Riverhead, L. I., New York.

CREAMED maple butternut candy \$1.50 pound postpaid insured. Gift wrapped if desired. Woolley's, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

WAR effort soon force prices up. Northern cedar posts, grapestakes, poles, barn construction, telephone, etc. Buy now save money. Fletcher Farms, Norwood, N. Y.

WESTERN saddles, black or brown nickled, spotted with bridle & martingale. Pony saddle \$25.00. Men's, \$35.00. Alex Haight, Marilla Harness Shop, Marilla, New York.

WILL PAY up to \$300.00 for old phonograph records—send 25c for want list, information. E. A. Ruttkay, 121 North Avenue 50, Los Angeles 42, California.

HIGHEST Cash Paid for old, broken, jewelry, gold teeth, watches, silverware, diamonds, spectacles. Free information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Government Licensed, Rose Smelting Company, 29AA East Madison, Chicago.

LETTERHEADS, envelopes, 125-\$1.00. 500-\$3.00. Cards 50¢-\$2.00. Snell Printery, Red Lion, Pa.

DRESS UP your mailbox now with our exclusive Press-On mailbox nameplate. No screws, bolts or holes to drill. Just press on mailbox permanently. Size 2"-8". White letters engraved on black plastic. Send \$1.75 and name desired by check or money order to Mail-N-Post, Wapping, Conn. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HONEY

NEW HONEY—choice clover New York's finest, 5 lbs \$1.35; 6-5 lb. \$6.95. Delicious buckwheat 5 lbs. \$1.25, 6-5 lb. \$6.45. All above postpaid third zone. 60 lbs clover \$3.45; 60 lbs. buckwheat \$6.45 F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

HONEY, fancy white clover, 60 lb. can \$8.75. J. G. Burtis, Marietta, N. Y.

FRUIT TREES

FOLLOW the expert orchard men by planting Mayo's dependable fruit trees. Write today for prices. Mayo Brothers Nurseries, Dept. 1, Pittsford, N. Y.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Oct. 7 Issue.....Closes Sept. 21
Oct. 21 Issue.....Closes Oct. 6
Nov. 4 Issue.....Closes Oct. 20
Nov. 18 Issue.....Closes Nov. 3

NURSERY STOCK

EVERGREEN LINING-OUT STOCK. Transplants and seedlings. Pine, Spruce, Fir, Canadian Hemlock. Arborvitae, in variety. For growing Christmas trees. Windbreaks, Hedges, Ornamentals, Forestry. Prices low — 2c each on quantity orders. Write for price list. Suncrest Evergreen Nurseries, Dept. AA, Johnstown, Pa.

PLANTS

RASPBERRY Plants: Large 2 yr. Lathams 50, \$5.00; 100, \$9.00; 500, \$40.00. Medium size ½ price. Raspberries are very profitable and easy to grow. October is the best time to set. Guaranteed to live. Instructions included. Thompson's hullless Bear popcorn, the tenderest corn you ever ate. 5 lb. or more 30c per lb. All postpaid 4th zone. Glenn L. Thompson, Johnson, Vt.

HAY

BARN cured hay. New hay available now. Straw. Henry K. Jarvis, Box 108, Syracuse, N. Y. Tel. Fayetteville 391.

HAY—timothy, clover mixed. First and second cutting alfalfa. Straw. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca, Tpk., Syracuse, Phone 92885.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

COLOR FILM. 116, 616, 620, 120, 127, 35mm. Free literature. Sample Roll—25c. More Film, Hemlock, N.Y.

ROLLS developed and printed 6 or 8 exp. 35c. Send for complete price list and mailing bags Fast Photo Film Service, Little Falls, New York.

NEW film for old, 8 exposures developed, enlarged in an album and a new roll, 56c. Free mailing bags. Roberts, Box 444, Salem, Mass.

EQUIPMENT

MILK CAN Hoist, a small surplus bomb hoist, 350 pound capacity, 18 foot lift, \$12.85 postpaid. Literature available. Ireland & Vice, Box 146 AA, Auburn, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 16" Blizzard blower and John Deere corn harvester on rubber with bundle carrier. Both as good as new. Could deliver within reasonable distance. Gerald Crosby, Carlisle, N. Y. P. O. Cobleskill, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT

ATTRACTIVE opportunity for dairy specialist. Must have medium sized herd or equivalent capital. For details inquire Box 12, Middleville, New Jersey.

AMAZING earnings for women party plan demonstrators of Plastic Home Products that are sweeping the country. No experience necessary. Write for free demonstration kit, details. Princess Plastics, Dept. CC-1, 2722 LaSalle, St. Louis, Mo.

WHEN YOU SELL APPLES "DON'T FOOL THE PUBLIC"

(Continued from Page 12)

storage and in poorly ventilated cold storage. I can see little difference in the quality of Ben Davis and Romes. Yet one is ruled out.

There are so many apples and so many people with different tastes that it is really too bad those people with a mild apple, or tart apple or a sweet apple in mind cannot meet up with apples of their choice. I think this question of choice could be brought to the people by proper advertising. Why not tell people more about apples? Break down the mystery of what apple cooks well, what apple cooks lumpy, what apples are mild, and what apples are sweet. I believe the public would buy more apples if they could get the apple that best suits their appetite.

Only too frequently do we find road-stands selling King David for Winesap. Stores selling all red apples, regardless of variety, as Baldwins and all green apples, regardless of variety, as Greenings because their claim is "they sell better." I served a group of stores that did this very thing. It is little wonder that when a woman buys apples for Baldwins that do not cook, or lack taste, or cook uneven, that she steers clear of apples the next time and makes an orange pudding.

I have some suggestions that I believe will encourage the public to consume more apples: 1—More and better advertising; 2—Don't fool the public; 3—Give them apples they demand; 4—Put up an honest package; 5—Eliminate bruised fruit; 6—Grow better apples; and 7—Grow cleaner apples.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

RAINS over the Northeast, instead of dry, hot weather, have again changed our livestock picture. The long-term forecast is for a warm, late fall.

Now that we will have pasture grasses and afterfeed, no animals will be forced to market—a grand thing if we don't overdo it by marketing too many of our animals all at once with the first heavy frost or light snowfall. The Midwest and the range country have also had rain, so grass is abundant everywhere.

This weather situation is causing many predictions of heavy livestock marketings in October and a lower market. But again, if the war situation does not greatly change, it is going to be next to impossible for prices to break. With anything like an orderly marketing of our livestock, prices are not going to break. The feed that is on hand in the Northeast this year should prevent any livestock from being marketed on a breaking market even if shelter of some kind has to be provided.

Congress seems to have no idea of "tightening its belt," with increased billions for "normal" expenditures and money for everyone. Labor is going after and getting its fourth or fifth round of wage increases. Now add war expenditures to this and nothing spells out lower prices.

The only low prices we are seeing, or probably will see, are on farm products which the government has "played" with and run up surpluses of, such as potatoes, eggs, butter and grains. The war may again bail the government out of these.

Nothing Is "Free"

It has been encouraging to see the potato men of New York and Pennsylvania vote to throw out government controls. Today farmers wouldn't be taking lower prices if false bottoms had not been placed in many farm product baskets. That "something for nothing" lure only resulted in a lot of false increases and unwanted production which are now going to cost far more than any group of farmers received, although they thought they were getting something "free."

My hope now is—that whatever is in the book for controls—floors, ceilings, etc.—will leave the farmer completely out. He will produce the food; he has

proved that, both in war and in peace. The thing all our politicians seem to forget is that after he produces it, he has to sell it the best way he can. What could be fairer, freer, or more democratic?

Animal Psychology

Do you make the new animals you bring on to your farm feel "wanted?" Isn't that ridiculous! Or is it? Have you ever noticed that a good livestock man will keep an odd cow or cows he brings home around the barn or barnyard for a day or two before he turns them out with his other cows? Or that the cattle or lamb feeder will putter around his animals and then feed more the first few days he has them than at any other time? There are sanitary reasons for segregation, but consciously or unconsciously the owners are trying to make those animals feel "wanted," even as you or I. They have learned that the way animals are handled the first few days is more important in their doing well than at any other time.

— A. A. —

SALTING PORK ON THE HOOF

(Continued from Page 13)

third of an ounce," says the latest Purdue report, which further states, "Keeping salt before the hogs where they can have all they wish at all times is good practice on the farm today. The pigs in the salt experiments had loose salt in a weather-protected box-feeder where they could help themselves at all times. This plan of feeding eliminates any danger of salt-hunger and its attendant bad results. Hogs need but little salt and eat small amounts when they have regular free access to it." Tests at the Iowa station showed the most economical gains were made when the pigs had salt before them in a self-feeder to eat whenever they wanted it.

Other Minerals Help

There is a benefit from the use of trace mineralized salt, as it supplies iron, copper, cobalt, manganese and iodine, which may be lacking in the feed. Where iodine shortage in the forage is acute, it shows up in goiter and hairless births. The loss of young because of lack of iodine in the sow's ration during gestation is greater among swine than among any other class of livestock.

Hogs furnished a well-balanced ration with adequate minerals are less likely to root than those on a mineral-deficient ration. This was pointed out by John Zeller, in charge of swine investigations for the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. Pigs root in an endeavor to get copper, cobalt and iron, a deficiency of which results in anemia or lack of red blood cells. Anemic pigs usually have little appetite, are weak and inactive, and in severe cases breathe in a labored manner, commonly described as "thumps." Traces of manganese, too, are wanted by the sow for best bone growth and milk flow.

The cost of feed accounts for over three-quarters of the expense of producing pork, and the good feeder who is interested in maximum production will provide his pigs with the salt and the minerals they need for quick and healthful growth. Allowing pigs to take trace mineralized salt free-choice helps bring home the most bacon.

— A. A. —

The farm woodlot is getting more attention these days as a producer of income, and in some areas the same is true of the maple sugar bush. In either case, an important point in management is to fence cows out of the woods. They get little pasture anyway, and it doesn't take a very strong fence to discourage them. Keeping cows out allows young trees to develop for replacements when mature trees are cut.

Fifteenth Annual Sale

The Vermont Jersey Cattle Club

HARTLAND FAIRGROUNDS

HARTLAND, VERMONT

SEPTEMBER 26, 1950

50 Head of "VERMONT QUALITY" REGISTERED JERSEYS

The offering consists of carefully selected milk cows, fresh and springing, and nearby bred heifers. Most of the consignments are from Bangs certified herds and many of them are calfhooed vaccinated. There are daughters of Lilac Remus Unrivalled, *superior sire*; Lad's Courageous, *excellent, superior sire*; Blonde Lad's Jest, *excellent, superior sire*; Biltmore Basileus Gold Bar, *very good superior sire*; Standard Fox Volunteer, *very good superior sire*, Volunteer Dandy Royalist, *excellent*; Quechee Sybil Abe, *excellent*; Royal Quechee, *very good*; Clearbrook Standard Noble Jr.; Brampton Benedictine Basil, *excellent*. There are granddaughters of Lilac Remus, High Lawn Torono Seigfried, Sybil's Fairy Prince, Sybil Fairy Oxford Victor, Wonderful Advancer, Crystal Star Oxford Sultan and many others.

There will be the usual show in the morning beginning at 10 o'clock. The Sale will start promptly at 1 P. M. Lunch will be available.

"MORT" GRANGER
Auctioneer.

Send for catalog to:
RALPH H. MAXHAM,
Chairman, Quechee, Vt.

FOUR NEW YORK STATE CLUB SALES REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

All personally selected, from T. B. Accredited herds, negative to blood test, calfhooed vaccinated.
EACH AFFORDS YOU A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY THE BEST IN REGISTERED HOLSTEINS:

7th ST. LAWRENCE CO. CLUB SALE

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23

Fair Grounds, GOUVERNEUR, N. Y.

55 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

50 Fresh and Close springers; 5 Service Age Bulls from dams up to 600 lb. fat; Daughters of many noted sires. PAUL FISHEL, Secy., Heuvelton, N. Y.

3rd CHAUT. CO. CLUB SALE

MONDAY, OCT. 2

50 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Fair Grounds, DUNKIRK, N. Y.

40 Fresh and Close springers with calves; 7 due soon after sale; 3 Service Age Bulls. HARLEY DICKINSON, Chairman, Sale Committee Forestville, New York

THESE SALES CONDUCTED UNDER COVER AND WITH THE STRICTEST CODE OF SALE ETHICS. Auctioneered and Managed by R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Mexico, N. Y.

2nd Otsego-Herkimer-Montgomery CLUB SALE

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27

CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y. on U. S. Route 20

65 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Many with 400 lb. to 569 lb. fat. 54 Fresh and Close Springing Cows; 5 Bred Heifers; 6 Service Age Bulls. R. Y. WALRATH, Chairman, Sale Committee East Springfield, New York

5th DELAWARE CO. CLUB SALE

MONDAY, OCT. 9

Sale pavilion, MERIDALE, N. Y. which is 7 miles from Delhi on Route 28.

60 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

50 Fresh and Close Springers; A few service age bulls. CARLTON CHAMBERS, Chairman, Sale Committee Walton, New York

Making The Farm

A Better Home

Dairymen know the importance of the Sire in maintaining high production and income.

—And dairymen in New York and Western Vt. know that NYABC Sires transmit sustained high production to most of their daughters. Live Better, Live Safer. Join the more than 30,000 dairymen members who breed their herds through 125 artificial breeding units affiliated with NYABC. Write for further information about service in New York and Western Vermont to:

NYABC
New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative

Box 526 A Inc. Ithaca, N. Y.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE of the Delaware County Jersey Cattle Club, Inc., to be held at Meridale Farms Sales Pavilion, Meridale, N. Y. Sept. 30th, 1950.

60 Pure Bred and Grade Jerseys. Grades sold at 10:30 A.M., Purebreds at 12:30 Sharp. Lunch sold at sales pavilion. Write for catalogue after Sept. 20th to:

A. M. THOMSON, Walton, N. Y., Sale Mgr.

JERSEY DISPERSAL

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23

At the John N. George farm, Grahamsville, N. Y. Take Route 52 from Liberty to Woodcrest, then 42 to Grahamsville and follow auction arrows to farm.

24 PUREBRED JERSEYS 24

23 cows, 1 bull. All T.B. accredited and calfhooed vaccinated. All raised on this farm. Really a fine milky lot of Jersey cattle, many bred for fall freshening.

This 290 acre farm and machinery will be sold at 12:30, cattle sale will start at 1 o'clock.

For catalogs, write to:

L. A. SHUBERT

Auctioneer & Sale Mgr.

Franklin, N. Y.

258th EARLVILLE SALE

WED. & THURS., OCT. 4-5

225 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Sale in big pavilion

EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

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FOR CATALOG WRITE

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AYRSHIRE AUCTION

NEW YORK PRODUCTION SALE

Sat., Oct. 7th, 12:30 P.M., Fair Grounds, Cobleskill, N. Y. A selected offering of 19 Cows; 8 1st Calf Heifers; 36 Bred Heifers; 20 Heifer Calves and 6 Bulls. Records of Cows and dams of all others ave: 11,426 lb. M 4.24% 484 lb. F.M.E. 2x. The Breed's finest offering this fall.

FOR CATALOG WRITE

Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.



—Photo by National Dairy Council

PUTTING up a boxed lunch every morning—perhaps two or three—is a real task, especially when there's breakfast to prepare and the children to be gotten off to school. Fortunately, many schools have taken over the job of supplying the children with a nutritious noon meal, but there are still many homes where lunches have to be carried by Bobby and Mary—and perhaps by Dad, too. If your home is one of those, do you find yourself racking your brain each morning for ideas and hunting here and there in your kitchen for the thermos, the lunch box, and the food supplies?

Plan A Production Line

You can start out right this fall if you plan a school lunch production line right in your own kitchen. Devote to this job a few shelves, work space or a bread board, or perhaps a kitchen drawer or two where you can have everything you need in one place. If possible, plan a spot near the refrigerator so that you will have easy access to the milk, fruit, lettuce, vegetables and leftovers. If your bread box isn't in this area, you might keep a loaf of bread just for the sandwiches in the refrigerator.

On your available shelves or drawers, plan to keep, in the order in which you will use them, the lunch boxes, thermos, food containers, mix bowls, needed food supplies, paper napkins, wax paper, some silver and equipment. If your counter space is limited, try a pine board to fit snugly on the top of a partly open drawer. This production line technique will be worth a great deal to you in the time and effort it will save you every morning.

Use Your Freezer

If you have a freezer, add it to your production line. Sandwiches can be prepared and kept two to three weeks in the home freezer. Fillings also can be made at a convenient time (when you have leftover roasts, chicken, etc.) and then stored in a covered jar in your freezer. Place a number of well wrapped and labeled sandwiches together in a box, as this makes for compact storage and they are easy to find. The sandwiches can be removed from the freezer in the morning, put in the lunch box, and be ready for Bobby and Mary to eat at noon.

When making sandwiches to be frozen, spread with softened butter, but avoid mayonnaise, salad dressings and jellies as they soak into the bread. Leave out lettuce, carrots, tomatoes, etc., as they lose their crispness, and can be added when the sandwich is eaten. Hard-cooked eggs freeze better when chopped than when sliced. Be

LUNCH BOX GUIDE	
 <p>MILK</p>	<p>MILK ALWAYS in the lunch box, in one form or another: milk to drink, or in creamed soups, custards, rennet desserts, puddings, cocoa, or cheese. Every child and every adult needs it daily.</p>
 <p>BREAD</p>	<p>BREADS of all kinds, rolls, crackers, and butter. Be sure the bread is made from whole grain or enriched white flour, and vary the sandwiches by using a variety of breads. Everybody likes a change.</p>
 <p>MEAT · POULTRY FISH · CHEESE or EGGS</p>	<p>MEAT, cooked or canned; fish, chicken, cheese, eggs, peanut butter. If you're in a rut, consult the "15 Sandwich Ideas" on this page. Keep sandwiches moist by wrapping each one in heavy waxed paper.</p>
 <p>FRUIT and VEGETABLES</p>	<p>Be sure to include a FRUIT and VEGETABLE—or at least one or the other. Raw fruit, dishes of canned or cooked fruit. Cooked vegetables packed in small jar, or raw vegetables—carrot sticks, celery, cole slaw, tomatoes, raw relish, or lettuce to add to sandwiches just before eating.</p>
 <p>DESSERT</p>	<p>Everybody likes something especially tasty at the end of a meal. Cakes, cookies, puddings, and pies that will carry well, are good boxed-lunch desserts. And then add a little "surprise" just for the fun of it. (See suggestions on this page).</p>

sure to wrap sandwiches well in moisture-vapor-proof material. You will find plenty of good freezer wraps on the market.

A Measuring Stick

Make Bobby's and Mary's lunch a well-balanced meal, especially if they eat a hurried, inadequate breakfast or miss the family's hot dinner at noon. The chart on this page is a good measuring stick. Why not hang it on your cupboard door as a constant reminder? Avoid too much repetition—plan enough for growing bodies—encourage good food habits.

Keep the lunch box in mind when planning other meals so that you will not need to buy special, expensive foods just for the packed lunch. Let the children share in the planning, and

and Mary use their nickel or dime to buy the needed hot dish and not the candy, coke and desserts that may be there to tempt them.

Milk an Essential

Milk is an important essential for every lunch box. If the small fry dislike milk (and I hope they don't!) plan a variety of ways to get that milk in. Cream soups, cocoa, custards or the addition of fruit juices, tomato juice, chocolate or other flavorings to the milk will often do the trick. Here are suggestions:

MOLASSES MILK DRINK—Mix together 2 cups milk, 2 tablespoons of molasses, and a dash of nutmeg. Makes 2 servings.

FRUIT MILK DRINK—Dissolve two-

thirds of a cup of sugar (or less) in 2 cups of orange juice, pineapple juice, or any other fruit juice, and chill. Pour slowly into 2½ cups of cold milk. Shake vigorously before serving. Makes 6 servings.

SPICED MILK DRINK—Add to ¼ cup boiling water ¾ teaspoon of cinnamon with a dash of nutmeg or mace. Add to this 4 cups of milk. Stir vigorously. Sugar may be added if desired. Serve hot or cold. Makes 4 servings.

TOMATO MILK DRINK—Combine 1½ cups milk, 2¼ cups tomato juice or less, and ½ teaspoon salt. Blend thoroughly. Sugar may be added if desired. Makes 4 servings.

Surprise Them

A little surprise now and then tucked in a corner of the lunch box creates interest in eating a good lunch, gives variety, and peps up the lunch box. For example, "sweet surprises" like these:

Colored marshmallows
Popcorn balls
Chocolate raisins or nuts
Cut-out cookies
Candied orange
A piece of candy
Banbury tarts
Jelly tarts

Or something to munch:

Ripe or stuffed olives
Carrot sticks
Stuffed celery
Radishes, raw cauliflowerettes
Potato or corn chips
Pretzels
Dried figs, apricots, prunes, raisins
A small bag of nuts
Stuffed dates or prunes

On very special days, add a greeting card appropriate to the occasion, a funny picture, a small toy, a new pencil, a balloon, a few marbles, or a pin for the lapel.

15 Sandwich Ideas

Since sandwiches are the mainstay of the packed lunch box, let's not be monotonous and humdrum. Here are 15 sandwich ideas to add "the zip that makes the dif":

1. Ground American cheese, chopped olives or pimento, mayonnaise.
2. Cream cheese, or cottage cheese, chopped bologna, pickle relish.
3. Peanut butter, chopped bacon, catchup.
4. Peanut butter, applesauce, chopped dates.
5. Sliced bologna, cole slaw.
6. Cottage cheese, canned ground ham, pickles.
7. Egg, chopped canned cornbeef, pickle.
8. Egg, chopped frankfurters, chili sauce.
9. Sliced or chopped meat loaf, pickles or olives, mayonnaise.
10. Chopped frankfurters, baked beans, catchup or mustard.
11. Chopped dried beef, minced onion, mayonnaise.
12. Deviled ham, cream cheese, catchup.
13. Tuna, chopped apple, mayonnaise.
14. Salmon, chopped cucumber and onion, mayonnaise.
15. Simmer 1 can tomatoes, 1 tablespoon minced onion, add ground American cheese, ¼ lb. dried beef, butter, salt and pepper, 1 egg, cook and store in jar.

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"Before I tried CHEER, I didn't believe clothes could iron so easily without rinsing!" says Mrs. Jean Welch of Sunflower, Kansas.



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"Nothing could convince me I could get a clean, white wash without rinsing until I tried CHEER. It works like magic! And look at the time CHEER saves me!" says Mrs. Jeanne P. Huskinson of Kansas City, Missouri.

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START WHEN THEY'RE BABIES

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

TOOTH-BRUSHING won't seem so much of a bore to youngsters if mothers start when they are mere babies to take routine care of the tiny teeth. Swabbing the infant's mouth with sterile cotton, later using a wee, soft brush that the tot may be able to use himself is a good way to start. The little ones will get to feeling that cleaning their teeth after eating is almost as important as the eating itself!

When the youngsters are old enough to understand, it's a good idea to print, write, or type a set of rules and tack them on their bedroom wall. In one home, the seven-year old twins of the family made an attractive "reminder poster" by pasting pictures of children brushing their teeth on a large white cardboard. They had cut the colored pictures from magazines, mostly from toothpaste advertisements... and the poster was actually a decorative addition to their room. Their rules read like this:

1. We should brush our teeth after



—Photo Bell-Tuscon

every meal.

2. We must brush our teeth before we go to bed.
3. We should brush "up and down, round and round."
4. We should brush our gums way back in our mouth.

Perhaps the children in your family will want to copy this idea!

Patterns in Plaid



No. 2270. Combine this smoothly styled jumper done in the newest tartan with the cuffed wool jersey blouse! Sizes 10-20. Size 16, jumper, 2½ yards 54-inch; blouse, 1½ yards 54-inch. No. 2045. This attractive, pocketed dress done in crease-resistant cotton plaid will be perfect for school and after. Sizes 6-14. Size 8, 2½ yards 35-inch, with ¼ yard 35-inch contrasting. No. 3096. This year it's the diagonally closed coat dress, with hip-spanning pockets punctuated by matching buttons. Sizes 12-20, 36-44. Size 18, 3½ yards 54-inch; or 4½ yards 39-inch. No. 2811. Cozy hooded coat combines with its companion attraction—a scallop detailed panel front dress! Sizes

1, 2, 3, 4. Size 2, coat and hood, 1¾ yards 54-inch; dress, 1½ yards 35-inch. No. 2169. For bib-top coverage on the kitchen front, try this minimum yardage apron with a slim panel front... two-button closing in the back! Cut in one size, only 1 yard 35-inch fabric required. TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern size and number clearly. Enclose twenty cents (in coin, check or money order) for each pattern wanted. Add 20 cents for our new Fall-Winter Fashion Book which has over 100 smart, easy-to-make pattern designs for all ages, sizes and occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

BETWEEN SEASONS

By Edith Shaw Butler

Now along the roadside
Goldenrod turns yellow,
Elderberries darken,
Early apples mellow.

Now a happy goldfinch
Brings his mate to feed
On my painted daisies,
Long since gone to seed;

And Summer wears late gardens
Like a gypsy shawl
Gathered close about her
As the first leaves fall.

African Violets Cause Writer's Cramp!

(Editor's note: The following letter from reader Bernice B. Stanhope of Dundee, New York, explains why she has written the accompanying item regarding the amount of sunlight needed by African Violets. It was written to save her writer's cramp!)

Dear Sirs:

Since advertising in *American Agriculturist*, I have answered questions by the score about African Violets. If you have any idea that women don't read your paper, banish the thought. I've had more response to that one ad than all the rest combined. Judging by the letters I receive, these women depend on articles in papers such as yours. Whoever made the statement that people in the Northeast weren't friendly never had letters from these ladies; if they had they wouldn't worry about friendly feelings between people!

The letters ask about disease, rooting, varieties, etc., but at present the light problem leads all questions. It would help save one grower a few writer's cramps if you would publish these few facts about light for African Violets that I have learned from that gruff old instructor, Experience.

LIGHT FOR VIOLETS

African Violets grow wild in dense shaded jungles. Sunlight reaching them is filtered through trees and vines. Our first job in growing this modest little plant is to duplicate these conditions as nearly as possible. They love a good strong light but no hot sun. That's why a north window is ideal.

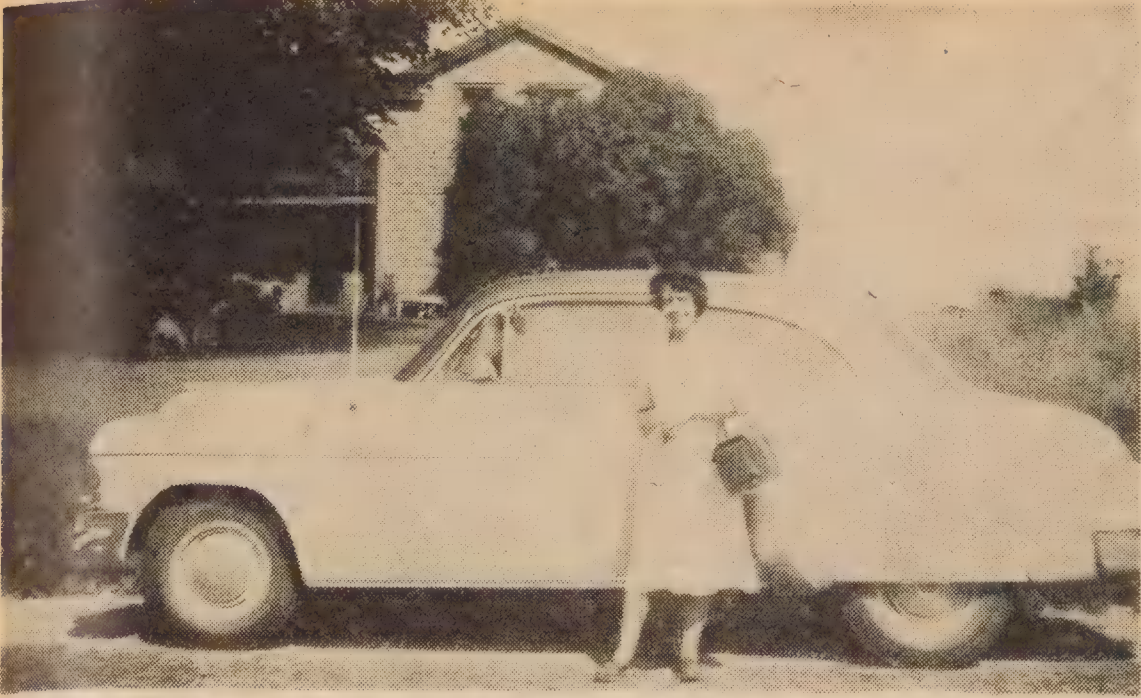
Without a north window, we can grow them in a south window just as well but we have to work harder. This past week I have placed thin white curtains over my windows but the hot sun has already burned some of my plants.

The leaves develop places that look burned and seared; the petals of the bloom have round spots where all colors disappear as completely as though drops of bleaching material were used. Sometimes the whole plant will have a bleached, pale green anemic look. In such cases reduce the amount of light on your violets. As the sun grows stronger, thicker curtains or Venetian blinds may be used.

A simple home test may be made to determine the correct amount of light. When the sun is brightest, hold your hand between your plants and the light. If your hand produces a sharp, distinct shadow, the light is too bright. If it makes a blurred, indistinct shadow, the light is just right. — Bernice B. Stanhope.

— A. A. —

"When the garden is getting towards the end, gather all the leavings; shell the beans, cut carrots, onions, tomatoes and squash in small pieces. Pack in jars with a slice of tomato at the top. Salt as usual and process as you do string beans. Serve as a casserole with hot mashed potatoes or hot biscuits on top." — Alice M. Green, Chateaugay, N. Y.



It's a good feeling to see your Public Health Nurse arrive, smiling and confident, when you're in need of her help!

Our Public Health Nurse

By MARGARET AIKENS

I WONDER if we all realize the wonderful work the County Public Health Nurses are doing. Ours is certainly doing a splendid job. I never thought much about the Public Health Nurses until our nurse, Miss Bernice Peters, appeared at my door one day and began being helpful.

Miss Peters is the Public Health Nurse in our Chautauqua County, N. Y., district, which consists of six townships with a population of about ten thousand. There are three other Public Health Nurses in the county. They are hired by the Board of Supervisors and their wages are paid from tax money.

Miss Peters told me that they have so many and such varied duties that it was hard to remember them all.

For their "visits" they get lists of patients from the doctors in their territory. They can visit a patient only twice unless he regularly goes to a physician. The Public Health Nurses are interested in better health for everyone. They stress proper foods and immunization. They class their patients in the following divisions: Infant, Pre-school, School children, and Adults. They are interested in new mothers, T. B. cases and contacts, Venereal diseases, communicable diseases, non-communicable diseases, and general health supervision.

Babies, Too

If you are a mother-to-be or a new mother, the Public Health Nurse will visit you and bring you bulletins published by the State which contain helpful suggestions and advice. The nurse will answer questions about your own health or that of the baby. She will show you how to give the new baby his bath and how to take his temperature if he should become sick. Our Miss Peters has a little spring scale on which she can weigh the baby.

Miss Peters says, "I always keep my 'weather eye' open on these visits to see if anything is wrong." If there is something wrong with your baby, be sure to let your Public Health Nurse know. She knows where and how to get help. Operations of a serious nature, like for a cleft palate or a heart operation for blue babies, may be paid for out of State funds in New York State.

Miss Peters holds clinics for pre-school children, where height and weight of the children are checked by the nurse and the children are examined by an attending physician. Immunization shots are sometimes given at these clinics.

Miss Peters visits schools which do not have a paid school nurse. She says she doesn't have time to do much but test the children's eyes.

Actual bedside care is supposed to be only on a demonstration basis, but once in a while there is a case where no other

help can be procured immediately and the Public Health Nurse has to fill in until help can be obtained. Miss Peters says she doesn't like to do this because when she goes to one place too much, it upsets her already full schedule and she has to by-pass someone else.

Mom Says:

"DUNGIES ARE A GOOD IDEA."

("MOM SAYS" is a new department in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in which readers are invited to express their thoughts on any subject which interests them. We are starting it off with Mrs. Martin's argument in favor of blue jeans for schoolgirls below the High School age.

If you feel the urge to write a short article or letter on a subject dear to your heart, send it to Mom, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. \$2.00 will be paid for any articles we print. Your name will be signed to your article, unless you request us to withhold it.)

ARE YOU one of those mothers who frown upon dungarees on girls for school wear? I used to be. And I'll admit it took a long time of pleading from my two daughters, aged six and eight, before I finally consented to allow them to change their pretty starched dresses for the tomboyish jeans.

But now as I wave goodbye each morning and watch the school bus pick up the girls, I find there is something appealing and satisfying about that combination of plaid flannel shirt, blue dungarees, well scrubbed faces, and shining hair tied with ribbons.

Whatever the activity is, whether in the schoolroom, on the playground, or after-school chores, the girls are appropriately attired. Dungarees are sturdy, and can take a lot of wear and tear. They are easy to launder, need no starching, and very little ironing. One pair, or two at most, can go a whole week. The flannel shirts usually worn with them are even easier to wash, need no starching and little ironing.

In the spring when the weather isn't cold enough for ski pants, but is too cold for bare legs, dungarees are the right answer. In the winter my girls often combine sweaters or long-sleeved



"You could spend an evening at home with me in a while!"

The Public Health Nurses work with the doctors in their territory and with the special clinics such as Dental, Orthopedic and Child Guidance. Often the nurse explains instructions given a patient by a doctor or at one of these clinics. She also demonstrates exercises or treatments. The nurse can often give you helpful advice if you have a child needing special guidance.

Sometimes the Public Health Nurse finds a case where a minor operation or glasses or dental work is needed and cannot be paid for by the patient. She asks for help for these cases from local American Legion or Auxiliary organizations, Lions Club, Salvation Army or other organizations.

Anything You Want to Know

In addition to these many and various duties the Public Health Nurse is often asked to attend Pre-school Mothers Clubs in her territory. (Miss Peters has three Pre-school Mothers Clubs who return the favor by helping her at the clinics.) She is in charge of Mobile X-ray units when they visit her territory, picking places for them to go and advertising them. She is a veritable information bureau. She can tell you about the various clinics that are held and much other worthwhile information. She can even tell you where to go to find out about adopting a baby!

polo shirts with the jeans, and in the summer short-sleeved jerseys or blouses for a change.

Our village schoolteachers have become used to seeing their girl pupils in dungarees and think the idea is a very good one. The youngsters are more comfortable. And on winter mornings when the schoolroom often is chilly, the extra covering is well appreciated. Country children, like their city cousins, no longer wear the long underwear, stockings and such that their parents wore. Although I heartily recommend the dungarees for the elementary school group, however, I still think they are unbecoming to high school girls during classes. For out-of-school activities they are quite suitable.

Now that I'm sold on the idea of jeans, I hope the style doesn't change. Besides being practical, they're most economical. Three pairs each will see my youngsters through a school year. They cost around \$2.00 per pair, will stand up under numerous washings, and, if they fade a little, they're still stylish because faded blue is a popular color.

My daughters only wear dresses now on special occasions, such as to church, to town, and to social functions. As for myself, I'm very pleased to be relieved of the hours of drudgery of starching and ironing quantities of dresses every week.

I think the idea of "dungies" for girls is the best thing that's come along. All mothers should consider it, but especially country mothers of large families. They can be interchangeable, because some girls prefer the boy's style. In my case, there's no waste at all, my pre-school boys finish the job of "wearing out" any that are too shabby for school wear, or pairs just outgrown.—Mrs. Marie Martin, Baltic, Connecticut.

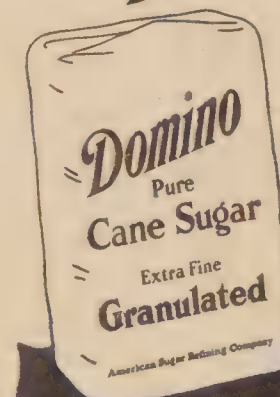
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TO ORDER PLAYS, write to American Agriculturist Play Department, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose 35 cents for each play wanted. Send coins, money order or check. No stamps, please. Add 3 cents for complete list of plays.



WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

You can easily start this absorbing story by Mr. Eastman with the second chapter on this page. But the best way is to look up and read the first chapter which appeared in the last issue of *American Agriculturist* (September 2).

The story begins at the opening of the Civil War in April, 1861, in a typical farm neighborhood in southern New York. Mark Wilson, a young farmer living with his parents, George and Nancy Wilson, and his younger brothers and sisters, is in mental conflict about answering Abe Lincoln's call for volunteers and leaving his sweetheart, Ann Clinton, a neighboring farm girl. At a party to which Mark takes Ann, Henry Bain, well-to-do and unscrupulous, tries with some success to get Ann away from Mark. A bitter fight ensues, with Mark the winner, after which he forces Ann to go home with him, tells her what is what, and then with bloody and battered face, kisses her goodnight with considerable emphasis.

CHAPTER II

"Boys, get up! Get up, I say!"

Mark heard his father calling as from a dim and distant land and for a moment thought he was dreaming. Then he started to turn over and groaned. Every muscle in his body was sore from work in the woods the day before and the pain brought him suddenly wide awake, but before he could answer, his father called again:

"Boys, are you awake? Mark! Get up, I say. The sap has run all night, and we've got to get right at it."

Mark climbed slowly out of bed and yelled at his brothers:

"Tom! Charlie! Wake up! It's chore time. Get a move on!"

Not a sound came from the other bed, but Mark, watching closely, saw Charlie slowly open one eye and then quickly close it again, as if a new day was just too much for him to contemplate. Mark yelled again:

"No foolin', Charlie. If you don't get out of there, I'll pull you out!"

Slowly Charlie stuck one not-too-clean foot out of bed, but when it touched the cold floor he hastily pulled it back under the covers again. Although Tom hadn't moved at all, Mark knew that he, too, was playing possum.

"All right," he said, "it's your funeral, not mine. Sap ran all night. Pa's in a hurry. You'll catch you-know-what if you don't get goin'."

That got them out of bed.

Outdoors spring was in the air. A robin chirped in the lilac bush by the corner of the stoop. In the lane that led to the pasture, grass was showing a little green at the edge of the snow-drift that was mostly gone, and the morning sun just coming up promised a warm day. But Mark was too lame and sore to notice, and anyway there was too much to do. "There always is," he thought, bitterly, as he went on to the barn.

Driven by their father's impatience, the chores were soon completed and they went indoors again to a breakfast of hot buckwheat pancakes, new maple sirup, fried salt pork, and fried potatoes. Watching a little wearily as the big stack of pancakes disappeared so rapidly into her hungry tribe, Nancy Wilson thought:

"It takes more than a war—or the rumor of war—to curb farm appetites."

Breakfast over, the boys hurried out to hitch the team to the longsleigh, on which was a big wooden tub. Then they drove into the maple grove and started to gather sap. The frost was nearly out of the ground and it was the last run of the season, but a good one. Every one of the two or three wooden buckets on each tree was full or running over with the sap, and the long wooden spiles were dripping fast. The boys carried the buckets to the tub on the sleigh, and when it was full they drove to the sap house to empty it and then returned to fill it again. In a couple of hours every receptacle in the old sugar house was filled to the brim, and there still was plenty of sap ungathered. On their first trip to the sugar house they found their father had finished his after-breakfast pipe and built a fire under the long sap pan, and already the sap was beginning to boil.

All day they worked to keep ahead of the big run, but when evening came the storage tanks were still full and it was evident that the fires would have to be run all night. For this job they had plenty of help, or at least company, the fore part of the night, for after supper some of the neighbors came to sit on logs or the makeshift seats in front of the arch where the blazing fire took the chill off the early spring night. The flickering light and the steam from the boiling sap, which often whirled in wisps around the men, made everything seem unreal. But the men lounging around the fire Mark had known all his life.

"Sap ain't as sweet this year," stated old Harry Cortright, stroking his grizzled beard which was sprinkled with tobacco juice. Rough of language and not too clean, opinionated and argumentative, Harry was nearly everything that he shouldn't be, but withal he had native commonsense, was a hard worker, and a good farmer.

"Depends on your grove and your trees," contradicted George Wilson. "This year my sap is sweeter'n ever."

"Trouble with Harry is that he chews so much terbaccer and is gettin' so old he can't tell whether anything's sweet or sour any more," said Enoch Payne, a red-headed bachelor of around forty who farmed a small place and worked for his neighbors on the side. His remark made the other men laugh, but Cortright, ignoring it for the moment, continued:

"This last run of sap won't be no good anyhow. Buds are started. 'S too late. Sirup'll be too strong to eat. Waste of time. Might better have pulled your spiles a week ago."

Enoch laughed:

"Bet you'd eat the sirup, Harry, even if it was buddy. I never saw such a hog for sirup as he is," he said to the others. "When I was workin' there the other day, Harry piled his plate with plenty of everything on the table and then poured sirup over the whole darn mess, potatoes and all."

"Course I did," agreed Cortright. "Sirup doesn't only taste good, but it's good for ye. Best spring medicine there is. Cleans yer right out." Turning to Enoch, he said:

"Maybe somethin' like that's what ye need. Forty years old if ye be a day, an' not a single kid to show for a misspent life—at least not as anyone knows about."

Before Enoch could think up a suitable answer to that one, John Barrett said:

"Maybe Harry's right about sirup being good medicine. Some kind of medicine and a change of grub is sure needed this time of year. The vegetables in the cellar are pretty well played out an' I'm darn sick of eatin' nothin' but potatoes, milk gravy, an' salt pork."

"Yeah!" agreed Harry. "Sort of between hay an' grass early spring is,

ain't it. Every year 'bout this time I figure that if I can just last through till dandelion greens, I'll be all right."

"That reminds me—" began Enoch Payne.

"Never mind what it reminds ye of," interrupted Harry, grinning. "We've heard all of those 'reminds me's' of yours a dozen times. Why don't ye get a new story once in a while?"

"As I was sayin' when I was so rudely interrupted—it reminds me—" continued Enoch, blandly.

"What reminded ye? Nobody asked ye to tell any of them old chestnuts."

Enoch grinned with the others, but went on just the same:

"I wasn't goin' to tell a chestnut, Harry. I was goin' to ask you if you remember the time you took the load of potatoes to Owego an' comin' back early in the evening made up your mind that you didn't have whisky enough to carry you over the weekend. So you started to turn your team around and the lumber wagon with its big double box, right in the middle of the Narrows just this side of Owego. You yanked them around too short and tipped the wagon over, with you under the box. An' there you had to stay the rest of the night until somebody came along early in the mornin' and heard you hollerin'. They tipped the box back up, and there you were!"

"Dumb lie!" snorted Harry. "I tipped that box over by myself, put it back on the wagon, turned the team around, went back to 'wego, got my whiskey, and got home in time for milkin' the next mornin'."

Everybody laughed except John Barrett. He was still thinking about the scanty food supplies at the end of the winter.

"Talking about catching colds," he said now. "We don't catch colds—they catch us. I'll bet the reason so many of us are sick this time of year is because we run out of good eats."

"You could be right," spoke up DeWitt Legg, the chubby local butcher. "I'll tell ye, boy, how to fix up your vittles so you never will be sick. Me now, I've never been sick in my life. Know what I do?" Without waiting for an answer he continued:

"I never kill a beef without drinkin' all of the warm blood I can hold an' savin' some to drink afterwards."

No one spoke, and everyone felt disgusted. Back in the shadows, Mark shuddered.

"All right, you can stick up your fine noses," continued the butcher, "but some of the strongest, bravest fellows that ever lived were the Mountain Men who explored the Rockies. They never had a vegetable or a green thing to eat for years. Never had a drink of milk, never had nothin' but meat an' beans an' some poor stuff they made out of coarse flour and meal. An' they were never sick. They could shoot straighter, run faster an' farther an' love harder than anybody. They had to keep alive! They kept that way by drinkin' the blood of the buffalo or the antelope every time they killed one."

Peeved by their continued silence, he said:

"What the H---s the difference, anyway? All of you eat meat. Blood's just as clean as meat."

"Could be," said old Harry. "I eat woodchucks sometimes, an' folks stick up their noses at that."

Rising from his seat, Mark went over to the boiling sirup and began fishing around in the back end of the pan with a long-handled skimmer. After watching him for a moment, his father asked:

"What are you doing there?"

Instead of answering, Mark pulled out an egg.

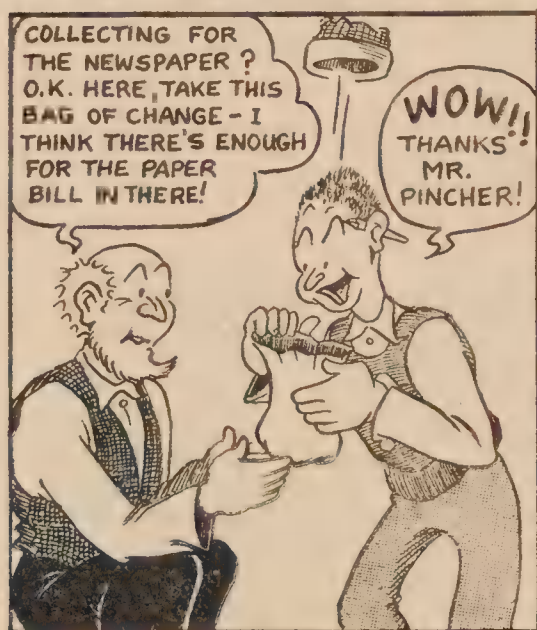
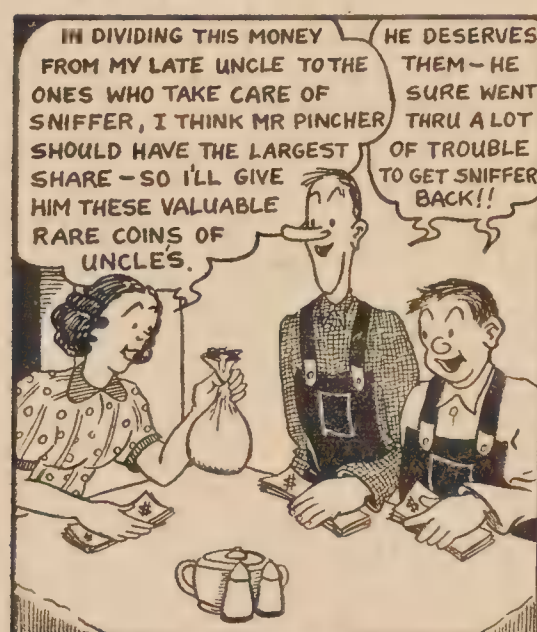
"What in time are you trying to do?" his father insisted.

Mark stopped his fishing for a moment to answer:

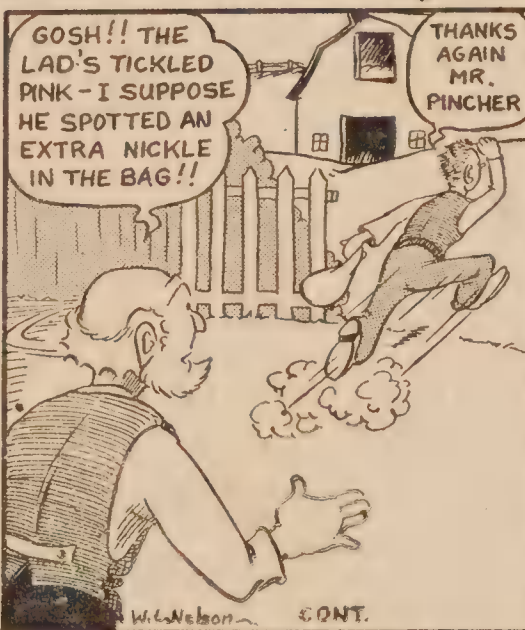
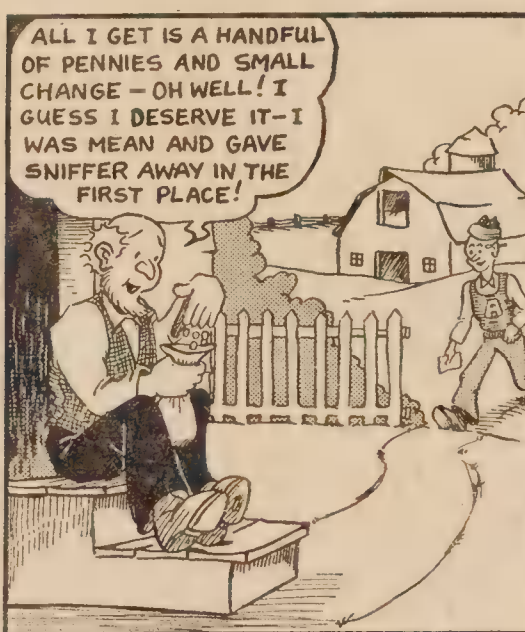
"Mother gave me a dozen eggs to boil in the sap tonight so we could have

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM AND SPUD



The Pay Off



(Continued from Opposite Page)

them to eat—if I can find them," he murmured as he continued his fishing around.

"Nice way to waste money," his father snapped, but Enoch said, mildly: "Let the boy be, George. I'll bet you did the same thing years ago — only nobody gave you the eggs—you probably stole 'em!"

George Wilson grinned and said nothing more, while Mark continued to fish eggs out of the hot sap until he had found the whole dozen. Then he passed them around, with a salt cellar, and they were eaten with great gusto.

Enoch smacked his lips. "Sure makes 'em good to cook 'em in the boilin' sap," he said.

As the evening wore on the men talked on many subjects, but at first seemed to avoid the one topic that was uppermost in all their minds. Finally Barrett brought it up:

"I guess Lincoln is goin' to get his seventy-five thousand three-months' men all right. I hear the boys are rushin' like fools into the towns everywhere to enlist."

"Seventy-five thousand, my eye!" said George Wilson. "Over ninety thousand have enlisted already. All the Northern cities are decorated, fife and drum corps are parading the streets, and thousands more are rushing to enlist. Even the Northern Democrats headed by such old war horses as Steve Douglas—who used to debate with Abe Lincoln, have thrown their hats in and are just as patriotic as the Republicans. At least some of them are. Old Steve says the time for debate is past. Every man must be for the United States or against it. It's not a question of being for or against slavery. The South is seceding and it's now a question of saving the Union."

George stopped talking for a moment and then went on:

"We can argue and debate all we want in peace time, but when they fire on the flag that's something else again! Anderson had to pull down the flag at Fort Sumter, and just a few days ago a regiment of our boys were fired on as they marched through Baltimore on their way to Washington. The North won't stand for that sort of thing—and we shouldn't."

"Well, maybe we'll have to stand for it," said Cortright. "Henry Bain was sayin' just today that the dang fools rushin' to enlist will soon get a belly-full. Said 'twon't take three months, either. Henry was tellin' us how the Southerners are pourin' out by the thousands to defend their home country. Most of 'em grew up with a rifle. They're dead shots. They know all about war an' fightin'. Our fellers don't know nothing 'bout it. Henry Bain's a smart feller. Maybe he's right. Maybe it won't take three months. Prob'ly our boys—or what's left of 'em—will come draggin' back in three or four weeks with their tails between their legs."

"Not so fast, Harry," said Enoch Payne. "Not so fast. Maybe the Southern boys do know more about guns, but our fellows can learn. They've got what it takes. Did you ever see a

SUNDAY EVENING

By Mildred Goff

There's a little white church on a hill,
There's a star above the steeple,
And the deep-toned church bells call
"Come to church, good people."

The stained glass windows shine
Like the stained glass western sky,
And the mellow church bells chime
Soft as a lullaby.

Yankee in a fight? He just doesn't know enough to know when he's licked! When you think it's all over with him, he's just startin' to fight. Our boys won't be back in three weeks, nor for that matter in three months. This isn't goin' to be any picnic. Our fellows have got to learn and learn fast—and they'll do it."

"It'll be a struggle," agreed George Wilson, "maybe a long one. But the North'll win. We've got more men and more resources. Abe Lincoln says that no nation can exist half slave and half free. That's right—and we're going to continue to exist! Some of us may not be here to see it, but you just put that in your pipe and smoke it."

Back in the shadows by the side of the big furnace Mark had been listening and saying nothing, but Cortright's report of what Bain had said, together with his father's statement of confidence in the North, brought to a sudden head a decision that had been simmering in his mind for days. He would go to war. Judging from his father's remarks, Mark felt he wouldn't oppose his going. Abruptly he jumped to his feet, and in the silence which followed his sudden movement, said:

"This is a good chance to tell you fellows something. I haven't had any chance to talk with Pa, but I think it'll be all right with him. Anyway, I'm going to enlist."

His self-assurance suddenly evaporating, he sat down again.

Listening to his son's young voice, George suddenly thought back across the years—not so long ago, either—to the time when this stripling had been a small boy with his make-believe games around the house and farm. And now here he was a man, making a man's decisions. George's voice was a little husky:

"All right, Mark. It's your decision, and I think it's a right one. But I think you might have talked it over at home first, don't you?"

"Guess I should," the boy agreed. "But I got a little excited."

Harry Cortright broke the silence: "Thought you were goin' to marry that Clinton girl? What's she goin' to say to your runnin' off to war? Better look out. I heerd Henry Bain was sweet on her, too."

Mark made no answer, but Cortright had put his own doubts into words. It wouldn't change his determination to enlist, but he made up his mind that he would bring matters to a head with Ann before he left by insisting that she marry him immediately.

As the hour grew late, the men

gradually drifted away until only Mark and his brother Charlie were left to keep the furnace going and the sap boiling. A little later Charlie went to bed and Mark was left alone to tend the fire. The pile of 4-foot wood by the furnace door was growing low, so Mark spent some time bringing in another supply from outside. Then he opened the big iron doors of the furnace, raked down the coals, and put in a fresh supply of wood. Hot and sweaty from his work, he went to stand in the saphouse door to cool off. The night was warm, a gentle breeze cooled his face, and overhead the sky was studded with stars. Fooled by the false dawn, a rooster crowed in the henhouse over near the barn, and from somewhere in the neighborhood came the lonesome sound of a barking dog.

Shivering a little, and with a sense of loneliness and unreality, Mark turned back into the warm saphouse and sprawled in the old makeshift chair in front of the furnace.

What would it be like to be married, he wondered. His father and mother seemed to get along all right, but he couldn't remember ever seeing his father put an arm around his mother and kiss her. Had they always been like that? Or did they keep their display of affection for themselves alone? Was it only young folks who were demonstrative? If work was all there was to marriage, it seemed commonplace, unromantic, and disappointing.

But at that his family life was so much better than that of Mert Cortright, old Harry's son. Mert was always getting drunk and beating up his wife. They had a big family of children, and Mrs. Cortright worked out around the neighborhood to get enough to feed the family. Even when Mert wasn't drunk, he wouldn't work. Funny business, marriage! If that was all people could put into it, why did they bother? Might better stay free and independent.

He didn't think it would be that way with him and Ann. When he was with her he was happier than he had ever been before in his life—that is, when she wasn't moody. If he could just keep that feeling of happiness all of his life, marriage would be just great. Then worry asserted itself again. There were times when Ann would sort of go away from him when they were together. She'd be in a tantalizing, irritating mood, finding fault with everything he did, or else she'd be unapproachable. She wasn't always the same, and he just didn't know how to take it.

Anyway, he had to take it, for there was no doubt at all about his love for her. He'd never felt that way about anybody else in his life. Maybe he couldn't be happy with her, but he was darn sure he couldn't be happy without her.

That brought back to his mind the decision he had just made to enlist. How could he go away from Ann—maybe for a long time? His thoughts changed again and he dreamed a little about the glory of war, the waving flags, the martial music; the shouting, noisy crowds heaping flowers in the path of soldiers on their way to war. Perhaps he would come back covered with glory, a captain maybe, or even a colonel, with the praises of his superior officers ringing in his ears; come back with the fifes and drums playing just for him, back to the eager arms of his wife, Ann.

Yes, wife. How he loved to roll that word on his tongue.

He roused himself from his dreams to stoke the fire again, dipped the sirup from the back of the pan into a can, refilled the pan with the last of the sap, and dropped tiredly into the old chair. It seemed that he had been there just about a minute when he heard his father's voice:

"Wake up, Mark! It's daylight. The fire'll be all right now. Come on down and help with the milking, get your breakfast, and then you can go to bed and sleep for a while."

(To be Continued)



Now available from the BEACON MILLING COMPANY of Cayuga, New York, is the fifth edition of a booklet called "Profitable Hog Management." It is written by J. M. Hunter and contains information that will interest any man who keeps hogs.

Treating seeds of corn, sugar beets, beans and other crops with Lindane insecticide has proved successful in controlling wireworms and other soil insects. A new folder just issued gives full details and directions for this relatively inexpensive method of controlling these insects. This folder is available for the asking by writing to CALIFORNIA SPRAY - CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Richmond, California. Please mention *American Agriculturist*.

The ROHM & HAAS COMPANY, Philadelphia chemicals manufacturers, has announced the purchase (for \$57,000) of a 211-acre farm in Bucks County, Penna., to use for the extension of the company's experimental field research on agricultural chemicals. The location 7 miles from their Bristol plant was chosen because soil there is suitable to fruit trees as well as vegetables. Rohm & Haas make Dithane, a fungicide, and Rhothane, an insecticide.

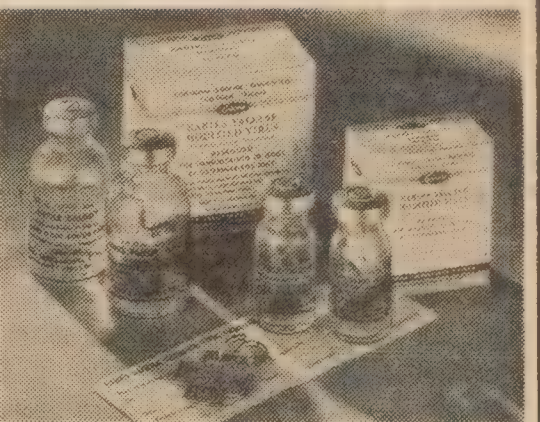
In the Disston Spring-Action Rake, HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., of Philadelphia, have answered many raking problems. The teeth are made of special flat spring steel, hardened and oil tempered, but the unique feature is the backbone spring bolted to the handle. It takes strain off the teeth, permitting a lighter, stronger frame. On lawns or in litter, it makes raking much less tiring. Two sizes are available at your farm supplier.

A booklet, "Before You Build Your Barn," by the DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY of Midland, Mich., is about pentachlorophenol and gives many tips on the various ways of using "penta" to preserve buildings, posts, etc. A card to the above company at Midland will bring your copy.

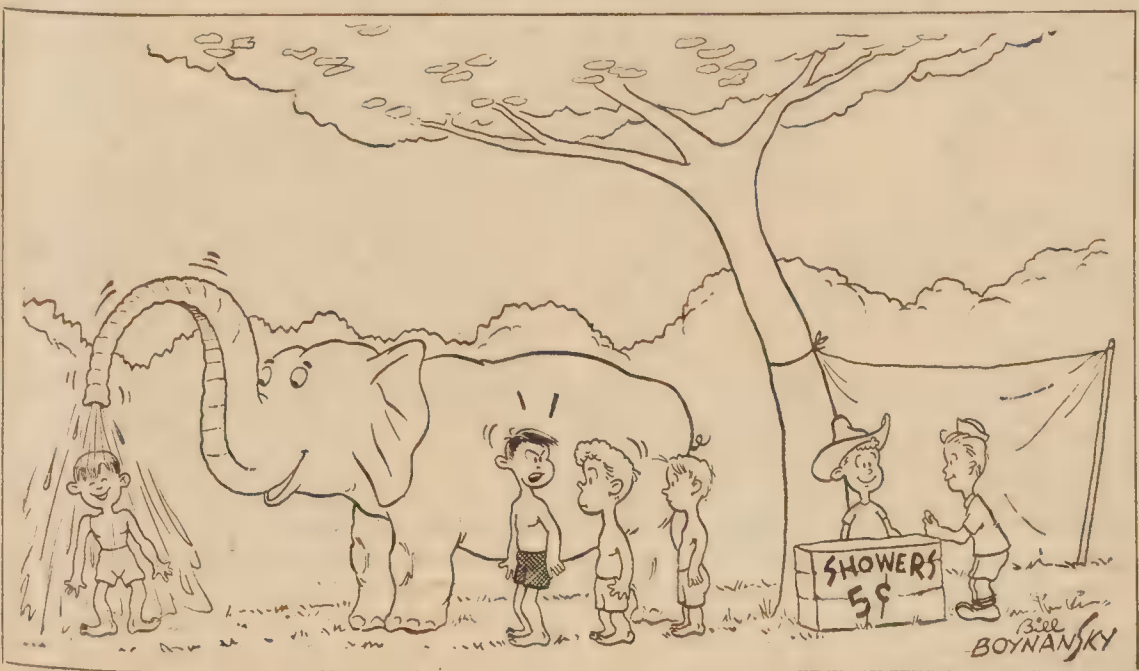
"Your Key to Better Dairying" is the title of a free booklet offered by the NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS' COOPERATIVE, Ithaca, N. Y. Breeding programs, records, and sires are discussed. Featured is a day's trip with one of the inseminators.

Telephone number of the HERBERT M. PETZOLD EQUIPMENT CO. of Owego, N. Y., distributor for the Seaman Rotary Tiller, has been changed to Owego 1156.

You will enjoy the booklet "Farmers Together," the story of G.L.F. You can get a copy for yourself or several for you and your friends by writing to G.L.F. Member Relations, Ithaca, N. Y.



Here are vials and packages of the new Lederle vaccine for rabies. Tests showed that this will give a longer immunization and is a big improvement in the control of rabies.



KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John Babcock

BOOTS made a remark the other day that stirred my thinking. We were driving past his herd of Holsteins on the big pasture flat. I mentioned how fast they had whittled the luxurious aftermath down to practically nothing.

"They'll sure eat a lot," Boots said. And after a pause, he added, "If you give them a chance. We'd better move them back on the hill now."

What Boots meant was that he could have forced his milking herd to get two or three more days' feed off the exhausted flat. It's too bad cows don't go on a sit-down strike and quit eating entirely when the feed is short or of poor quality. Instead, they give a mild protest in the form of less milk in the pail.

We are doing our best to stick to an old Sunnygables rule that good pasture is feed that a good cow will fill up on in an hour of grazing.

Concentrated Grazing

Through our improved pasture "islands" wherever there are a few acres that can be seeded, and by turning our first cutting silage acreage over to the cows for midsummer grazing, we've been able to give a cow the "chance" Boots referred to, of filling up fast on good feed. For my money, the less walking and grubbing around she has to do, the better she will produce. We use labor-saving practices around the barn to save steps for a man. We're trying to provide pasture that will save steps for the cow.

Bringing Rain to the Cow

Our latest provision for concentrated grazing has been to plan our rainfall through sprinkler irrigation. That way we have a pretty good idea of how long any given pasture acreage will last. After some experience, we will know just how much acreage we can definitely plan on to give our herd the concentrated grazing it will need all season long. To me, this is one of the most wonderful things we have ever been able to do at Sunnygables. It amounts to a guarantee that we will give our cows the "chance" to eat all they want, all summer long, on a set number of acres.

PASTURE IRRIGATION

I had a chance two years ago to see the development in irrigation that has taken place in the Pacific Northwest. Out there, if a fellow has a creek or pond on his farm, it is almost taken for granted that he irrigates.

Yet, when the equipment came for our wheel-move irrigation system here at Sunnygables, I wasn't too enthusiastic about setting it up. I recognized that it might do us some good if things got really dry, but even without irrigation our natural grass pastures were greened up pretty well, which is an in-

dication of better than usual soil moisture for this part of the country in midsummer.

The day we finally got the system operating, we were making some minor adjustments on the pump and got so busy that no one noticed a thundercloud had moved overhead. We all got soaked to the skin before we made the barn. For a moment there, I felt pretty silly standing dripping wet in the barn door, watching the sprinklers lazily throwing their spray over the pasture—right in the midst of a driving rain.

Checking later, though, it turned out that we had less than a quarter inch of nature's rain. The irrigation system at the same time had given us a measured inch of soaking "rain" on an acre, and was ready to be moved in a matter of moments to repeat the process on another acre. In a few days, we marched the wheel suspended pipe across the entire field. The growth on that field stepped right out ahead of the surrounding fields.

The only indications we have of a money return on the operation are tough to measure. There is a thrifty looking herd, good milk production which might have held up anyway, and a nice green field. Yet I'm sure it more than paid on the capital investment, a part-time man, and a few gallons of

gas. I'm sure in the same way top dressing pays off, or that we get our money back out of a seed bill. The production is there, but it is hard to evaluate in cold dollars and cents.

PASTURE PRACTICE

So far, in my thinking, I am considering sprinkler irrigation in the Northeast as a pasture practice. Most of us have considered irrigation something we would use on a garden, or some other place where we can see and harvest the increased yields.

It's going to be harder to see the return in investment where pasture or hay acreage is irrigated. It's easy to see the benefit during a bad drought. I'm thinking, though, of year in and year out use. Just glancing at the summer drop in milk production most of us go through is enough proof that our pastures just don't produce like they should. Also, with enough water, we can extend our fall grazing two or three weeks.

Perhaps the best way to show our attitude toward pasture irrigation here at Sunnygables is to look back a month ago when we really needed water. On one end of the irrigated pasture we have our farm garden. That way, we can move our pipes and water just when we need to. Yet, when the corn leaves were curling and the tomato plants looked pretty sad from lack of water, the boys didn't irrigate the garden until the pasture had been covered. Why? They thought the pasture needed—and rated—the watering more than their own fruits and vegetables!

PICNICS AND PAPERS

Down the road from the house we have a row of old maple trees some twenty or thirty feet from the road. The shady spot has long been a favorite parking area for tired truck drivers. Almost any time during the summer,

JOHN FOUND A SOLUTION

YOU will laugh at John Babcock's and Jack Conner's solution to the dirty picnickers problem which John describes on this page. I'll bet their remedy works, and maybe you can use it.

Certainly John has put his finger on one of the most annoying problems of country life. A state road runs three-quarters of a mile through my farm. I seldom go along this stretch, or even cross the road to the barn, without seeing a litter of old papers, beer bottles, paper cups, pasteboard boxes, etc. It is hard to understand how so many people can have such dirty habits. It reminds me of a sign I saw in the office of a friend one time which said: "If you spit on the floor at home, you can do it here!"

—E. R. Eastman.

you can drive by and see a pair of work shoes stuck out of the cab window while some tired driver catches a few minutes' peaceful rest.

On the other hand, though, a great many picnickers stop at the same shady spot. The general run of them are surprisingly inconsiderate and sloppy. Carelessly laid fires have scorched leaves from the trees; there are stones and papers strewn around constantly, and often we are donated a parcel of garbage as folks depart.

Jack and I discussed how we could prevent this, and still keep a place for a truck driver to turn in for a quick snooze. Jack came up with a solution which will leave the area attractive and useful to a tired driver, but which will discourage sloppy picnic gangs. The next time he cleans the calf pens, he's just going to swing by our shady spot with the spreader.

Sunnygables' Brown Swiss Enjoy Their Showers



Ross Yapple moves 600 feet of this wheel-mounted irrigation system in a matter of minutes. The pipe, which empties automatically when the water is turned off, is made of light aluminum and acts as an axle when the system is moved. The spray

nozzles revolve slowly and apparently apply the water evenly. The whole system is amazingly simple and fool proof. And our curious Brown Swiss don't seem to mind a cooling shower once in a while.

—Photo: G. Hadley Smith

SERVICE BUREAU

By H. L. Cosline

MORE ABOUT "TIE-MAKING"

EARLY in the year we ran a letter from a subscriber telling about her unhappy experience with making ties at home. At that time we asked for letters from readers who had actually made money doing this kind of work. We received a number of replies from women who had also had unsatisfactory results, but no one reported finding such an enterprise profitable.

One subscriber sent us a list of people supposedly under contract with the tie outfit. On contacting a couple of ladies in this section of the country, we were advised that neither of them had ever completed ties to meet the requirements of the tie company. They had merely sent in sample ties and been advised that they were unsatisfactory.

It has always seemed to us that many of these homework schemes are promoted for the sole purpose of getting the initial deposit or down payment on materials, rather than to locate workers who might be able to make "pin money" in their spare time at home. We feel that our subscribers can do better by developing some latent talent, such as sewing, cooking, etc., and then working up a local market through selling to friends and by advertising in local papers.

— A. A. —

FURNACE REPAIR RACKET

THE National Better Business Bureau has warned home owners to beware of outfits traveling around the country and offering to inspect furnaces. Although in a minority in the furnace and furnace repair business, such outfits are around about this time of year.

Usually a so-called "inspector" offers to make a routine check of a home owner's furnace on the pretense that he is representing a government

agency, civil department or some citizens' protective league. This inspection is generally followed by the advice that, although the furnace appears to be in good condition, it should be cleaned or re-cemented. If the owner agrees, the "inspector" will (quite "by chance") have a few good contacts in the vicinity. Repairmen soon arrive and completely dismantle the furnace.

At this point, an "engineer" arrives. After a "thorough inspection" of the furnace, this fellow decides it would constitute a fire or health hazard if reassembled. According to his specifications, repair would be costly; and the owner is told that he should buy a new furnace. Some owners are impressed by the apparent authority of these men and agree. If the owner balks, he is informed that the "engineer" and the company he represents will not be responsible for any fire, carbon-monoxide poisoning, loss of life, etc., if the old furnace is reassembled. If the owner still refuses to consider buying a new furnace, the men have been known to walk out leaving furnace parts strewn about the basement floor.

Consultations with qualified heating men have revealed in many cases that the "condemned" furnaces were in reasonably good condition and needed only certain routine, inexpensive repairs. It is best to deal only with furnace repair firms known by home owners to be reliable. The majority of such firms are reputable, but there are a few in the industry who use the questionable tactics outlined in previous paragraphs. For efficient and safe operation, a furnace should be kept clean and in good repair.

— A. A. —

"Recently I was debating whether or not I should take advantage of a proposition which had been offered to me. In the very next issue, your Service Bureau issued a warning against getting involved in such a plan. Thanks for this wonderful service."—R. D., Maryland.

Tracks Down Thieves—Earns \$25 Reward

RUSSELL WHITNEY of Salisbury, Vermont, found one of his heifers gone when he went to the barn one morning about two months ago. On investigating, he found tracks of two people leading across the fields. He followed these tracks along a power line to a neighboring place. Back of the barn he found indications that something had been buried recently. Mr. Whitney dug into the ground and uncovered parts of an animal.

The Sheriff was called, and he came armed with a search warrant and accompanied by State Troopers. Mr. Whitney took them to the spot, and they dug up the head and insides of a cow. The hide was discovered in a tree. They also found where the animal had been dressed.

The subscriber and police officers then went to the nearby house, where they found the meat being canned. The

hind quarters were discovered in a well. Phillip Newton, Jr., of East Middlebury, and Miss June Narabone, who lived on the place where the remains of the animal were found, confessed to stealing and slaughtering the heifer. Newton was sentenced to one to three years in the House of Correction in Windsor by Municipal Judge Samuel Fishman after pleading guilty to a charge of breaking and entering. Miss Narabone was given a suspended sentence on the same charge.

Our congratulations go to Mr. Whitney for his prompt and effective action in putting police officials on the trail of these thieves. Congratulations are also due the Sheriff and State Troopers for their part in the incident, as well as Judge Fishman for seeing that justice was done. Below is a reproduction of the reward check American Agriculturist sent Mr. Whitney.

50-262
213

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA N° 5490
ITHACA, N. Y.

August 18 1950

PAY EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

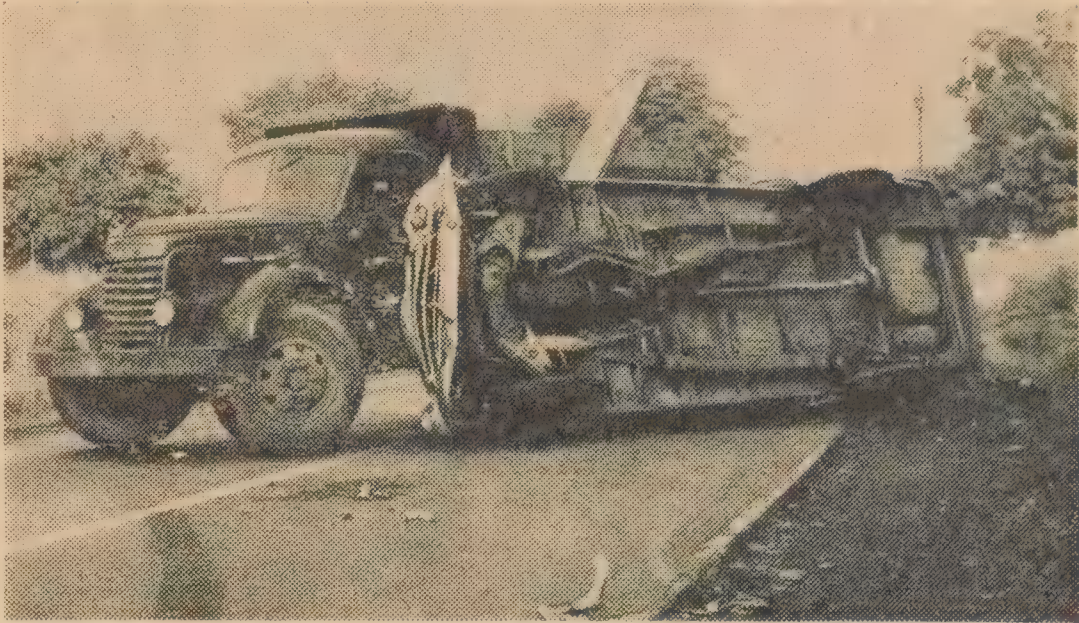
Russell Whitney
Salisbury, Vermont

\$ 25.00

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

E. C. Weatherly
TREASURER

CAR SKIDS --- SMASHES INTO TRUCK



For the first five months of this year 12,470 people have been killed in travel accidents. You should drive carefully and be sure to carry one or more North American Policies.

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

A Friend's Name May Be in This List

Frank Coombs, R. 1, Canaseraga, N. Y.	75.71	Albert Folke, Altamont, N. Y.	53.56
Auto accident—fractured ribs, cuts.		Auto accident—concussion—broken hand	
Raymond Pierson, Avon, N. Y.	42.86	Elizabeth O'Neil, R. 2, Johnstown, N. Y.	42.86
Truck accident—fractured back		Auto accident—sprained back—concussion	
Irene Outhouse, Canandaigua, N. Y.	79.28	Edward Fishel, R. 1, Rossie, N. Y. (2 pols) ..	125.72
Auto accident—bruised ribs & knees		Auto accident—fractured knee	
Peter Bunal, R. 4, Rome, N. Y.	50.00	Donald C. Spring, Alexander, N. Y.	37.33
Auto accident—broken nose		Auto accident—fractured jaw, cuts	
Charles K. Ottman, Cherry Valley, N. Y.	100.00	Johanna G. Montfort, Morrisville, N. Y.	50.00
Auto accident—fractured shoulder		Auto accident—cut knee, bruised leg	
Emil Schaad, R. 1, Central Square, N. Y.	80.00	Andrew Rockwell, R. 2, Greene, N. Y.	65.00
Auto accident—fractured clavicle		Auto accident—broken leg, cut face	
Mable M. Ottman, Cherry Valley, N. Y.	80.00	Leila B. Rockwell, R. 2, Greene, N. Y.	130.00
Auto accident—cut face, eye, knee & hip		Auto accident—broken arm, leg, cut face	
Mary A. Smith, R. 3, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	23.57	Charles W. Juhrs, Hamlin, N. Y.	62.86
Auto accident—concussion & bruises		Struck by auto—broken arm, bruised leg	
Catherine Bickford, R. 1, Greene, N. Y.	80.71	Fred VanCassele, Rochester, N. Y.	65.00
Auto accident—broke arm, dislocated shoulder		Struck by auto—broken leg	
Charles Clark, Darien Center, N. Y. (2 pols) ..	260.00	William Ernst, R. 1, Valley Falls, N. Y.	40.00
Auto accident—concussion, injured knee		Auto accident—multiple contusions	
Melvin Veen, R. 6, Lockport, N. Y.	500.00	John Duch, R. 2, Wallkill, N. Y.	65.00
Auto accident—loss of eye		Auto accident—bruised chest	
Irving Seymour, Tioga Center, N. Y.	30.00	DeWitt F. Wells, Kingston, N. Y.	100.00
Auto accident—cut leg, body bruises		Auto accident—dislocated shoulder	
Grace C. Kelly, Concord, N. H.	74.28	Linwood A. Mitchell, Burkettsville, Me.	84.28
Auto accident—multiple bruises		Auto accident—sprained shoulder	
Raymond Elwell, R. 1, So. Shaftsbury, Vt.	260.00	Charles P. Maddern, R. 1, Turners Falls, Mass.	50.00
(2 pols) Auto struck horse-drawn wagon—back injury		Auto accident—cut forehead	
Lois N. Harvey, Bennington, Vt.	77.14	Elenzar Liberty, R. 1, Starksboro, Vt.	17.86
Auto accident—fractured ribs & cuts		Auto accident—bruised hands & abdomen	
Olga E. G'sell, Rockville, Conn.	24.28	Etta Schwartz, R. 2, Lakewood, N. J.	107.14
Auto accident—bruised legs, black eyes		Car hit tree—fractured ribs, concussion	
Mary Gubetosi, R. 1, Coopersburg, Pa.	55.71	Adolph Galante, Newton, N. J.	20.00
Auto accident—cut & bruised knee, shoulder		Auto accident—shock, severe bruises	
Ethel M. Chamberlain, R. 3, Meshoppen, Pa.	40.00	Genevieve B. Daunce, R. 1, Sanborn, N. Y.	50.00
Auto accident—shock, cuts & bruises		Auto accident—sprained shoulder	
Eugene L. Friedman, R. 3, Lakewood, N. J.	75.00	William Henry, R. 1, Canandaigua, N. Y.	67.14
Auto accident—fractured rib		(2 pols) Truck collision—broke ribs, concussion	
Hildreth M. Flitcraft, Woodstown, N. J.	54.66	Roy R. Knowles, R. 1, Richfield Springs, N. Y.	106.66
Auto accident—broken leg		Struck by auto—broken leg, ribs & cuts	
Alton Francisco, R. 1, Delhi, N. Y.	21.43	Myrtle Smith, Middleburg, N. Y. (2 pols) ..	192.86
Struck by truck—bruised hip & leg		Auto accident—broke ribs, bruises	
John Davis, Court St., Genesee, N. Y.	122.85	Gertrude Brotherton, R. 2, Ludlowville, N. Y.	20.00
Struck by auto—concussion, injured thigh		Auto accident—bruises, cuts on knee	
Leonard Cole, R. 3, Skaneateles, N. Y.	56.42	Cecil G. Wells, R. 1, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y.	35.71
Auto accident—cut over knee		Auto accident—cut cheek, bruises	
William Boyce, R. 1, Massena, N. Y.	37.14	Ruby J. Strong, Moravia, N. Y.	155.71
Auto accident—bruised chest		Auto accident—fractured spine, back injury	
Laura B. Hayes, Red Creek, N. Y.	100.00	James L. Camburn, R. 2, Red Hook, N. Y.	42.86
Auto accident—fractured ribs & cut head		Auto accident—broken ribs, bruised chest	
H. B. Buckman, R. 1, Montgomery, N. Y.	84.29	Michael Miller, Averill Park, N. Y.	65.00
Auto accident—broken leg at knee		Auto-truck collision—broken leg	
Robert J. Mayne, State St., Gasport, N. Y.	90.00	Dorothy Plourde, R. 6, Caribou, Me.	130.00
Auto accident—cut forehead—fractured leg		Auto accident—broken kneecap	
Lehman Mudge, Sangerfield, N. Y.	130.00	Philip A. Chute, Harrison, Me.	130.00
Truck accident—broken leg		Auto accident—severe bruises on body	
Ella Ernst, R. 1, Valley Falls, N. Y.	64.28	George A. Blodgett, R. 1, Alfred, Me.	130.00
Auto accident—skin abrasion on forehead		Auto struck by train—broken kneecaps	
Veronica S. Bardo, Warsaw, N. Y. (2 pols) ..	57.14	Richard Ahrens, Great Barrington, Mass.	103.57
Auto accident—fractured spine, leg & head		Struck by truck—fractured thigh muscles	
Lawrence E. Robinson, R. 5, Auburn, Me.	130.00	William F. Grady, Amherst, Mass.	42.86
Truck accident—concussion, fractured ribs		Auto accident—fractured rib	
Ellsworth N. Barry, Farmington, Me. (2 pols) ..	188.56	Harvey L. Hinman, No. Stratford, N. H.	50.00
Truck accident—fractured ribs, bruised chest		Auto accident—fractured ankle	
Everard L. Bakeman, Belfast, Me.	65.00	Lewis Pinkham, No. Narrows, N. H. (2 pols) ..	82.86
Struck by auto—cut ligaments of knee		Wagon accident—fractured ribs	
Helen M. Meyers, Greenfield, Mass.	114.28	Richard Hamner, Middlebury, Vt.	19.29
Auto accident—bruised legs		Auto accident—fractured jaw	
Donald Crate, Enfield, N. H. (2 pols)	80.00	Frank Snyder, R. 3, Elmer, N. J.	40.00
Fell from logs on scot—fractured thumb		Auto accident—fractured ribs	
George Guyer, W. Lebanon, N. H. (2 pols) ..	260.00		
Struck by auto—cut legs, concussion			
Hugh Dunlap, Main St., Castleton, Vt.	70.00		
Auto accident—broke bone in knee			
Donald Jennings, R. 1, Millerton, Pa.	72.14		
Auto accident—fractured jaw bone			

* means "DOUBLE PROTECTION." They carried two policies.

Keep Your Policy Renewed
North American Accident Insurance Co. of Chicago
N. A. ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

SELL HER MILK!

Her calf doesn't need it
...with **KAFF-A**
The safe replacement for milk!

Raise healthy calves on vitamin-high Kaff-A! A million healthy heifers have already been raised on Kaff-A. It's the *safe* replacement for milk... the one you can be sure will produce healthy calves! So don't take a chance on an inferior imitation of Kaff-A. A nickel saved on feed may cost you many dollars if your cows turn out to be poor milkers because of lack of proper nutrition during their starting period. Be safe! Feed Kaff-A! Its vitamin content is known! Kaff-A has a nutritious dried butter-milk base. It also contains other dairy by-products, some cereal products, plus plenty of Vitamin A and D Feeding Oil!

Every box gives you up to 500 extra pounds of milk to sell! Just 1 lb. of Kaff-A replaces 10 lbs. of milk in calf feeding! That means every 50 lb. box of Kaff-A fed with low-cost hay and grain can release as much as 500 lbs. of milk you can sell! And you'll find that adds up to a handsome profit!

Easy to feed! Just mix one part Kaff-A to 9 parts of warm water, and begin to feed on the 4th day! By the 10th day your calves will be completely weaned! So feed Kaff-A and sell your cow's milk! Kaff-A is the safe replacement for milk!

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO.

Danville, Illinois

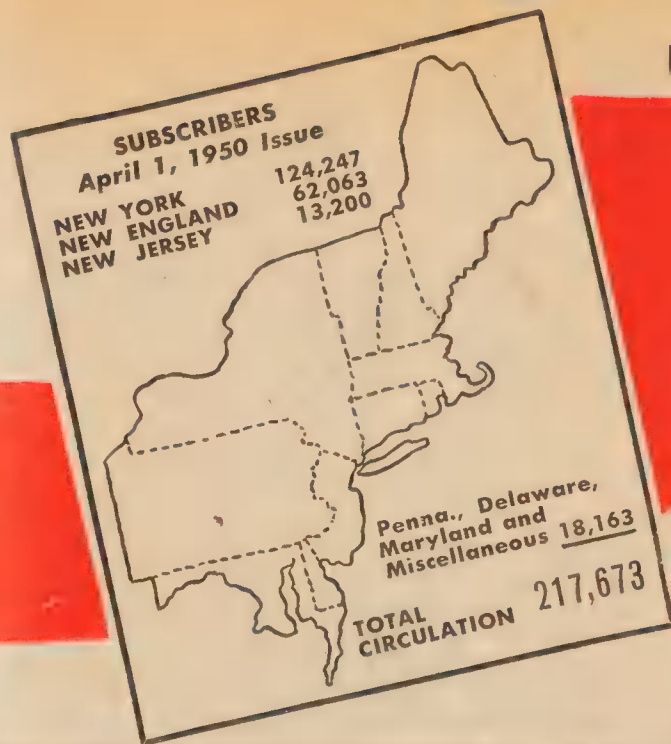
A Division of National Dairy Products Corp.
Makers of Semi-Solid Emulsions

KAFF-A



another money-maker
for you from
CONSOLIDATED





AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Eggs in a well-designed poultry farm cellar.



Looking over eggs as they arrive in New York City.

MY SELLING experience, as far as farm products are concerned, is confined to eggs, and that's what I want to talk about.

Politicians always tell us around election time that farming is the biggest and most important industry in this country. I believe it—but it's not the most prosperous at the producer end. I don't know why, but I think it has something to do with the selling of the product.

In the case of shoes, airplane rides, cigars, cigarettes, automobiles, soft drinks, clothing and just about everything non-agricultural, the producer controls and often finances the selling clear through to the ultimate consumer. But with farm products—for example, eggs—the producer usually washes his hands of the selling job after the produce leaves his farm.

A Better Mousetrap

"Build a better mousetrap and the world will beat a path to your door." I don't remember who said that and I don't entirely agree. It was probably more true when it was written than it is in these days of newspaper and radio advertising and special selling techniques. I think a second grade mousetrap would outsell it if it had a strong sales program behind it, while the best mousetrap producer waited for the world to come and get it. I do, however, agree with the mousetrap idea in part. I believe that a real fine article helps sell itself.

Good Eggs—But

Here in the Northeast we can and do produce good eggs. We're close to our customers and can deliver the eggs without too much

Let's Sell More Northeastern EGGS

By J. C. Huttar

loss of quality. But we don't always do it. This is particularly true if we consider egg quality as being both inside and outside the egg shell.

New York State's eggs are about average for the Northeast. I have just looked over the inspection reports for 25 cases of eggs produced on 25 different New York State farms. I made about a third of these inspections myself. These 25 cases were all large grade white eggs. Now, let's look at the report for an average case in the lot. There are 30 dozen, or 360 eggs, in a case and here's the way they divided up.

No, wait! Before I give you these figures let me tell you about another case of eggs I examined. I picked it at random out of a lot of 50 which came from a man in Minnesota who buys up eggs from farmers out there. He candles and grades them for size and ships

the best grade into the New York market.

Now, here are the figures for the average New York case and the Minnesota case, which the wholesaler told me was fairly typical of the eggs this particular shipper has been sending to him for a long time.

Retail Grade	New York	Minnesota
AA	134	20
A	150	306
B	23	34
C	4	0
Cracks	26	0
Bloods	10	1
Dirtyes	8	0
Mediums	4	0

Now, put yourself in the place of the buyer in New York City, where both of these cases and many others like them are available. If you bought the New York State case today (Sept. 12), it would cost you 67c a dozen or \$20.10. But the top-quoted price on Midwestern whites is only 57c, so you could buy the Minnesota case for \$17.10.

Let's say that because of the large number of AA eggs in the New York State case you decide to buy it, but your competitor across the street buys the Minnesota case. You're both after the same housewife's business.

Large white grade A eggs are selling for 71 to 85c a dozen in New York retail stores today. Because you've got many more AA eggs in the New Yorker's case you charge 84c a dozen for the 284 Grade A and AA eggs you get from this case. The grade B's you've got to cut to 60c and the C's to 48c because there are lots of storage eggs to compete with them right now. You also sell the cracks for 48c a dozen which is a pretty good price, and the

(Continued on Page 16)

Plan Your Winter Feeding Program with this Objective

More Milk and a Better Cow Left...



TO PRODUCE more milk this winter and have cows come through in good shape, dairymen have to make a feeding plan that fits their cows, the kind of hay and silage they have, and takes account of any home-grown grain. These conditions differ from farm to farm—neighbor to neighbor and should be met as they exist.

High producing cows need large amounts of concentrates in order to get sufficient nutrients to keep up the heavy flow of milk. Yet the nutritional needs of a herd will vary according to the roughage fed. Good leafy alfalfa contains more than five times as much digestible protein as late cut timothy and almost one third more total digestible nutrients.

Not Just Feed—but a Flexible Feed Service

To answer the diversified needs of dairymen in G.L.F. territory for more than just a cow feed, G.L.F. has established a complete feeding service—one that includes a way of meeting any combination of feeding requirements.

Flexible Formulas—This group of high quality feeds offer the best dollar for dollar value for most dairymen. The formulas change from time to time as market prices on different ingredients change.

16% Dairy
18% Dairy

20% Exchange Dairy
24% Milk Maker

Fixed Formulas—Dairymen who have high producing cows or cows on test often prefer these feeds, even though they cost a little more. They are higher in fat and the formulas remain intact month after month.

20% Super Exchange

16% Super Test

Grinding and Mixing

Where home-grown grains play a big part in feeding cows, G.L.F. has set up community facilities for grinding, mixing and molasses blending. In these areas store managers and agent buyers are well trained in formulating feeds either from selected ingredients or G.L.F. 30% Supplement and home-grown grains.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York.

G.L.F. Dairy Feed Service

Ex- G. I. Counts on Hard Work To Build Family Security

ROBERT T. (Bob) WHITE is an ex- G.I. who decided two years ago that if he worked as hard for himself as he did on his job as a road construction foreman, he would have much more independence, a future he could build for himself, and an income that wouldn't stop every time a rainy day halted road work.

He had never farmed it in his life, but he and Mrs. White both wanted to bring their boys up in the country. With the confidence of youth in their own ability to succeed, they bought 125 acres near Red Creek in Wayne County, New York, in March, 1949. Already their ambition is paying off. There are 19 head of milch cows in the barn. Single-handed during the fall and winter, Bob cleared out an old, worn-out peach orchard, and in its place this summer are 18 acres of as good silage corn as any in the area. He'll also harvested as grain 24 acres of oats and 5 of wheat to mix with commercial dairy ration for his herd.

With Mrs. White driving the tractor, Bob loaded every ton of the hay that neighbor Henry Craine came over and custom-baled for him—and then mowed it all away. He doesn't have a hired man and doesn't plan on having one for several years. "I'm young and strong and want to build up this farm so that I can add 50 acres every time we have a son," he told me, and then added with a grin, "My folks had 9 boys and 3 girls." The Whites have three sons,



It's not a safe practice to let young men like Mike even play on tractors—and it will be a few years yet before the 5-year-old will be able to toss hay bales around, but you can see how proud his dad, Bob White of Red Creek, N. Y., is of his second son.

Tommy, 8, Mike, 5, and Danny, 1. Bob says Danny is the only one not working on the farm.—A.J.H.



About the only hired help Bob White ever has with his 125-acre dairy farm is when his neighbor, Henry Craine, shown above, comes over to bale his crop. This old meadow produced a light first cutting this year but it was good quality.

F.F.A. at Newton, N. J., Has Own Building

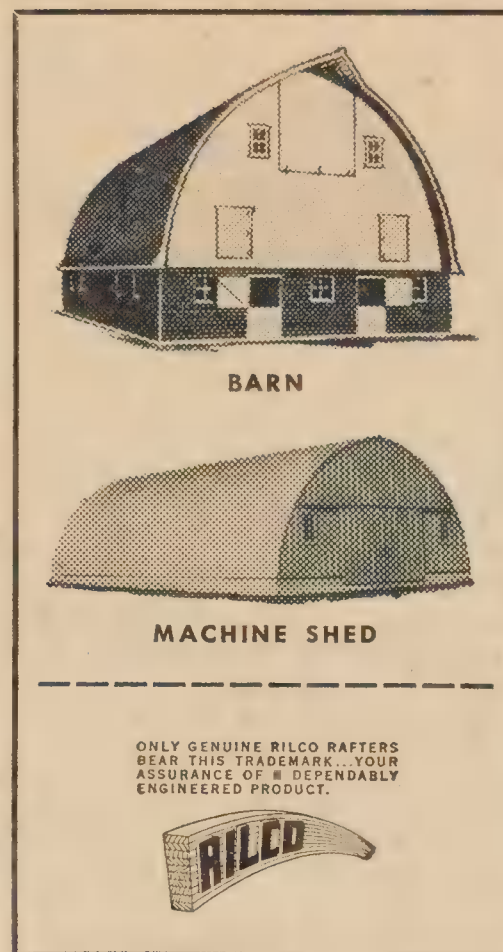
IT TAKES more than a modern building to turn out leading Future Farmers of America, but a combination of good facilities, willing boys and competent instructors is hard to beat. The Newton, New Jersey, Chapter F.F.A. led all the state in number of awards and honors won at the recent state convention, and it was in the building below that the boys gained much of their knowledge and understanding of farm problems.

In the 3-year-old building, the center section is a well lighted shop equipped with a forge, welding and other equipment. The 2-story wing at the right has classrooms upstairs and plenty of space downstairs for repairs to tractors and other heavy machinery. The wing at the left was completed last year and will be occupied by the Ryerson Avenue grammar school until the new Newton High School is completed. It will then house the homemaking classes.



POUR FOUNDATIONS BEFORE FROST!

Get better farm buildings with **RILCO RAFTERS**



● Plan now to pour the foundation for your Rilco barn or machine shed and complete its erection after corn picking. By building during the fall and winter months, you'll find it easier to get help and materials. Then, too, you won't be as busy at this time.

Think of these advantages when you plan, and before getting too far along, have a talk with your Rilco lumber dealer. He'll be glad to show you how Rilco post-free construction provides a roomier, more usable interior. He'll also point out the tremendous strength of glued-laminated wood framing, the engineered soundness of Rilco construction, the speed and ease with which Rilco buildings are completed.

Rilco rafters are available for farm buildings of all types and sizes. Better see your Rilco dealer soon or drop us a line requesting the Rilco pocket farm catalog . . . it's free!

RILCO WORKS WONDERS WITH WOOD
Laminated PRODUCTS, INC.
Brooks Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

RILCO LAMINATED PRODUCTS, INC.

601A Brooks Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

● Please send me full information on Rilco Farm Buildings.

Name _____

Address (RFD No.) _____

City _____ State _____



WHY not? An electric ventilating system helps you to make savings in your poultry business.

Saves you a lot of work — because a properly installed ventilating system helps keep litter dry.

Saves the building — because it helps stop moisture and frost from collecting on the walls.

Saves you time — because it helps to prevent sudden temperature changes in the house, eliminates drafts, and needs little attention.

Ask your Niagara Mohawk Power Farm Service Representative or your County Agricultural Agent for plans for a simple electric poultry house ventilating system.

NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION

NIAGARA  MOHAWK

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

A PLAN FOR BETTER POTATO MARKETING

ONE OF THE most hopeful things that has happened in agriculture in a long time is the defeat of the potato marketing agreements by large majorities of growers in New York, Long Island and Pennsylvania.

But now that growers have deprived themselves of the accompanying price supports and decided to stand on their own feet without so much government regulation, what can be done to improve the marketing of their product? My friend, Bill Stempfle, county agricultural agent in Steuben County, New York, where great quantities of potatoes are produced, comes up with a sensible, practical suggestion.

"If," says Bill, "the trend is to be turned away from socialism, the free enterprise system must be made to function. That means that potato growers must not go broke because they lack price supports. I propose that there be held in Steuben County a meeting of buyers, local shippers, and growers, the purpose of which would be to encourage careful harvesting, strict grading, and aggressive selling of the crop.

"Potato growers in some areas are the first in the nation to deny themselves the advantage of government programs intended to give the security and protection sought by all other groups. All of agriculture will watch closely to observe the result, and this situation may determine the future trend in government programs. It deserves and demands the serious attention of those who favor the free enterprise system."

As a result of Bill's most excellent suggestion, a meeting and a tour of growers and buyers was held in Steuben County September 28. It gave the producers and the buyers an opportunity to study the potato situation in that county at first hand and to exchange information and points of view, which should do much to improve the producers' potato markets. What is needed now is a similar get-together in every intensive potato-growing district in the Northeast, particularly where the producers have voted out the marketing agreement.

DEWEY J. CARTER

I REGRET the necessity of recording the death on September 13 of my lifelong friend, Dewey J. Carter, for twenty-five years editor of the *Dairyman's League News*. On his retirement from this position in 1947 he was succeeded by George C. Lee, the present competent editor of the *News*.

Thousands of farmers in the New York milk shed knew Dewey Carter personally, and many more through his writings in the *News*. His two greatest loyalties and enthusiasms were his family and better markets and prices for milk farmers through cooperation. He was one of the pioneers in dairy marketing cooperation and wrote volumes on the subject, influencing thousands toward better teamwork with their neighbors in the marketing of their products.

Personally Dewey—or "Nick" as he was known to his personal friends—was a lovable and kindly gentleman. He will be missed.

YOU WOULD GO UNDERGROUND

IF YOU WANT a story of great sacrifice made by a large group of people for a principle, take out your old school history and reread the story of the Pilgrims. They had homes, relatives, friends, and a sure means of livelihood in England. Picture yourself in their place and try to get some idea of what it meant to leave security and flee to Holland, a foreign country where everything was new and strange and where there was no security, in order that they might have more personal freedom.

When difficulties arose in Holland, too, the Pilgrims braved the unknown dangers of the Atlantic in 1620 to settle on the barren and inhospitable

By E. R. Eastman

shores of what is now Massachusetts. Their story and the story of the Puritans who came later to seek religious liberty is a tale of constant danger from the Indians, a struggle to make a living, and a fight to keep alive. Add to this the hard fighting and sacrifices of all the Americans in the thirteen original colonies, ending in the Declaration of Independence and the founding of these United States, and maybe you will get some faint idea of what the freedom we have enjoyed in past years in this democracy has cost us, the freedom that has given our children for generation after generation a thousand times more opportunity to show their stuff than has ever been had by any other people on the face of the globe.

But now we have lost much of that liberty, and we stand to lose more, perhaps all of it, because of our indifference and our demands for government "hand-outs", in return for which we sell our rights as individuals to the government.

What do I mean by your indifference and mine? Ask yourself these questions: How many times have I voted in the last five years? How much interest have I taken in the primaries, in the selection of candidates to represent my interests? Well, maybe you have done your duty. Some have. But cold statistics show that less than half of our

"They shall lose freedom who think it may be preserved without sweat and sacrifice."

From Eisenhower's address at the National Boy Scout Jamboree July 5, 1950.

American voters go to the polls, to say nothing of taking interest in the primary elections.

Yet should we lose our right to vote and all the liberties that go with it, practically all of us would have to go underground, as people have time and again down through the ages to try to save their religious and political liberties. Must we wait until forced to go underground, or shall we do what we can before it is too late?

Important elections are coming up this fall. There are many things a good citizen can do that many of us are not doing. The immediate thing is to study the election issues and protect your right to vote by using it.

A GREAT FAIR

UNTIL RECENTLY there have been many of us in New York State who were beginning to wonder if the State Fair was worth while. There was even a legislative study and much discussion about moving the Fair site to another location. Then a year ago Governor Dewey and Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets C. C. DuMond gave Earl Foster, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, the job of putting the New York State Fair back on the map at its present site. At the same time, Commissioner DuMond appointed a Women's Activities Committee, with Mrs. Martha Eddy as chairman.

The 1949 State Fair turned out to be the best in years. Governor Dewey then appointed Harold L. (Cap) Creal, outstanding farmer, farm leader and member of the Legislature, as State Fair Director, and "Cap", working with Earl Foster and the Women's Committee, succeeded in planning, organizing and coming through this year with one of the best State Fairs in America.

Speaking at the Farm Bureau Dinner given in honor of agriculture by the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce on the Friday evening of Fair Week, Governor Dewey said:

"It is an extraordinary Fair and if any of you

haven't been there you are missing something. In selecting a new director, I had to rob the Assembly of one of the finest citizens and one of the best farmers. But, gentlemen, Cap Creal has done a real job, greatly helped by Earl Foster.

"All of us hear frequently of the big Ottawa Fair and of the great Chicago Cattle Show. I have seen these Fairs and they aren't a patch on what we have here in Syracuse. For example, the grand champion steer at Chicago came in second at the Syracuse Fair, and the Ohio grand champion in the Jersey aged class came in third, I was at the Ottawa Fair, and it's a good fair; but the Ottawa Fair had about 500 head of cattle on exhibit and this year we had 1,100 head of cattle, which made it the greatest cattle exposition in the United States."

The Governor spoke of the fine contributions of the women and offered congratulations to everybody who helped to make the 1950 New York State Fair a great success. We of *American Agriculturist* second the motion, and also commend the Governor for his ability to pick the right men to do a good job.

WE CAN GROW CORN FOR GRAIN

JUST LAST night, September 21, I walked into a cornfield with the farmer friend who owned it. He hadn't been there himself since the last cultivation weeks ago. I am sure he was agreeably surprised to see a most excellent crop of mature husking corn. The corn will be picked and ground for grain, and the stalks, which are still green, will go into the silo.

This fine crop of matured corn for grain is possible through the use of a good hybrid variety, plus sufficient fertilizer on good soil. It can be duplicated on most northeastern farms. I predict that we are going back more and more to raising our own grain.

DON'T BUY THIS BOOK!

IF YOU DON'T want to sit up all night, I advise you not to buy Ed Eastman's new book *THE SETTLERS*, just off the press. I read this great story twice, and the second time I liked it even better than the first.

Don't buy this book, either, if you are looking for a story filled with filth and profanity, for this is one book that you will be proud to give to every member of your family, old or young. But you will have to be careful that it doesn't start an argument about who is to get it first.

No doubt you have read some of Ed's other books. But this thrilling story of the adventures of the settlers in the pioneer days of western New York is the best one yet. Ed has the ability to make the folks in his stories come alive. They get to be your friends, and when the story comes to an end you will feel as lonesome as I did when I had to part with them.

Send \$3.00 to *American Agriculturist*, Department S, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, for a copy of *THE SETTLERS*, read this story, and I am sure you will want to purchase more copies for your friends.—Hugh Cosline, Associate Editor.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MY FRIEND, Professor Raymond Birch, long-time member of the faculty of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, tells the following story, which was recently printed in the *Ithaca Rotary News*:

A motorist out of gas was walking back along the road, can in hand, when he met a farmer.

"How far to the first gas station?" he inquired.

"Well," was the answer, "it's about a mile and a half as the crow flies."

"Yes, yes," said the motorist. "But how far would it be if the d--- crow had to walk?"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

INFLATION: Prices shot up following the start of fighting in Korea. Some reaction to belief that more inflation is ahead has come following improvement of Korean situation. From here it looks like continued, but perhaps slower, inflation. Reasons:

1. Administration has favored mild inflation on ground that government debt could never be paid at a low price level, plus knowledge that deflation with consequent depression usually brings change of party in power.

2. Regardless of victory in Korea, more money will be spent for armed services. This is inflationary, as is the bigger deficit that will result.

3. Government has not discouraged wage increases. Wages are chief production cost, and high wages do not spell "lower prices."

CONTROLS: Prediction is that controls will not be pushed until after election. Plan for piecemeal controls does not sound workable. New York Conference Board of Farm Organizations wired Senators Ives and Lehman protesting price controls at this time, and claiming that they would stifle production, encourage black markets while failing to prevent inflation. Furthermore, when controls are necessary, they should be applied fully rather than piecemeal. Controls probably will come, but it looks as though we might get all the disadvantages with little, if any, results.

TRANSPORTATION: Bottleneck is already developing in transportation. Freight car shortage following World War II was never corrected. Claim is that we need 40,000 more cars. Therefore, it is good business to get delivery of supplies you need on your farm very early.

POTATOES: Favorable August weather brought increase of 13 million bushels in the potato forecast, now standing at 420,286,000 bushels, 5 per cent above last year's yield of 401,962,000. Acreage was reduced, but yield per acre is 14 bushels higher than previous record. Price supports in '49 cost \$75 million and may reach \$100 million for this year's crop.

Someone points to the difficulties that buggy makers had when automobiles came in. Had there been a price support program on buggies then, we doubtless would still be producing buggies without regard to market demand—and dumping them!

STATESMAN TAFT: Never before have I wanted to move from the Northeast. But now I would like to reside in Ohio just long enough to work and vote for the re-election of Senator Taft. Because he put statesmanship above partisanship and personal advantage, he is being viciously attacked.

W. Averill Harriman charges that advice of Taft, if followed, would have "furthered the designs of the Kremlin." The President signified agreement. John L. Lewis says that miners should strike if Taft walks into a mine to campaign for re-election. If plan succeeds, other officeholders will hesitate about being statesmen rather than politicians.

Senator Taft's crimes include vigorous opposition to administration, bureaucracy and wasteful spending; also joint authorship of Taft-Hartley law designed to curb labor leaders without hampering just aims of labor unions. Incidentally, the Wall Street Journal asks "Who was Ambassador to Russia while 'appeasement' was the word?" The answer, Mr. Harriman.

CRUSADE: Headed by General Lucius Clay, the "Crusade for Freedom" is sweeping the country. Aim is to raise money by small gifts from millions of Americans, to be used to run several radio stations in Europe with programs directed behind the "iron curtain." Participation by many will show Russia that democracy still lives and will spike the Red propaganda that the stations are financed by capitalists.

DRAFT: In next 18 months a half million farm boys are likely to be drafted. Draft situation affecting farm boys is not clear. Watch this page for information as policies and regulations are determined. Remember that anyone in the Reserves is subject to call. Good farm help is likely to be scarce. If you have a hired man or son who is essential on the farm, tell it to your local Draft Board before he is drafted!

—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IT GIVES some folks an awful pain to have to raise a thing but grain; they wander 'round with frowning face if there's a cow upon the place, they claim that livestock ties them down so they can't hardly get to town, and argue that all birds like me are just as crazy as can be. Now this discussion don't mean much where there's just wheat or range or such, but where a fellow can decide to sell his feed in can or hide, why would he market grain or hay in any other kind of way? Year in and out, thru bad and good, I'd think that any smart man would ship just as much of ev'rything thru livestock as he can, by jing.

Now I don't mean to preach about the benefits from hauling out the fertilizer livestock makes, or how a livestock program takes a lot less stuff out of your soil, I simply claim it takes less

toil. I like to joyfully compare myself with neighbor over there; I've got as big a farm as he, but he works twice as much as me. His place is mostly oats and corn and he shows signs of being worn, while mine is nearly all in grass and I am full of vim and sass. He has to plow and cut and pick 'til it's a wonder he ain't sick, while I just sit upon the fence admiring me for my good sense.

2nd Straight Year...

WESTHILL FARMS'

Beacon Fed Birds

Win

New York State's
CHICKEN-OF-TOMORROW
CONTEST

George Enderly, Manager of Westhill Farms, Camillus, New York, with one of his winning Vanfress Cross Broilers. This farm is well-known for its R.O.P. work with New Hampshires.

First Prize to the entry of George Enderly, Manager of Westhill Farms, Inc. Mr. Enderly is a strong booster of the Beacon Feeding Program for breeders and growing young stock. He knows from experience that where smooth feathering, rapid growth, uniform fleshing and good color are at a premium, Beacon Complete Starter and Beacon Broiler Feed do an outstanding job.

For the past 3 years Westhill's Chicken-of-Tomorrow entries have been grown on the Beacon Broiler Feeding Program. During those years, these entries have finished second once (1948), and first twice (1949, '50). That's what years of Beacon research and painstaking large scale tests can do for Beacon feeders.

Says Mr. Enderly, "In our breeding work, we are trying to develop a female that will cross with meat-type males and produce enough eggs to make it profitable. With work of this type, feeding rations of the highest quality and uniformity are essential."

4 of first 10 JUNIOR WINNERS also BEACON FED

1st prize to the entries of Beacon Feeder Roy Curtiss III, Delmar, N. Y.

2nd prize to the entries of Beacon Feeder Jack Stelle, Syracuse, N. Y.*

8th prize to the entries of Beacon Feeder Nicholas Palladino, Jamesville, N. Y.*

9th prize to the entries of Beacon Feeder Willard Schwarting, Syracuse, N. Y.*

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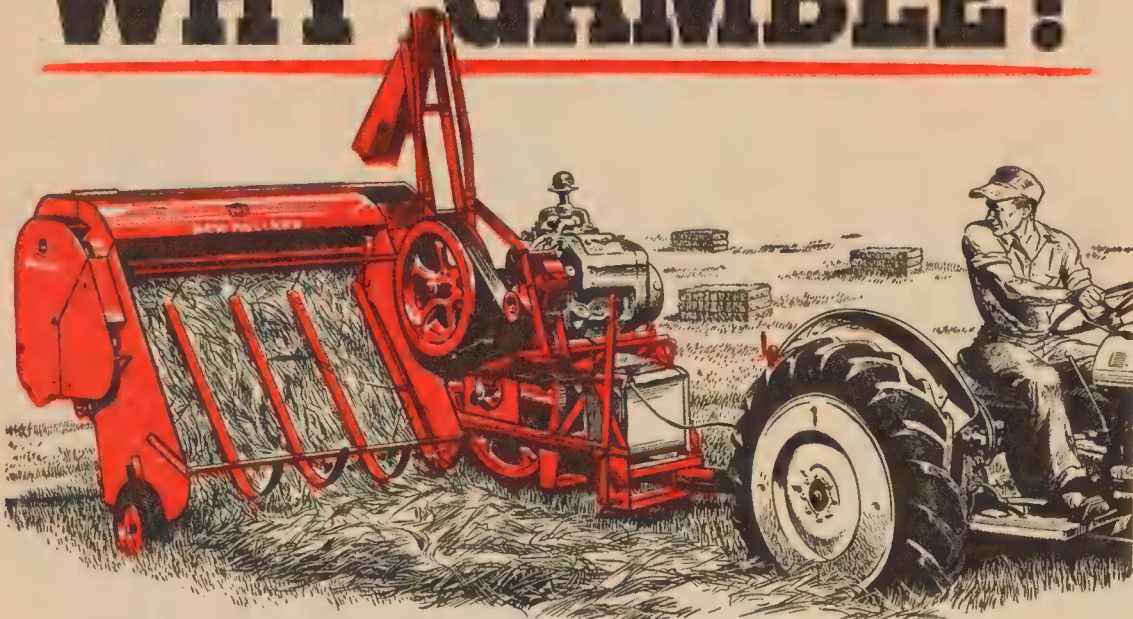
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You stand to lose plenty of time and money next Spring if your present haying equipment is unreliable or in need of repairs!

■ There's no use in taking chances when it comes to dollars and cents. That's why you should take a good look at your haying equipment *right now*. Will it stand up under another harvesting? Is it old, in need of repairs? How much will repairs cost?

Can it be operated by *one man* from a tractor—or does it waste valuable labor? Will it bale 10 tons per hour—or half that—or even a third? Ask yourself these questions—then compare the "77" with any other baler on the market today.

No other baler gives you the capacity of the "77"—*up to 10 tons an hour!* No other baler gives such *reliable performance* in all kinds of haying. The "77" has been *proved* by farmers in every state. No other baler has a record of *baling leadership* to compare with New Holland's—more than 10 years' experience as America's pioneer and leading manufacturer of automatic pick-up balers!

Make sure you get *the most for your money* by checking the "gamble free" chart below.

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5. Synchronous Overhead Feed Roll—insures positive feed			✓	✓
6. Open-End Rigid Auger—more positive feed			✓	✓
7. Wadboard Type Hay Packer—forms bales evenly			✓	✓
8. Bales Tied Under Compression—more firmly tied			✓	✓
9. Big Capacity—up to 10 tons an hour—saves man-hours			✓	✓
10. Inverted Anti-Clog Knotters—fewer missed bales			✓	✓
11. Safe Side-Mounted Needles—higher ground clearance			✓	✓
12. Sliced, Sectional Bales—makes feeding easier	✓		✓	✓
13. Automatic Bale Counter—records production			✓	✓
14. Straw Baling Tension Springs—heavier straw bales			✓	✓
15. Roll-Away Bale Chute—allows closer windrowing			✓	✓
16. Non-Stop Baling—more bales per minute	✓		✓	✓
17. Fast Action—up to 7 bales per min.—less rain damage			✓	✓

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- Power take-off Side Delivery Hay Rake... gives leaf-saving raking and tedding.
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- Hammer Mill... low cost grinding for roughage and grains.
- Extra-high capacity Tractor Mower. Up to 7 m. p. h. Has 7-ft. Cutter.
- Cylinder Corn Sheller... shells 100 to 200 bushels per hour.

- Combination Hay Chopper-Ensilage Cutter handles up to 20 tons of silage per hour.
- Red Rubber Belting, variety of lengths and widths. Endless and roll types.
- Bale Loader... hitches to truck or wagon and picks up bales, saving time, labor and money.
- Husker-Sheller shreds and separates husks from cobs, cleans and bags shelled corn.



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| <input type="checkbox"/> Farm Wagon | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Husker-Sheller |

Name _____ Street or RFD _____ Acres Farmed? _____
County _____ City _____ State _____

Grant Hitchings— Dean of New York Apple Growers

By Hugh Cosline

GRANT HITCHINGS of Nedrow, Onondaga Co., N. Y., has been selling apples for over 70 years. In fact, one of his first experiences was in 1869, the year of the famous Cardiff Giant was "discovered" on a nearby farm. Grant seized the opportunity to sell apples to the crowd who came to see the newly discovered wonder.

"Have you ever figured out how many apples you have grown and sold in your lifetime?" I asked him the other day.

"No, I haven't," he replied, "but for the last 30 years this farm has produced about 75,000 bushels of apples a year."

"Apple trees become less profitable after they are 40 years old," continued Mr. Hitchings, "therefore we are continually pulling out old trees, especially varieties that have not proved profitable, and we usually set out from 300 to 400 trees every year."

"That would indicate," I said, "that you are still optimistic about the future of the apple business?"

"That is right," Mr. Hitchings replied. "I have always kept accounts and I have never seen a 5-year period when a good apple grower couldn't make some money. There have been many individual years when there were losses instead of profits."

Mr. Hitchings went on to discuss some of the changes in apple production.

More Room

"We used to set apple trees too close together. The old standard was 50 an acre; now we set out 35. Thereby we can let them spread out and keep the trees closer to the ground where it is easier to prune, spray and pick."

"Once we had 108 different varieties and now we are down to 20."

I asked Grant how many of these 20 varieties he could name offhand and he gave the following list: Duchess, Wealthy, Williams Red, Astrachan, Cortland, McIntosh, Gallia Beauty, Red Rome, Rome Beauty, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Red Delicious, Yellow Delicious, Macoun, Snow, Monroe (a new variety which looks good), Jonathan, Richard, and Webster.

"We are cutting down on the proportion of McIntosh and are increasing our plantings of Gallia Beauty, which we think is a good substitute. We are also increasing our plantings of Red

Rome and Websters."

The conversation turned to the Cooperative Association of Western New York Growers. Mr. Hitchings has some definite ideas on this.

He believes that, in order to market apples cooperatively, it will be necessary to form county or regional units with central packing sheds where the fruit can be packed by impartial workers. "No man can grade his own fruit," he said. "It looks too good to him."

"Then," he said, "the directors of the State-wide association can set a fair price and require that no member sell apples below that price. Furthermore, if a grower can't or won't grow apples of a quality to meet a standard set up by the directors, he should be warned, and if he doesn't correct the situation he should be dropped."

"The government has done us no good," he continued, "by talking so much about the tremendous size of some of our crops. This immediately makes a buyer's market. I have heard apple buyers say, 'You are asking too much money! The growers in western New York are practically giving apples away!' I use a different psychology. I put up a good-quality pack and we were able to sell all our apples last winter. When the buyers called back and wanted more, I said, 'We will do our best to supply you with what you want.' That made the buyer want them all the more."

About Price Supports

"If we must have price supports," said Grant, "the supports should be applied to a good grade of apples for canning, and the supports should be at a level which would just give a grower cost of production. All culls should be kept out of this grade. Growers should be able to put up a pack of 'U. S. No. 1's which will please consumers and which will enable the growers to stand on their own feet without any price supports for this grade."

Grant Hitchings was really the originator of the sod mulch system of handling mature apple trees. When he first proposed that producing orchards be left in sod instead of being cultivated, he aroused a storm of opposition, but time proved he was right.

I commented to him that some of the men I know who are growing vegetables think that it is quite important to have manure to add to the soil. He replied, "I have always kept

(Continued on Page 19)

"What Freedom Means to Me"

A CONTEST

WHEN our forefathers wrote the Constitution they were fearful of all government; therefore, they put definite limits on the power of our federal government. They did this in two ways: (1) by establishing three departments—legislative, judicial, and executive—each with certain checks on the others, and (2) by making the Bill of Rights a part of the Constitution with very definite statements as to what the federal government could not do.

Now, thoughtful students generally agree that the power of our government has grown, particularly in recent years, and as it has grown the freedom of individuals has decreased. In fact, many people are convinced that we have gone so far that personal liberty may be entirely lost.

We are interested in knowing what freedom means to the young folks of the Northeast, and whether or not they consider it more important than "security." Therefore we are offering a first prize of \$20; second prize of \$15; third prize of \$10 for the best letters written by boys and girls who have not yet reached their twenty-first birthday, on the subject "What Freedom Means to Me."

Letters should be not more than 500 words in length and they should reach us not later than November 1. Address them to Freedom Contest, American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

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WITH EVERY 100 LBS. OF
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It's Purina's regular ALL-METAL hanging feeder. A real bargain in your Purina Dealer's Cost-Cutting offer. But hurry. Deal closes Oct. 31. See your dealer this week, and start saving coupons. Offer good in Continental U. S.



SAVE

the cost of
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CULLS

Most Purina Dealers are ready and waiting to come out and help you cull. They'll help you take non-producers from your old hens. They'll help you grade out the poor pullets. Just call your dealer, or drop in and see him.




Keeping Enthusiastic About Life

Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, of the Marble Collegiate Church in New York, challenged me in his booklet, "Keeping Enthusiastic About Life." Write him for a copy. He tells how that old troublemaker, the devil, tries to put us out of business. But he also tells about the famous naturalist, John Burroughs, who said on his eighty-first birthday: "I haven't lived long enough. There are so many things that I don't know and want to know. I have enjoyed every minute of this life. I would like to live every day over again."

■ ■ ■ ■

Each one of us has to live his own life. We can't all be John Burroughs, Henry Fords, or Kagawas, or world figures in one field or another. But with my keen imagination I can walk with those men. I can read the written thoughts of great minds. I can profit by the actions of good men. And as a result of all three I can become a bigger and better man myself. So I say let's pick out our heroes and walk along part of the way with them, trying to keep step as we reach toward higher levels. That will keep us Enthusiastic About Life—and help us grow.

■ ■ ■ ■

On all sides today there are problems. We all know that. But we can't lick them with negative attitudes. Joe E. Brown, that great comedian of movies and stage, has had his full measure of joys and sorrows. His philosophy is ■ sustaining and contagious one, when he says: "The three R's are right in their place, but the three L's: LOVE, LEARN, AND LAUGH, are righter, right now."

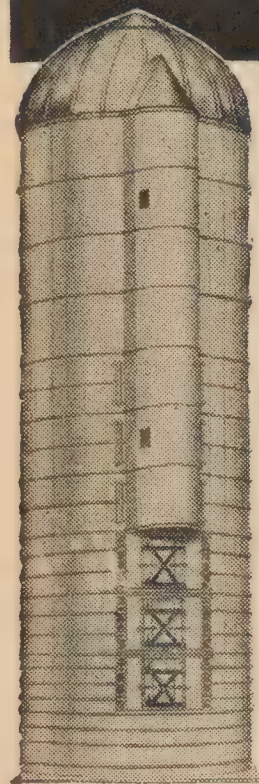
Let's "Hang ■ Halo around our daily tasks," and work in the spirit of men and women who are creating masterpieces. Let's have faith and purpose and enthusiasm for the life we live.

Daringly,

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
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A home devoured by flames, and perhaps children and parents burned to death. Every three minutes a fire breaks out, and over 2,000 of those are in our homes!



Trying to "beat out a fire" only fans it into stronger action. A cool head and a handy fire extinguisher has saved many farm homes.

Fire's Out!

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

fact, the two main causes of fires in the past year were matches and smoking. If you like statistics to back up what you hear or read, here they are: 29% of all the fires were caused by matches and smoking, 10% by the misuse of electricity, and the remaining 61% by 17 other different causes.

Careful home-owners keep fire extinguishers in their homes, but whether you do or not, remember that water won't put out all types of fires, and trying to beat out a fire often merely "fans" it into greater burning. If water is thrown on a grease fire (such as occurs when a steak catches on fire in the broiler), the flames will spread. Since water is a conductor of electricity, it should never be used on an electrical fire, or a serious shock, even electrocution, may result.

The most common types of extinguishers have baking soda as their

base, but soda alone won't put out a fire, although it is far better than water or "beating." Sand is a good douser, and heavy rugs will often smother fire. Chemical fire extinguishers are most effective in the early stages of a fire. One on each floor in a spot where readily accessible is often worth far more in the beginning of a home fire than a whole fire brigade which has to come from any distance. Remembering to have these appliances recharged periodically is important, or else they won't act efficiently when desperately needed. Some types are recharged once a year.

For a chimney fire a few pounds of salt thrown in at the top is probably the best handy extinguisher. A garden hose stored where handy to a water pipe is also good fire protection, but don't use water to put out a fire caused by inflammable liquids, as it will have the opposite effect. A pail of sand, dry earth, salt or even sawdust is recommended for such fires, or smothering them with a rug or blanket if the fire isn't too large.

The most effective cure for any fire is never to let it start at all.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

WHAT WOULD you do in case of fire? We have all heard about the old woman who threw her best china teapot out the window, and then carried her featherbed downstairs. It sounds silly, but people are apt to lose their heads in case of fire. A fire calls for quick thinking—and also for planning in case of fire.

After a sad experience, we often find out the hard way how we might have avoided it. For that reason, we would like to hear from readers who have had fires in their homes. Tell us about your experience and what you are now doing to prevent a recurrence of the ordeal.

Maybe you have never gone through a fire, perhaps because you are taking precautions to avoid it or to handle it quickly if it occurs. If so, we would like to hear from you too, and to know what you do or plan to do to avoid or handle fires. For example, do you have a fire extinguisher in your home? What kind? Is it recharged periodically? Do the members of your family know how to use it? Have you ever had a family conference on what to do in case of fire? Or a family fire drill? Do you have any kind of a fire escape from upper stories, such as a heavy rope fastened to a metal ring in floor or baseboard? Or do you just have a vague idea of tying the sheets together if you have to get out a second floor window? Are you careful about fire hazards, such as frayed electric cords, trash piles, inflammable cleaning fluids, etc.?

This is a vitally important subject for every family. Take time to write us—today if possible, and not later than October 21. We will pass the information and suggestions we receive from you along to other readers. Address your letter to E. R. Eastman, Editor, American Agriculturist, Box 367-F, Ithaca, N. Y.

OCTOBER 8-14 IS FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

Your products sure do get around



One thing especially about our country astonishes many foreign visitors. The abundance of our food. And especially meat! They see plenty of fresh, wholesome meat for everybody, everywhere. In hundreds of thousands of stores. In the smallest villages as in the largest cities. That's something many foreign people don't know at home.

Here we've come to take it for granted. You raise the meat animals on your millions of ranches, and farms, and feed lots across the nation. They go to one of scores of markets...

By what "machinery" are they then made into meat, and distributed to every super-market and every crossroads store from Maine to California?

That's the job of the meat packers—small and large, local and nation-wide. They are the Manufacturing Department of your business—"disassembling" your animals into the meat that people eat. They are also your Marketing Department—shipping the perishable meat under refrigeration to the consuming centers of population. Finally, they are your Delivery Service—seeing to it that three hundred thousand stores, and more, stay stocked with the cuts their customers (and yours) want to buy.

To do our share of this job there are 50 Swift packing plants—269 branch sales houses—1,600 meat-plant sales routes serving every portion of the United States. Our cost of delivery from plant to store averages only about 5¢ out of each \$1.00 of sales. Thus we help deliver meat at a price which brings the greatest possible return to you livestock producers.

That's our part in the Meat Team. Together, you who produce it, the retailers who sell it, and we who process and transport it, perform daily—year in and year out—America's "Miracle of Meat."

OUR CITY COUSIN



"Country life is not so hot,"
City Cousin liked to brag...
It warmed up an awful lot
When he kicked a "paper bag"!

Little and Big ... We Need Both



America is a big country—3,022,386 square miles. Denmark is a small country—16,571 square miles.

In Denmark industry and agriculture operate on a small scale. In America the opposite is true. Mass production, mechanized farming, big food stores, are American phenomena. But their large scale does not mean they are necessarily good or bad.

The bigness of America's operations in agriculture, manufacturing and distribution results from America's bigness. To produce the means of livelihood in a big country with large resources, a large population, and high living standards, bigness in some country and city business activities can't be avoided. So bigness in itself is neither a vice nor a virtue, but a natural economic development.

Little-ness is nothing to be ashamed of, either. Admittedly, in some forms of business the small businessman excels and he will continue to prosper in these fields simply because of the service he gives. There is room for Denmark and America in the world, and room for both big and little **F.M. Simpson.**

Agricultural Research Dept.

Soda Bill Sez:



Experience is the best teacher, but she gets no apples or applause.

A thoughtful man's mind is like a parachute... it works best when it is open.

Martha Logan's Recipe for PORK SAUSAGE TOPPERS

(Yield: 6 servings)

1 pound pork sausage meat 2 to 4 acorn squash
1 small onion, chopped fine 1 can cream of celery soup

Mix sausage and onion and form into patties. Wash squash and cut in half crosswise. Place squash cut side down on a shallow pan and bake in a hot oven (400°F.) for 35 to 40 minutes or until tender. Bake sausage patties in a shallow pan in the same oven for 30 minutes or until thoroughly done and lightly browned. Top squash with sausage patties and serve with hot undiluted cream of celery soup.

Get Full Value from Feed Crops

by C. M. Linsley
Soil Extension Agronomist
Univ. of Illinois, Urbana



C. M. Linsley

Most of the fertility in feed crops is in manure. If the feed crops raised on the farm are fed on the farm and the manure is carefully handled, most of the fertility taken from the soil by these crops can be returned to the soil to be used again. Three-fourths of the nitrogen, three-quarters of the phosphorus and nine-tenths of the potassium and two-fifths of the organic matter in the feed is found in the manure.

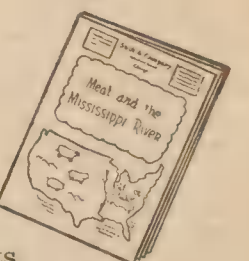
Too few farmers, however, realize how much of the fertility value of manure can be lost before it gets back to the land. Careless handling of this valuable by-product of livestock feeding takes a sizeable slice of the income of many farmers. A large part of the loss can be prevented if the following steps are taken:

1. See that floors of stalls and sheds are watertight, and use enough bedding to absorb all liquid manure.
2. Haul manure daily if possible. On many dairy farms, the stalls are cleaned daily and the manure hauled directly to the fields. It is important to spread the manure daily. If left in piles either outside or in stalls for several days, manure ferments and loses nitrogen into the air.
3. Leave manure in the cattle sheds. If manure is left under the cattle in sheds until a convenient time to haul it, it will be tramped on and kept moist and well-packed. Little nitrogen and organic matter will be lost through the decay.
4. Pave the feed lot. Because of the manure saved, the paved feed lot soon pays for itself.
5. Keep livestock on good pasture. Animals on pasture spread their own manure with little loss of its fertilizing value.

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Better Grass Means Extra Dollars

By George Serviss

SILO FILLING is just about over, and the grazing season is rapidly approaching an end. Cows will soon be stabled for the winter and grasslands will soon become dormant until next spring.

This past season I saw in my travels around the Northeast more top pastures than ever before. They still constitute only a small part of the total pasture acreage but progress is definitely being made.

It is interesting to look back and review what has happened on many individual farms where, during the past 15 years, we have been endeavoring, along with many others, to promote the cause of better pasture and haylands.

The first thing most dairymen think about when considering such a program is the effect it will have on their purchased feed bill. It is very easy to point out how purchase of feeds and feed grains may be reduced and milk production maintained. One does not need to stretch the truth either; the figures speak for themselves.

However, the dairyman soon finds that his cows are producing more milk as a result of the extra pasture and hay they are eating. He therefore buys about as much feed as before, but feeds less per 100 pounds of milk produced. It is not unusual to find production per cow increase from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of milk a year just as a result of full roughage feeding. Young stock benefit and usually grow out larger than their dams. Large cows on the average produce more milk than small ones. In fact, for the Holstein breed each 100 pounds increase in live weight means nearly 800 pounds more milk per cow per year.

Four Choices

While these things are taking place, another very important development is also evolving. The dairyman finds that he has more pasture, hay and silage than his herd can consume. He can then do one of four things. First, carry more cows than he usually does, if he has stable room for them. This is sound economy and cost account data indicate it is good business to carry all the stock possible up to the limit of the farm's capacity to produce roughage. If he does not have stable room he can

of course build additional, but that is expensive under today's costs, though he often does it. Another alternative is reducing the hay, pasture or corn silage acreage and growing more of his own grain, particularly corn if soil and climate are favorable. Lastly, instead of grain he may decide to grow a few acres of some cash crop. In any event, his farming enterprise becomes a larger one in terms of everything except acreage.

There is still a feeling by many that pasture and hayland improvement must start in the spring. This is not true. There are many things that may be done this fall. Seeding of course should wait until spring, but liming in preparation for a spring seeding, and the liming and fertilization of established pastures and haylands, may be done as well this fall as next spring. In fact, the land is usually in better condition to get over with spreading equipment in the fall than in the spring.

Commercial Fertilizers

Mixtures such as 0-20-20, 0-19-19, and 0-14-14 are usually recommended where legumes predominate. Where the true grasses predominate, a 10-10-10 is normally recommended, particularly where pasture acreage is limited and highest possible carrying capacity is essential. Some authorities recommend 5-10-10 where the proportion of legumes and grasses is about equal, while others are inclined to favor the no nitrogen mixtures such as 0-20-20 in order to favor the legumes. Superphosphated manure is endorsed, of course, for all grasslands with only the reservation of keeping it off pasture land that will be grazed early.

Many dairymen are doing an excellent job of seeding establishment, but only a few are doing anything in the way of maintenance fertilization. As we have said before, no one today would think of growing corn for three continuous years on one application of fertilizer. That is exactly what many are attempting to do with their pasture and haylands. Whether the crop is planted each year or not, it still needs fertilizer or manure to keep it productive. Fertilized grass can rightfully be said to be the cheapest feed on the farm.

How to Make Sauerkraut

Please print directions for making a crock of sauerkraut. — D. C., New Hampshire.

WINTER CABBAGE is best for making sauerkraut. It should be kept at room temperature about a day before using, so that it will shred easily. A 5-gallon stone jar is a convenient container, although a keg or small barrel is satisfactory. Absolute cleanliness is necessary. Wash and scald the container, and, if it has been previously used for kraut, air it in the sunshine. Wooden containers should be thoroughly washed, dried, and brushed with melted paraffin.

To fill a 5-gallon jar requires from 40 to 45 pounds of cut cabbage and 1 pound of cooking or dairy salt. Make the total amount at one time. A long knife with a straight edge will do the work, but it takes a long time. A kraut cutter, set about as thick as a dime, is recommended by the New York State College of Home Economics. The College gives the following directions for making barrel or crock kraut:

Remove the outer leaves, wash the heads, dry, then cut them into halves

or quarters. Shred the cabbage into the container. Cut about 5 pounds at a time and lightly mix with it 2 ounces, or a scant ¼ cup of salt. Cores are left in if finely shredded. Pack the salted cabbage carefully and evenly with a wooden tamper, a potato masher, or a milk bottle, or any suitable object which will press out air and pack the cabbage tightly, without bruising. Continue cutting about 5 pounds cabbage at a time, mixing it thoroughly with 2 ounces of salt, until the container is filled within a few inches of the top. Pack each layer firmly.

Cover the kraut with a clean white muslin cloth, and then with a round paraffined board that just fits within the container. On this is placed a glass jar with enough water in it to weight down the board so that juice comes to the bottom of the cover but not over it. This will keep the cloth moist, but juice will not cover it. It may be necessary to vary the amount of water in the glass jar from time to time in order to keep the cover at just the right level. Commercial manufacturers are

(Continued on page 13)

Plan Now for an Early Garden Next Year

By Paul Work

MY GARDEN was not very early this year. For one thing I am in a community garden. This is a great plan for those who have no space or suitable soil at home, but one has to wait until community plowing is done in the spring. I was delayed even beyond that. But our first tomato was picked July 15 and there were plenty of others a week later and from then on. Also a Yankee Hybrid summer squash from seed was taken the same day as the first tomato. Hot-kaps had helped a little though their effect this year was not as great as sometimes. We had lettuce, spinach, onions, trans-plant beets, and, of course, radishes by mid-June in spite of the late start.

Our early tomatoes were from a selection of Henry Munger's that is not yet released—he doubts if it is good enough. I did not realize that it was a short-branching or so called "determinate" variety, with vine habit like Victor or Bounty. So I pruned and trained some of them and let others run. Well, the trained ones have given us a fine set of good sized fruits, while the ones that were allowed to "do what comes naturally" had a good many small fruits, which is one of the problems with some of our newer varieties—to get both earliness and size. I don't know whether history will support the idea but it may be worth exploring further. These short branching varieties would only need 3 or 4 foot stakes.

Get Ready for an Early Start

Now is the time to plan for the early garden for next year. I'm in favor of the big garden—the "patch", they call it in southeastern Pennsylvania—for sweet corn, main crop peas, beans, tomatoes and potatoes. Then you can charge up and down the rows with a nice big tractor. But there should also be a little garden to be planted early and to receive more tender care. It will pay off at the dinner table. It can be plowed in the fall and worked with a wheelhoe the first time it gets dry enough in the spring. Then slip in 25 foot rows of radish, lettuce, beet, carrot, spinach, onions and several rows of peas. Start a few beet, lettuce, and cabbage plants in the kitchen window. Then you eat lettuce Memorial Day, with radishes and green onions and a dish of spinach, beets by June 10 and cabbage by June 25; depending a bit of course on where you live and the kind of soil you have. But don't blame the soil too much. Only the very heaviest refuse to be managed this way. And don't make that plot too big—25x25 feet to start with. Then its care is no burden.

I've been amazed with the small amount of time required for my two gardens each 25x50 feet. My log says 43 hours from May 2 to September 1—about 2½ hours a week, and I've done quite a bit of tinkering besides the bare essentials. A big city daily said this summer that 14 hours a week will take care of a 50x50 garden!

Mulching the Garden

One of my tinker jobs has been to try out various forms of mulch. I've tried tall grass from the roadside and that is good—likewise tree leaves, old hay or straw or even coarse manure. Put it on pretty heavily when plants are well started—on tomatoes and vine-crops just before they start to run, on corn a foot high. It will keep down the weeds, curb moisture loss and keep

fruits clean, beside adding organic matter to the soil. I've also used pine needles with no apparent harm and a little garden refuse such as peas and bean vines and even early cabbage plants.

Better be sure you have a fair supply of nitrogen in the soil when you mulch with such materials. If in doubt give it a half pound of sodium nitrate per hundred square feet (200 lbs. per acre).

Paper—a black asphalt sheet—is all right too but a little expensive. An aluminum company is pushing their sheet metal, claiming advantages over paper, especially in temperature relations. I have some and it seems o.k., but it, too, is rather costly.

Use of mulch depends a good deal on how much labor is involved. I can wheel-hoe a 50x50 garden in forty-five minutes and do a lot of hoeing and hand weeding in the rows in another half hour or hour—if I don't let them get a start. I certainly find it "cheaper" in labor to wheelhoe and hoe than to carry pine needles 200 yards in a two bushel basket! But who would ever try that, except a hopeless experimenter!

Anyway, get a little plot ready this fall for early planting next spring and see how it works.

A FORUM FOR Backyard Gardeners

African Violets

Some of my friends talk as though the growing of African violets were difficult. There are some things that you need to watch, but we haven't found them too fussy. Here's how we do it:

We cut off and start quite a number of leaves, putting a half dozen in one small plant jar. We root them there rather than in water because we seem to have a high mortality when they are rooted in water. We have had fairly good success by filling the plant jar partly full of good garden soil and putting on one-half inch of sand on top, which seems to prevent the "damping off" fungi from killing them.

One of the big advantages of rooting in dirt and sand is that you can transplant them with less loss. You will find that it will take a long time for a new plant to start, but as long as the leaf stays green and healthy, don't give up hope!

Winter Bloom

It is fairly simple to have paper white narcissus blooms for Christmas. About the middle of October, put the bulbs in a dish and support them with coarse gravel or cracked stone. It is not necessary to keep them in the dark, but it is important that they be kept in a cool place until they get started; in fact, they should not have too much heat at any time. Just keep them watered and you should have some nice blooms in due time.

You can also have daffodils and tulips in February by planting the bulbs in dirt in October. However, it is necessary that the bulbs undergo some freezing weather before they are brought inside. You can dig up clumps and leave them outside until after a couple of good hard freezes; then bring them inside and leave them in the dark until they develop good root systems.

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says I

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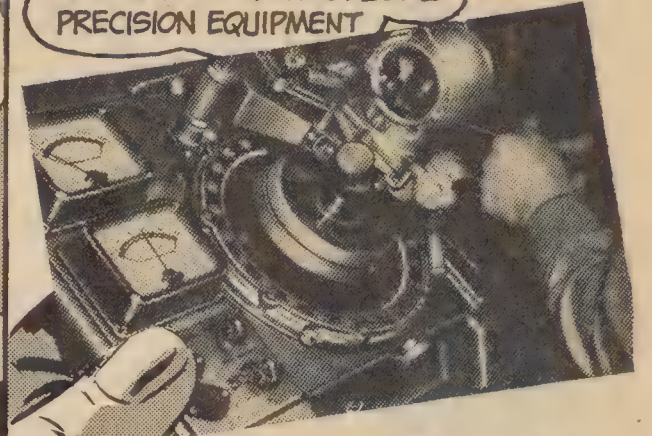
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Attendance and Show Records Broken at New York State Fair

THE 1950 New York State Fair, called the "best ever" by almost everyone attending it, attracted a record-breaking crowd of 383,766 to Syracuse during the eight days from September 2 through September 9. The previous record of 380,000 was made in 1941 when the fair lasted nine days.

Winner of the \$1,000 first prize for fruit exhibits was the colorful and attractive show of processed and fresh peaches presented in the Horticultural Building by the New York State Peach Growers Association. Second prize of \$900 was awarded the Finger Lakes Fruit Products Co-op of Watkins Glen for an exhibit of grapes and grape products. Other prizes were: Third, New York State Cherry Growers Ass'n.; Fourth, National Grape Co-op Ass'n.; Fifth, Western New York Apple Growers Ass'n.

Six prizes, ranging from \$325 down to \$50, were given for organizations' collections of vegetables, in this order: Rochester Area Growers Co-op, Onondaga Vegetable Growers Co-op, Oswego County Vegetable Improvement Ass'n., Schenectady Market Growers Co-op, Ontario County Vegetable Council, and Genesee-Orleans Vegetable Growers Co-op.

Cow Champions

Champions in the various cattle divisions were:

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Grand Champion Bull: Smithland Supreme Champion, Forgate Farms, Jamesburg, N. J. Reserve Grand Champion Bull: Strathaven Sovereign Governor, Forkey Farms, Brushton, N. Y. Grand Champion Female: Cornell Pathfinder Colanhus, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Reserve Grand Champion Female: Fugiesang Ruby Rag Apple Supreme, Harden Farms, Camden, N. Y.

GUERNSEY

Grand Champion Bull: McDonald Farms Ideal Mars, Marsh Farms, Canandaigua, N. Y. Reserve: McDonald Farms Standfast Odin, McDonald Farms, Cortland, N. Y. Grand Champion Female: McD F. Pre-Jedetta, McDonald Farms. Reserve: McD F. Pre-Lidelia, McDonald Farms.

AYRSHIRE

Grand Champion Bull: Clear Dawn Prince, Meadowcraft Farms, Granby, Mass. Reserve: Pennyfadzeoch Perfect Blend, Meadowcraft Farms. Grand Champion Female: Talisman Emerald's S. Trinket, Meredith Farms, Topsfield, Mass. Reserve: East Raws Harebelle, Meadowcroft Farms.

JERSEY

Grand and Senior Champion Bull: Jester Prince Wonderful, Loch Lee Farm, Williamsville, N. Y.; Reserve Grand and Junior Champion Bull: Chief's Son of Etta, W. L. Johnson, Vestal, N. Y. Grand and Senior Champion Female: Sybil Design Etta, W. L. Johnson. Reserve: Blind Date, Pioneer Farms, Old Lyme, Conn. Junior: Sybil Design Etta Ideal, W. L. Johnson.

BROWN SWISS

Grand Champion Bull: Judds Bridge Baron, Mt. Auburn Farms, Auburn, N. Y. Reserve: Cornell Lucky Oran, Cornell University. Grand Champion Female: Nancy Bobette, L. G. and J. L. Boyd, Canandaigua, N. Y. Reserve: Coxing Clooe Imperial Heidie, Leon Button, Rushville, N. Y.

HEREFORD

Champion Bull: Meteor Corneller, Cornell University. Reserve: C. L. Royal Lad, Cedar Ledge Farm, Stafford Springs, Conn. Champion Female: C. U. Starlight 13th, Cornell University. Reserve: N. H. F. Gay Maid (twin), Normandy Hereford Farms, Wrentham, Mass.

SHORTHORN AND POLLED SHORTHORN

Champion Bull: Beathon Grandmaster, Warwick Manor Farms, Lititz, Penna. Reserve: Lochdale Hero, Lester Ingham, Fredonia, N. Y. Champion Female: Warwick Manor Farms. Reserve: Beauty 97th, Lester Ingham.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Grand and Junior Champion Bull: Bent Lee Ensign 8th, Bent Lee Farm, Brant Lake, N. Y. Reserve Grand and Senior Champ: Dal' Bairn Bandolier, Dale Fletcher and Son, Pine Plains, N. Y. Grand and Junior Champion Female: Mole's Hill Elba 108th, Mile's Hill Farm, Millerton,

N. Y. Reserve Grand and Senior Champion Female: Ess Kay Miss Burgess Maid, Ess Kay Farm, East Aurora, N. Y. Grand Champion Steer: Mole's Hill Farm. Reserve Grand Champion Steer: Star Dust, David Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y.

4-H Livestock

This year's 4-H Club entry of 600 head of livestock in the boys and girls department of the fair was the largest in history with livestock from 45 counties. Jerry Coyne of Livingston County was the grand champion 4-H dairy showman and champion Holstein showman. Other champion showmen were: Abigail Stimson, Tioga County, Ayrshires; Henry Thomas, Jr., Cortland, Guernseys; Leon Button, Yates County, Brown Swiss; and Gordon Hilton, Albany County, Jerseys.

Breed championship winners and their counties follow:

Holstein: Grand and Senior champ, Donald House, Livingston; Reserve Grand and Reserve Senior, Jerry Coyne, Livingston; Junior champ, Roger House, Livingston; Reserve Junior, Alfred Marton, Monroe.

Guernsey: Grand and Junior champ, Gilbert Baright, Dutchess; Reserve Grand and Reserve Junior, Duane Dennis, Wayne; Senior champ, Larry Bush, Greene; Reserve Senior, Calven Smith, Dutchess.

Ayrshire: Grand and Senior champ, Richard Cook, Franklin; Reserve Grand and Reserve Senior, Robert Moran, Livingston; Junior champ, Joyce Ann Tucker, Allegany; Reserve Junior, Abigail Stimson, Tioga.

Brown Swiss: Grand and Senior champ, Leon Button, Yates; Reserve Grand and Junior champ, Joyce Loson, Lewis; Reserve Junior and Senior awards went to Richard Byrnes, St. Lawrence, and Walter E. Smith, Jefferson.

Jersey: Grand and Senior champ, Dorothy Benedict, Delaware; Reserve and Junior champ, John H. Melvin, Onondaga; Reserve Senior, George R. Jennings, Greene; Reserve Junior, Rosetta Krake, St. Lawrence.

Swine Champions

State Grand Championships in four breeds of swine were awarded to: Duroc, boar and sow, Allen Post, R. D. 1, Auburn, N. Y.; Poland China, boar and sow, E. S. Cable and Son, East Canton, Ohio; Chester White, boar and sow, W. D. Auble and Sons, Trumansburg, N. Y.; Berkshire, boar and sow, John Blick and Sons, Williamson, N. Y.

In the 4-H swine division, Michael Adams, Wayne County, won the grand championship with his Hampshire market pig and Robert Reid, Livingston, had the reserve grand championship with a Yorkshire.

Grange Awards

The Morrisville Grange of Madison County won first prize for subordinate grange exhibits, followed by Oakfield Grange, Genesee; Castle Creek Grange, Broome; and Gouverneur Grange, St. Lawrence. In the Pomona Grange competition, Livingston County was first; Oneida, second; and Washington, third.

Silver Cup Winners

From the winners of several classes judged each day in the Women's Building, the outstanding winner was presented a silver cup in the "New York State Foods for New York State Families" contest. These winners, and the entry that won them the cup, were: Miss Kathleen Murray, Burdette, white and chocolate drop cookies; Mrs. Chester Smith, Homer, won 10 blue ribbons with 10 canned entries; Mrs. Herman Niedzielski, East Syracuse, yellow chiffon cake; Mrs. Lena Hooper, Syracuse, jams and jellies; Mrs. Roger Loveless, Baldwinsville, potato yeast coffee ring; and Mrs. E. T. Munson, Syracuse, sour cream gingerbread and fruit bread. On Potato Day, Mrs. Harold McDowell of Jordan received the \$25 cash award from Pepperidge farms for her loaf of potato bread.



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The Question Box

I read some directions for propagating grapes by cutting which said that the cuttings should be put in upside down. Is there a good reason for this?

The directions refer to bundles of cuttings which are stored by burying with the cuttings upside down. The reason given is that the butts which are fairly close to the surface will callus over more readily if they are heeled in that way. With the butts down, the buds are likely to start growth before a root system is well started.

Our cellar does not seem to be damp, but it has such a musty odor we cannot store any fruit or vegetables there. How can we correct this?

Ventilate more—even if you have to install an electric ventilating fan; clean up and get rid of any old musty boards, crates, etc.; dust chloride of lime over the floor and use some of the air purifiers (Air Wick, Good Air, etc.) you can buy at the grocery store.

Spray or sprinkle walls and floor with copper sulfate solution — one pound in five gallons of water.

—Ed Mitchell

When was ladino clover first introduced into the country?

The USDA brought some seed here from the northern part of Italy in 1903 and it was tried out in the Northeast with some success. Its use on farms became fairly common in New England before it gained much importance in New York State.

Why do we hear so little about alfalfa these days and so much about ladino and birdsfoot trefoil?

Where alfalfa can be grown well, it is still the best perennial legume. Probably too little has been said about it in the last few years on the basis that everybody knew about alfalfa but relatively few people knew about ladino and birdsfoot.

Are there any figures to indicate what is the best way to put up hay?

We think such figures are inconclusive. What's the best method for one man may not be the best for his neighbor. We have recently talked with men who are following different practices, and here is about what they said.

A man putting in dry, chopped hay liked it because it was fast, and since he has followed that method his cows have averaged to increase 100 pounds of milk a year.

A man who was field-baling said he got his hay in earlier than he used to, and because the bales were sliced he saved 45 minutes every time he fed hay to his cows.

A man who was using a buck rake thought it was the best method yet where fields were close to the barn.

What figures we have indicate that there isn't too much difference in the cost of putting up a ton of hay if each method is used efficiently. Obviously, the man with a small acreage must keep his equipment investment low.

Aside from mulching thoroughly, is there any good way of increasing the soil acidity for a few blue berries in the home garden?

One good way is to use ordinary alum (aluminum sulphate) at the rate of 1 pound to 100 sq. ft. This is in addition to mulching, which should be continued from year to year.

I have heard some comment relative to setting out strawberries in the fall. When can this be done and will I get a crop next summer?

Fall setting of strawberries is recommended for two reasons: It gets the work done before the rush season, and the roots have a little more time to develop. You can set them as late as November, but they should be mulched to protect them. You should not plan on a crop next summer and you should remove any blossoms that appear in the spring.

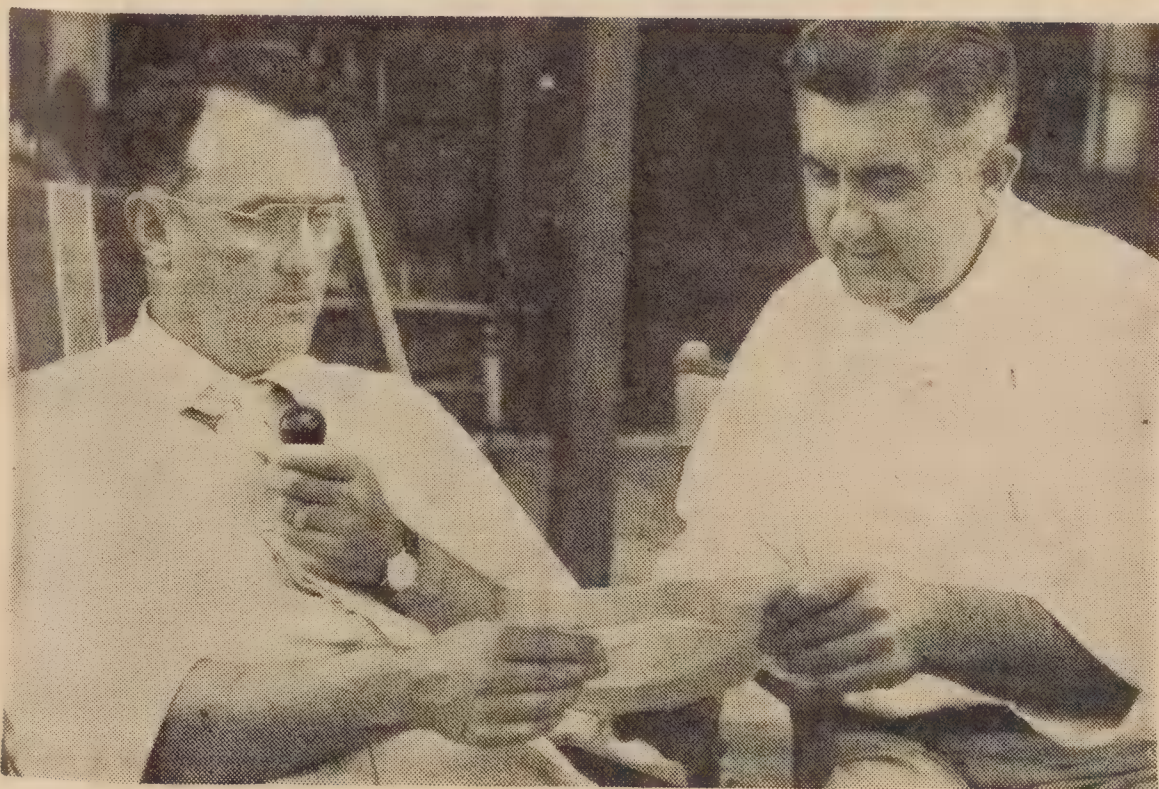
— A. A. —

HOW TO MAKE SAUERKRAUT

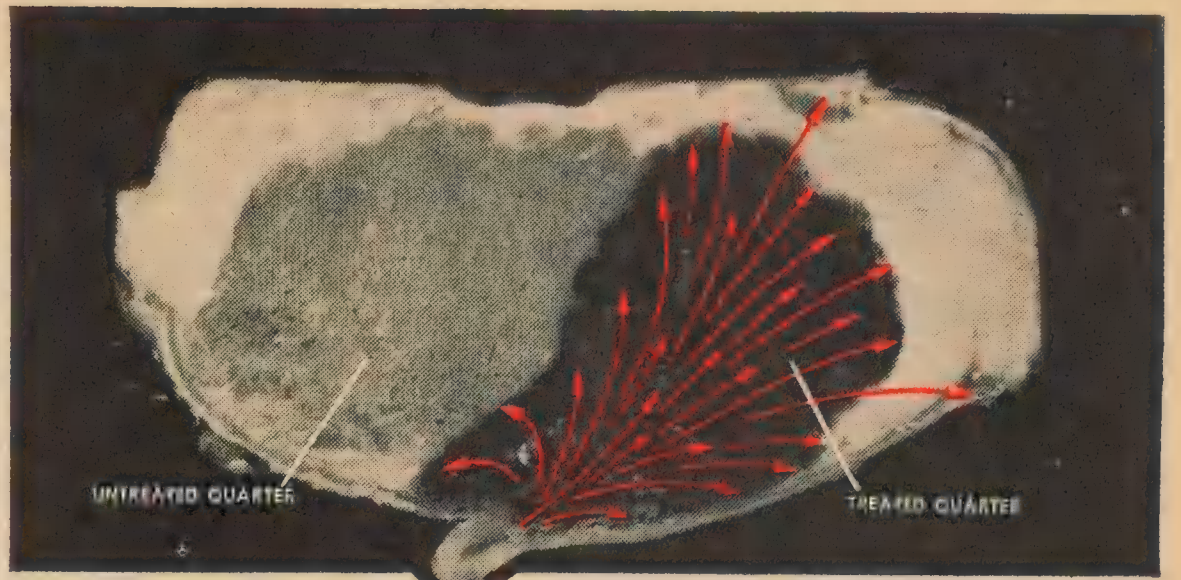
(Continued from Page 10)

very particular about this. If scum appears, remove the cloth, and replace with a clean one; or the first one can be boiled, sunned and reused.

The best kraut is produced from 65° to 70° F., requiring a month to 6 weeks for curing properly at these temperatures. It can then be left as it is and stored in a cool place; or it can be covered with paraffin, or packed into jars and canned. To can kraut, heat it to between 110° and 130° F. in its own juice, pack it into clean, hot jars, partially seal the jars and process 25 minutes in boiling water bath, keeping water 1 to 2 inches above tops of jars. Remove the jars, complete the seal, cool and store.



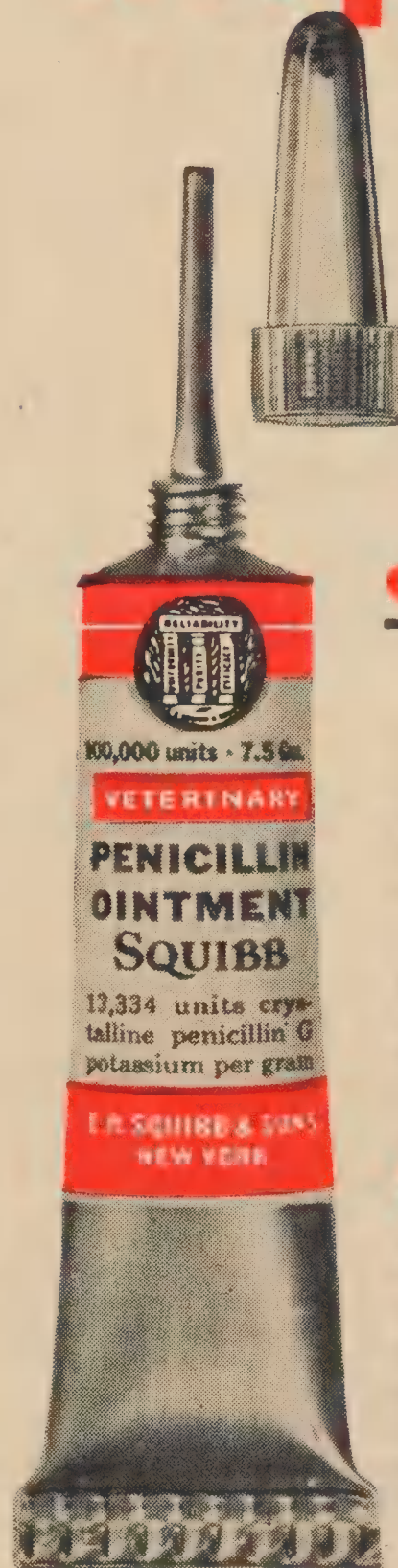
Victor E. Grover, right, subscription manager, and Harry L. Ennis, New York State field manager of American Agriculturist, are looking over the figures in a recent survey which shows that American Agriculturist is the best read and the best liked farm paper in the area. "Vic" started working for American Agriculturist more than 23 years ago when he was a student in Business Administration at Syracuse University. Harry has been working for A.A. 12 years.



Note how Squibb Ointment Veterinary disperses penicillin throughout a treated quarter. One tube, containing a dye instead of penicillin, was instilled into one quarter of a cow's udder. The cow was killed 17 hours later—the udder removed and frozen—and the above cross-section photograph then taken.

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Streptococcus agalactiae is the cause of approximately 90% of all mastitis cases.

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*Due to *Streptococcus agalactiae*, the cause of the largest percentage of all mastitis cases.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

"Old Man Weather" Slows New York Crop and Fruit Harvest

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THE weather in upstate New York has been about as bad as could be for fall work on farms. September began with a long period of drizzling rain which put most farmers back on their work from a week to 10 days.

Because of wet weather, harvest of tomatoes was delayed. Much cracking and some mold was found when pickers got busy again. Continued cold weather and threats of frost make the last picking in doubt. Many growers have found their yield much less than expected, and unseasonable conditions have resulted in considerable downgrading.

Dry beans also have taken a beating between beetle, blight and bad weather. The peach harvest was slowed and some brown rot showed up. The Elbertas failed to ripen anywhere near their normal time because of cold. Some growers report a fungus rot on prunes, in spite of spraying. Slow ripening and picking have allowed some early apples to move out of the markets. Potato harvest has been delayed, but unless more difficulties are encountered the yield should be good.

Pastures Grow Slowly

For the most part, pastures are green and growing, but slowly. Dry weather during the latter half of August had slowed them down. Rains since have turned them green and kept them growing, but cold weather was a drawback. By mid-September many dairymen in Western New York were keeping their cows in nights, because of cold, where normally they would have been out a week or two later.

Preparing of ground for wheat was delayed, but it looks as if most of the intended acreage will be in on time. Cutting of corn silage is under way, but where farmers had wheat to plant this had to wait. There is complaint of considerable soft corn. Generally corn suffered from cold nights through the summer, and a couple of weeks of warm weather following the rain would have been a big help. As it is, the problem is to get the corn going into the silos before there is frost.

The unfavorable weather undoubtedly has stepped up barn feeding and costs, but a heavy crop of hay in most places will help. Much second cutting hay was rained on repeatedly and some apparently will not be cut.

Top Award for Peaches

One of the awards not on the official schedule at the State Fair was that of Duncan Memorial Fund. This fund was subscribed and named for H. S. Duncan following his death in 1937. He was the organizer and first head of the State Farm Produce Inspection Service. His hobby beyond his official duties was education in better marketing of fruits and vegetables.

For several years the fund made awards to growers who were doing good jobs of marketing "as H. S. Duncan would have seen it." This year the fund voted to award a certificate and \$200 to the exhibit in the Horticultural building which (a) does the best promotional job for New York fruits and/or vegetables; (b) has the most sales appeal for consumers."

The award committee unanimously voted the award to the exhibit of the New York State Peach Growers Association, which it described as "mouth-watering; having the most eye appeal; complete." It was prepared for the peach association of which Donald Nesbit of Albion is president, by Jack Heinicke of Geneva. It included fresh fruit of four varieties: peaches canned, frozen, made into jellies, marmalades,

preserves, conserves, and various desserts. They also approved the recipe folder that was handed out.

The committee reported that the exhibit of the Rochester Area Vegetable Growers Association stood next in order for the purposes of the award. In addition to displays of vegetables it featured a large salad bowl and relish tray with samples for visitors. Honorable mention was given to the Potato Seed Growers Cooperative, Onondaga Vegetable Growers, Finger Lakes Grape Growers, and the New York State Cherry Growers Association.

New Milk Formula Studied

Considerable study is being given to the operation of the new Class 1 price formula in the New York metropolitan milk market order. The automatic pricing became effective on August milk, and producers are receiving checks slightly higher than the price estimated earlier. The forecast for the September price also is higher than estimates made in midsummer.

Operation of the formula is of interest because some dairy leaders in the Rochester and Buffalo markets think the time will come when those markets should have formula pricing under the state orders. Neither market has had a pricing formula for several years.

— A. A. —

NEW YORK GRANGE
BREAD CONTEST NEWS

WITH ONLY three more weeks before State Grange meets in Elmira, N. Y., Pomona Granges throughout the state are busy winding up their county



Mrs. Kenneth D. Fleischer of Valatie, N. Y., winner of the Columbia County Pomona Grange Bread Contest. Mrs. Fleischer, a member of Lindenwald Grange, will compete with 52 other county winners at State Grange this month for the title of State Bread-Baking Champion and valuable merchandise and cash prizes.

bread contests. Reports from chairmen of Pomona Service and Hospitality committees indicate that Grangers are baking some wonderful bread, and that the judges are having a difficult task in picking winners.

POMONA WINNERS

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Colonie	Mrs. Spencer Duncan
Allegany	Birdsall	Mrs. Mildred Thompson
Cayuga	Moravia	Mrs. Clara Mitchell
Chautauqua	Chautauqua	Mrs. Olga Stratton
Chemung	Veteran	Mrs. William Tuma
Cortland	Albright	Mrs. Norris Burnham
Erie	Lawtons	Mrs. Clayton Taylor
Essex	Whiteface	Miss Marie Taylor
Greene	Loonenburgh	Mrs. Marion Albright
Herkimer	Millers Mills	Mrs. Harland Bekstead
Madison	Chittenango	Mrs. Floyd Cox
Niagara	Pendleton	Mrs. Robert Thompson
Schenectady	Duane	Mrs. Gordon Cummings
Schuyler	Beaver Dam	Mrs. Milton Roblee
St. Lawrence	Crary Mills	Mrs. Fulton Caswell
Washington	Battle Hill	Mrs. Marie Skinner



Available from all "Tydol-Vee-dol" dealers in American Agriculturist territory is a 32-page booklet containing a calendar to December 31, 1951. In this booklet there is much information that the average motorist will appreciate; also, a form for keeping a record of mileage, expenses, fuel consumption, etc. This is a brand-new publication of the TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY.

From the DUPONT COMPANY, Wilmington, Delaware, comes news that a company at Elmsford, New York, has developed a method of seeding grass along roadsides and in parks by spraying on a mixture of water, seed, and fertilizer. A 600-gallon tank contains a solution with 300 pounds of grass seed and 600 pounds of commercial fertilizer. The mixture is continually stirred, and a tankful per acre is applied through a fire hose.

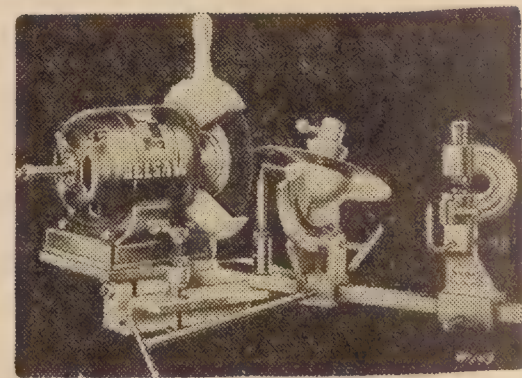
Whenever you buy a hundred pound bag of any PURINA chow for laying hens, you can get a coupon worth 25 cents on a Purina poultry feeder. When you have 5 coupons plus \$1.35, you can get a feeder for about one-half the usual price. This offer lasts only until October 31 and it is good in the continental U. S.

Interest in irrigation is increasing rapidly. If you are one of those who is considering installation of an irrigation system, you will find a number of advertisers on pages 10 and 11 of the August 19 issue, any or all of whom will be glad to send you booklets and information, or answer your questions.

THE NEW HOLLAND MACHINE COMPANY, New Holland, Pa., has developed a new one-man wire baler designed especially for farmers who want heavier bales. It is known as Model 80. It can be drawn by any two-plow tractor, and the New Holland 14 1/2 gauge wire makes twists which withstand a pull up to 285 pounds.

A postcard to KNOX STOVE WORKS, INC., 2011 Ailor Ave., Knoxville, Tenn., will bring you an illustrated folder giving complete information about the Mealmaster oil-electric combination kitchen range.

The Agricultural Research Department of SWIFT & COMPANY, Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill., has a 16-mm sound film entitled "A Nation's Meat." This is ideally suited for meetings of Future Farmers, 4-H Club groups—in fact, any farm group interested in livestock. It shows the production of meat from the western range to the kitchen range. All you pay for the privilege of showing it is the transportation charge one way. Write to Swift & Company if you are interested.



Here is an excellent tool for a repair shop. Characterized as the only complete bench machine for sharpening and fitting circular saws, it is manufactured by the BELSAW MACHINERY COMPANY, 315 Westport Road, Kansas City 2, Mo.

From the Editor's MAILBAG

Readers Free Minds About Big Trucks

Let Cars Pass!

YOUR editorial on trucks was one of the best and most pertinent I have read in a long time. The injustice to the farmer and the railroads is only too obvious. Even the city motorist is the victim of the low share of highway maintenance costs which the heavy truck bears. Here are my suggestions:

(1) Increase by many times the tax on large trucks; (2) Reduce the tax on small trucks; (3) Allocate part of the funds collected to enforce law on big trucks; (4) Make it mandatory that a truck which is not capable of maintaining a speed of 50 miles an hour on a two-lane highway turn off the road when more than five cars are being held up by it, so that they can pass.

Keep hammering on the truck problem!—Robert R. Livingston, Germantown, New York.

The Other Side

FOR many years I have been a reader of your *American Agriculturist* and have appreciated the fair attitude you have taken on most subjects, especially those regarding farmers' problems.

However, in your September 2 issue on the editorial page you published an editorial which I am sure you have not considered or thought through fully. It so happens that along with farming I operate two refrigerated trucks.

You state that trucks can carry almost 32 tons, leaving the impression that we have that much pay load, when in reality this is the picture: My trucks, empty, weigh between 27,000 and 30,000 pounds, which means I can carry between 33,000 and 36,000 pound pay loads. These days a great many farmers' cash crops, such as dairy products, are being moved on the type of truck I have. The railroad can neither give the service nor the refrigeration necessary. Our charges are somewhat higher than rail, which should be sufficient proof to bear me out on this point.

You mentioned the difficulty in your area about trucks getting out of control on hills. I'm sure if you would check into the majority of these accidents, you would find they are caused because the tractor or truck involved is much too small for the job. Owners, trying to operate in the black, buy lighter trucks to raise their revenue, but also raise the accident rate and bring censure on trucks in general. To drop the weight level downward will only increase this trend. Larger tractors also carry larger tires to dis-

tribute the load more evenly.

I do not know where you obtained your figures on tax per mile, but I find I cannot begin to operate on the figure you mention. Each of my trucks costs in excess of \$200, where you mention \$140. The average truck consumes about a gallon of fuel every 4 miles—approximately 40,000 miles per tire on 14 tires per vehicle, which brings your tax up considerably—plus a dozen other taxes.

Finally, you take up the torch for railroads when the thing that is putting them out of business is not trucks, but excessive costs of labor, materials and management. I don't profess to know the answer, but I do say trucks should not be blamed for their plight. Railroads do at least have this in their favor: the government regulates them in interstate commerce. What they can haul in California, they can also haul in Maine, whereas trucks have a problem at every state line they cross.

I certainly oppose overloading of trucks and am in favor of stiff penalties for this practice, but let's be fair and give them an even break. They, too, can make a living!

—Frederick L. Gohlla, Warsaw, N. Y.

Heavy Damage to Roads

I'M sure you voiced the general consensus of opinion of us western New York farmers in your editorial about heavy truck damage to our roads.

Here we are particularly sensitive to their ravages, as our 2-lane "U.S. 20" on which I live, and "N. Y. 5" are the only through roads to handle East-West traffic. Consequently, passenger car traffic is governed by them, due to two-lane traffic and their traveling extremely slow up hills. —Vincent P. Aldrich, Fredonia, N. Y.

Back Roads Need Improving

CONGRATULATIONS on your "facing the facts" editorial entitled, "Heavy Trucks, Roads and Taxes!" For a long time I have been one of those who felt that this situation should be brought out in the open.

While a high proportion of the public highways of Herkimer County have a hard surface, getting out in the winter with regularity is still a problem on probably two thirds of the farms of the county. It doesn't appear that there has been sufficient funds to widen the highways, eliminate the brush, cut the banks and do other things that would make it relatively easy to free the roads from snow. It seems unfair that these people should have to pay the high license fees compared with what the big trucks are paying. Also, needless to say, my attitude toward the big trucks has not been improved by drivers who bully their way down the middle of the road.—J. Joseph Brown, County Agricultural Agent, Herkimer County, N. Y.

Keep Box Cars on Tracks

I READ your article on "Heavy Trucks, Roads and Taxes." Perhaps trucks are important to the public and the farmer, but I ask you, do we need box cars on the road? The railroads have always done a fairly good job of hauling box cars, so why not let them do the heavy hauling and worry about their own road which they must build and keep in repair? —A. E. Olson, Machias, N. Y.



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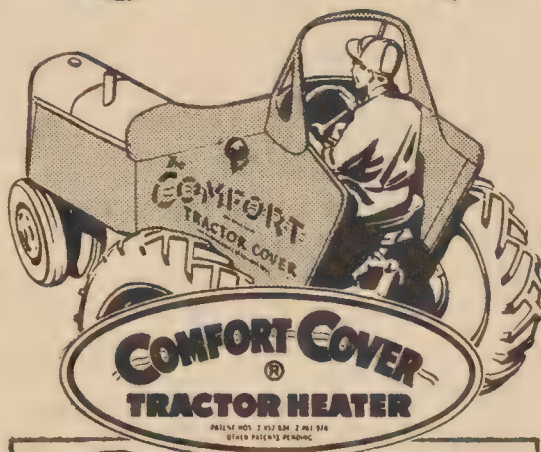
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Fall Poultry Feeding Questions

By L. E. Weaver

When should laying mash take the place of growing mash for pullets?

By the time they have reached a production rate of 25 per cent or sooner. One is tempted to say that it doesn't matter much. One man tells you he makes the change as soon as he finds the first pullet egg, and that his pullets do well. Another tells about never making the change at all. He just continues to feed growing mash, and his pullets do all right. If all growing mash were as well fortified with vitamins and other required nutrients as those designed for indoor rearing, there would be little necessity for changing to a laying ration, but not all of them are. Better play safe by making the change soon after laying begins.

For the most part, laying mash is made of the same things as growing mash—ground corn, wheat, oats and their by-products, plus protein materials, minerals and vitamin carriers. For indoor feeding, larger amounts of some of the vitamins are needed in the mash. Egg-making likewise makes additional demands which laying mash is designed to supply. In all mash, however, considerably more than the known required amounts are put in, just to be on the safe side. I suspect it is those extras that make growing mash into fairly satisfactory laying mash.

Should free choice feeding of grain be continued after the pullets start laying?

Yes. Many poultry keepers have found free-choice feeding of both grain and mash so convenient, and egg production so satisfactory, that they have not changed to restricted or controlled grain feeding at all. However, most

laying mash is made to be fed with not more than an equal amount of scratch grain. Regulated feeding of grain may be necessary to hold approximately this 50-50 balance.

Should oats be fed to laying pullets?

Yes. Oats do seem to help prevent feather pulling, possibly cannibalism. As a source of actual nutrients, oats are usually more highly priced than corn or wheat. A good scratch grain mixture is 200 pounds corn, 200 pounds wheat, 100 pounds oats of good weight.

How about feeding whole corn instead of cracked corn?

An excellent idea, but only if the pullets have been fed whole corn on range long enough that they are used to it and are eating it readily. To make an abrupt change from cracked corn to whole corn might throw laying pullets into a fall molt, if the total amount of feed eaten each day was reduced.

When should the feeding of crushed oyster shells be started?

At least a month before the pullets begin laying. Of course there are several other materials that supply shell-building material. For example, lime, crushed limestone and coquina shells.

When should lights be started?

If the pullets are laying and you have not started lighting them, do so at once. Good daylight lasts no more than 12 hours at the present time, and some pullets need at least 13 hours.

September 15 was none too early to have started lighting your pullets if they were laying or mature enough to start laying. There is no reason for starting lights on immature pullets. Wait until they are about 5 months old.

Let's Sell More Northeastern Eggs

(Continued from Page 1)

same with the dirties. The mediums bring you 60c a dozen.

Now, if you want to take the trouble to figure it out, I think you'll find that you would realize a total of \$22.79 at retail for the case you bought for \$20.10. This leaves you an unattractive profit of \$1.69 for hauling a case of eggs from the wholesale market to your store, for candling and sorting the eggs and for retailing them. You don't like the deal and I don't blame you.

Your Competitor

Now, let's walk across the street and see how your competitor made out with the case of Minnesotas he bought.

He has decided to charge only 72c a dozen for the Grade A and AA eggs he got out of that case. That gives him a 12c a dozen price advantage over you to attract customers. Maybe the eggs in his Grade A cartons are not quite as fresh as yours, but they're good eggs. Most customers would have difficulty telling the difference. He would also sell the Grade B's for 60c a dozen.

Now, figure up what he got for the case of Minnesotas which cost him \$17.10, and you'll find it amounts to \$21.26. This leaves him a retail margin of \$4.16 and this is quite satisfactory. And besides that he's a tough competitor. Would you take a look at some Minnesotas when you went down to the wholesale market to buy eggs next time? I think you would!

Our Problem

We haven't got a monopoly in our Northeastern markets. As eggs get more plentiful, as they were last spring, buyers shop around for the best value. That's when the wholesale prices of Midwesterns and Nearbys get pretty close together instead of the 10c spread we find in some grades now. That's when prices are low and we really need a few more cents per dozen. But we have to put something into each case

of eggs which makes them worth the extra premium. The buyer has to get the extra cost back or he's not going to pay that premium. He didn't last spring and he never did when there were enough eggs so that he could shop around.

We can't let down for a moment on interior quality. In fact, some of our Nearby producers will have to improve. We found as high as 205 AA grade eggs in one of the 25 cases but there was another in which we found none. We found no B's and no C's in the best case but the poorest case had 81 grade B eggs and 25 grade C. A lot has been said about cool egg rooms, quick cooling, etc., to maintain fresh interior quality. It has to be said some more, and the advice has to be heeded by our Northeastern producers if they expect to get top prices.

Not so much has been said about cutting down on cracked eggs. This is mostly a farm problem. We examined most of the 25 cases on the farm and then again at the country receiving station (the figures used above were from the report at the receiving station). There was very little increase in the number of cracked eggs between the farm and the station.

Appearance is still a great salesman. Undersized eggs in any grade hurt their sales appeal. Noticeable dirt or stains are even worse. Chocolate brown and buffs in the same layer seem to cause the buyer to react by saying, "This case doesn't look good and so it can't be good." Where tints and creams are all put into one layer—not the top one—it doesn't hurt so much. And with brown eggs, it doesn't take a great deal of sorting to avoid the real mottled appearance of eggs from individual layers.

These things sound like a lot of fussing to some poultrymen, but I'd like to end up where I started. As the margin is squeezed down in egg production, producers must put more emphasis on selling.

STARTED CAPONS

Remember that 60c a pound live weight that Capons brought last Easter? We say again and again—you will never go wrong with Capons. They bring highest premium prices year in and year out. Buy them now for that special Easter market next spring. We have them 4 and 6 weeks of age in the popular breeds—ready for immediate delivery and priced low so you can make a real profit on them.



STARTED PULLETS

The enormous demand for Sunnysbrook Started Pullets is amazing. Looks like every Poultryman is going to make some real money from winter eggs this year. We have them ready-to-lay or younger—in all the popular breeds ready for immediate delivery—and at a price that will be much less than if you had raised them yourself.

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Crankcase Moisture a Winter Hazard

By EDWARD MONROE

THE condensation of moisture within the crankcase of a tractor with its resultant formation of ice, slush, and sludge is a danger which should not be overlooked by farmers who use their tractors only for a short time each day (such as drawing manure) during the winter months.

If a considerable amount of water is allowed to accumulate within the crankcase, it will lead to the formation of sludge, which, in itself, is objectionable, but the most immediate danger results whether the moisture freezes or not. If freezing temperatures are reached within the crankcase, ice and slush will form, which may plug oil lines and strainers, causing burned out bearings. If it freezes in the oil pump itself, it may cause breakage of the pump or gears driving it, when the engine is started. A few minutes of running on a cold morning may result in burned out bearings and serious damage to the motor, if the ice has formed in the crankcase.

Short Runs Dangerous

Assuming there's no leakage from the cooling system, moisture is always forming within the crankcase, due to the changing temperatures. If the tractor is operated for a considerable period of time during the day, so that the oil is thoroughly warmed for some time, the moisture will evaporate and escape through the crankcase breather. Short runs do not heat the oil sufficiently to evaporate this moisture, so it continues to accumulate.

Some makes of tractors are more susceptible to excessive accumulation of moisture than others. Those having deep crankcases are among the worst offenders, as the oil remains cooler and, consequently, there is less evaporation of moisture. Don't condemn a tractor for having a deep crankcase, however, as your oil will stand up better in summer for the same reason.

These precautions can be taken to prevent damage where the tractor is used only for short periods:

1. Use a good thermostat which will keep the motor at about 175° F. to 180°

F. Use a winter front in very cold weather.

2. After the motor has been stopped for about ten minutes, remove the drain plug and catch about a teacupful in a large water glass. If there is water in the oil, it will be in the bottom of the glass and the oil on top. Do this every three or four days if necessary.

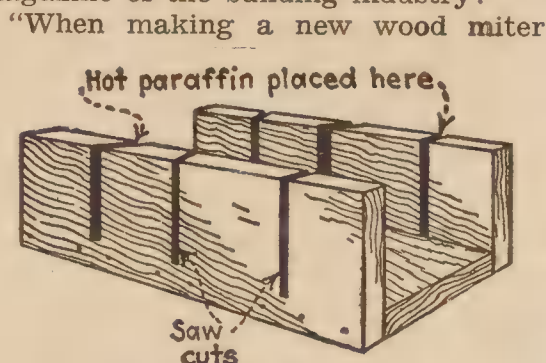
3. Special coverings may be purchased for the crankcase which will insulate the crankcase and cause the oil to run at a higher temperature and to reach this temperature more quickly.

4. Change the oil oftener in winter, but make the change when the oil in the crankcase is thoroughly heated so that the water will come out with the oil.

— A.A. —

LUBRICATING SAW

This way of keeping a saw lubricated is suggested by American Builder, magazine of the building industry:



box, run hot paraffin down through the saw cuts on box," the publication says. "When the paraffin becomes cold, draw the saw that is being used through the cuts. This method will lubricate the saw as long as the box can be used."

— A.A. —

MEASURE SHADOW TO MEASURE BUILDING

Here's an easy way to measure the height of a building without climbing on the roof:

Drive a pole into the ground where it will be fully exposed to sunlight. Make sure the pole is vertical. When the shadow cast by the pole is equal to the pole's height, measure the length of the shadow cast by the building. This will equal the building's height.



This 16x48 concrete silo is going up on the farm of Lee Sweetland of Dryden, New York. Work is being done by Eastman Brothers of Ellisburg, New York.

This type of silo is fairly common in Jefferson County and other northern New York areas, but up to now has not been used much in central New York. Ordinarily 8 feet of silo is made in a day, and by the following morning it is set sufficiently so that the forms can be raised and another 8 feet added.

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SERVICE age bull. His dam has 16066M 641F 2 yr. 2x. Her dam is highest record sister of dam of "Triumph" World record cow. His sire is show son of Paul Texal Rag Apple, the son of Marksman first aged bull at C.N.E. Outstanding pedigree. Accredited, listed. Will deliver. Howard Fretz, Stevensville, Ontario.

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2 **REGISTERED** Jersey bulls. Sonora's Lynn Warrior 525212Q. Sire Brampton Lynn Warrior. Dam Fraserdale Sonora. Solid color, 8 months old. Price \$150.00. Majesty's Sybil Cowslip Lad 526659Q. Sire Sybil Cowslip Oxford Lad. Dam Majesty's Molly. Solid color, 7 months old. Price \$100.00. Donald Johnson, Ridge Road, Ontario, N. Y. Telephone Webster 272F6.

3 **STAR** registered Jersey bull (13 months) 2nd premium Middletown Fair. Son of 7 star Welcome Commodore, by Welcome Volunteer. All bids treated in strictest confidence. Howard Smith, Jr. West Nyack, New York.

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HIGHEST Cash Paid for old, broken, jewelry, gold teeth, watches, silverware, diamonds, spectacles. Free information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Government Licensed, Rose Smelting Company, 29AA East Madison, Chicago.

WAR effort soon force prices up. Northern cedar posts, grapestakes, poles, barn construction, telephone, etc. Buy now save money. Fletcher Farms, Norwood, N. Y.

TENTS: campers and hunters, attention. Wall tents, various sizes available, 7x9 thru 14½x14½—priced to sell, write, Milvo Awning & Tent Works, Rome, N. Y.

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DOUBLE harness for draft horses. New, used only two winters. William W. Rowland, Southbury, Conn. Tel. Woodbury 6143.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

I AM ON a trip up through northern New York State and across the Adirondacks into New England. It is taking about two weeks, as I am looking for feeding cattle, attending livestock auctions, county fairs, and the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Massachusetts.

I have seen green grass everywhere, with an abundance of fall feed. Most sections have "hay enough to see us through" even though most of it is not too good. Corn is backward with a great deal of it that looks as if it will not mature but has growth enough to give us a lot of silage. In all sections I saw some farmers cutting silage corn, but not many.

The cattle situation may be as I have seen it or it may not. Anyway, it looks to me as if the talked-about heavy fall runs of livestock will just not show up this year. Prices have been high for almost a year now, and surplus livestock of all kinds has been marketed. I have seen many pastures without livestock and talked with many men who just haven't anything they want to sell this fall. If my observations are a true picture of our livestock situation in the Northeast, there will be no surplus at any time within the next year at least.

Better Marketing

In northern New York a better job of marketing is being done than I have ever seen before. They are beginning to concentrate their livestock largely through Empire Livestock Marketing Agencies. This is making it possible to interest more buyers from greater distances, and their prices now compare favorably with any other section of the state.

Larger markets and fewer markets are definitely on their way. There is every reason why this should be: Costs of marketing can be lowered to farmers; buyers can get their requirements with less expense in time and handling costs, and greater numbers offer a better selection to different buyers wanting different kinds and types. This in turn offers a more stable outlet for any kind or type of livestock any farmer may want to sell. Size of market is going to continue to receive more and more attention from buyers and sellers alike.

No Hysteria

As you get further and further away from big cities and centers of populations, confidence in America and its future begins to return. People here are still living with the true values of their home and their community. Their homes show it, as you drive by, and they show it as they go about their tasks or pleasures, and as you talk with them. They are not afraid of Russia or the atomic bomb; they are in-

MISCELLANEOUS

PATCHWORK quilts \$6.25, tops \$3.50. Hand hooked rugs, wool, \$5. Surprise packages 50c. Aprons 75c. Emma Downing, Topsham, Vt.

EARN cash or \$25 worth of household merchandise running 10 member club. Catalog, details. Elsie Dee Club, Moodus, Conn.

TARPAULINS, stock and custom made. Manufacturers of all types of canvas goods. Prices and samples on request. Fanara Awning Company, 53 Central Park, Rochester, N. Y.

APRONS, homemade, 60c, 75c and \$1.25. Inez Prince, Gorham, Maine.

CREAMED maple butternut candy \$1.50 pound postpaid insured. Gift wrapped if desired. Woolley's, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

PURE Almond Butter Crunch \$1.50 pound, postpaid, insured. Mr. & Mrs. Fred C. Becker, Pepperell, Massachusetts.

terested in politics and economics and are ready to admit failures and blunders, but they have not lost confidence in their neighbors or their neighbor's neighbors, which means they have not lost confidence in our government or our way of life.

The real power of America and its future still lies with these folks in their small communities, towns, and cities. A two-thousand-mile trip away from our big cities and through these innumerable work centers, spotted as they are in every valley and on every hillside, is not only reassuring but soul-satisfying. Try it!

— A. A. —

GRANT HITCHINGS

(Continued from Page 6)

books. Early in my farming career I discovered that I wasn't making much money from the cows, but I was making money from apples; therefore, I sold my cows and concentrated on the apples. I figured that I could cut the grass and leave it on the ground under the trees. I couldn't see any reason why it would improve the hay any to run it through a herd of cows."

Mr. and Mrs. Hitchings are blessed with 44 descendants, including 3 sons who help operate the orchard of 15,000 trees.

"How many of those 44 are grandchildren?" I asked.

"At the last count, 12," he replied. "It is a little hard to keep track because we seem to be getting regular additions."

As those of you who know him realize, Grant Hitchings is one of the most enthusiastic and optimistic men in the country. It is a pleasure to talk with him, and any young fellow who is discouraged would certainly profit from an opportunity to listen to his philosophy.

100 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

At Auction

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24

MIDDLEBURG, Schoharie Co., N. Y.

T. B. Accredited, negative to blood test, eligible for any State including Penna.

60 Fresh Cows and First Calf heifers,

26 Bred and Open Heifers,

15 Heifer Calves,

2 herd Bulls by a \$10,000 and a \$20,000 sire from high record dams. DHIA records.

JULIUS WESTHEIMER, Owner,
Middleburg, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Mexico, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

GENESEE VALLEY FARM SALE

75 HOLSTEIN CATTLE

(45 Registered — 3 Grades)

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16

AVON, Livingston Co., N. Y.

40 Fall Cows; 15 Spring Cows; 10 Heifers; 10 Bulls up to 2 years old.

T. B. Accredited—tested for T.B. and Bangs within 30 days of sale—all females calfhood vaccinated.

DHIA average for past year on 40 cows—365 lb. fat with many in heifer form. All milking animals will have production records.

Sale starts promptly at 11:00 A.M. You will get excellent values and every animal will be represented strictly as they are. JAMES D. ANDERSON & SONS, Owners, Avon, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer

10th ONEIDA CO. CLUB SALE

53 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

WED., OCTOBER 11

Fair Grounds, PARIS HILL, N. Y. which is 10 miles south of Utica on Route 12.

—50 young cows and first calf heifers, fresh and close — 3 Bulls from high record dams up to over 800 lb. fat.

All T. B. Accredited, blood tested, calfhood vaccinated, a number eligible for Penna.

IT'S A SELECTED OFFERING OF QUALITY THROUGHOUT. EDWARD E. BENSON, Secy., Whitesboro, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer

"Windgall? Use ABSORBINE"

says *Gustave Troutman, of Milton, N.Y.*

"I've been a farmer for 40 years and all that time I've used Absorbine for my horses. I've found it quickly relieves strain and soreness from windgall."

Yes, farmers know there's nothing like Absorbine for helping to relieve lameness due to windgall, sore shoulder, fresh bog spavin and similar congestive troubles. Not a "cure-all," Absorbine is a time-proved help . . . used by many leading veterinarians, too, for helping to relieve puffs, strains and bruises.

A stand-by for 50 years, Absorbine will not blister or remove hair. Only \$2.50 for a long-lasting bottle at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.



Making The Farm

A Better Home

Dairymen know the importance of the Sire in maintaining high production and income.

—And dairymen in New York and Western Vt. know that NYABC Sires transmit sustained high production to most of their daughters. Live Better, Live Safer. Join the more than 30,000 dairymen members who breed their herds through 125 artificial breeding units affiliated with NYABC. Write for further information about service in New York and Western Vermont to:

N Y A B C
New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative

Box 528 "A" Inc. Ithaca, N. Y.

FOURTH ANNUAL SALE

Capitol District Jersey Cattle Club

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1950, 1 P.M.

Rhinebeck Fair Grounds, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

50 REGISTERED JERSEYS

Open and Bred Heifers. Milking and Fall Freshening Cows.

These animals have been carefully selected from the leading Jersey Breeders' Herds in the Capitol District. Each one is from proven ancestry regarding type and production. Health papers are furnished with each animal.

If you are interested in buying GOOD COWS, you are interested in this SALE. Mark the date on your calendar and plan to attend.

For catalog write Mrs. Gleason A. White, Secretary, R.D. 1, Duaneburg, N. Y.

L. A. Shubert, Auctioneer, Franklin, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES MOST PROFITABLE COWS

4% MILK
Big Milkers Hardy Rustlers
Good Grazers Perfect Udders
Write for Booklets and List of Breeders near you with Stock for sale
Ayrshire Breeders' Association
45 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

A PRODUCTION SALE

Sponsored by the Clinton-Franklin-Essex Club, Cold Stream Farm in Champlain, N. Y., Sat., Oct. 14 at 12:00 P.M. 22 Cows, 20 Bred Heifers, 10 Yearlings, 3 Heifer Calves and 2 Bulls. Every cow and the dam of every heifer and bull has a qualifying record. The breed's best production bloodlines are represented. Many fresh or due soon after sale date. Majority Vac. Many Bang's Accredited. All T. B. and Blood Tested within 30 days. **FOR CATALOG WRITE**
Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.

35th ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE

Allegany-Leuben Holstein Club

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18th

Maple City Park — Hornell, N. Y.

27 young cows, fresh or due soon

30 heifers, fresh or due soon

8 serviceable bulls

JAMES A. YOUNG Sec'y Angelica, N. Y.

6th SCHOHARIE COUNTY CLUB SALE

55 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Fair Grounds, COBLESKILL, N. Y.

SATURDAY, OCT. 14

T. B. Accredited, negative to blood test, calfhood vaccinated, many Bang Certified. —52 Females —3 Bulls

All hand-picked from 22 top herds of the County. Sale starts at 12:00 Noon, catalogs at ringside. **EDGAR VAN VORIS, Committee Chairman, Hyndsville, N. Y.**

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer

Your Own Test Proves Them Best.. BALL-BAND IS THE FARM FAVORITE!



Freezing cold, mud and slush, rugged work on the farm . . . a tough test of footwear quality!

That's just the kind of test Ball-Band is built to take . . . the test it has taken for over 50 years. For sturdy construction, for weather-proof comfort, for honest value and style, take most farmers' advice and go to the store that displays the Red Ball.

ARCTICS. Flexible, easy-fitting, warm fleece lined, long wearing. Four and five buckle heights.

WISKON. High Protection in work rubber with extremely flexible construction—easy on—easy off—fits perfectly.



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Look for the
RED BALL
on the sole



Ball-Band Weatherproofs

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO., MISHAWAKA, INDIANA

NOW IN BOOK FORM The Settlers

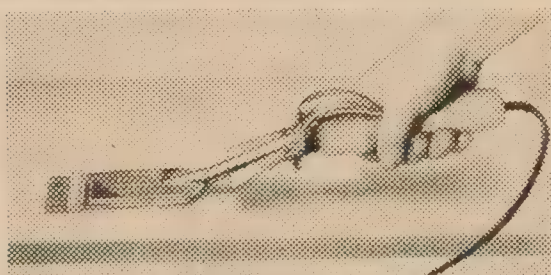
By E. R. EASTMAN

For you who waited to read *The Settlers* in book form, it is now ready.

You who did read it as a serial in *American Agriculturist* will want a copy for your bookshelf.

All of you have at least one friend who would appreciate a copy as a gift.

The price is \$3.00 postpaid for full 280-page book. Send orders to:
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
Box 367-S, Ithaca, New York



PEEL PAINT TO BARE WOOD
WITH ONE EASY STROKE

NEW ELECTRICAL TOOL removes any number of coats of paint from any wood surface. The new "Lectro Paint Peeler" instantly softens paint electrically and peels it off the surface clean to the bare wood with one easy stroke. No danger of fire—will not scorch or burn delicate wood surfaces when used according to instructions. No mess—no smell—even fun to use! Removes paint, enamel quickly and easily. Sturdily constructed to last for years. Sent complete with extra long, quality electrical cord and automatic safety stand attached for use in rest position. Simply plug into an A.C. or D.C. outlet—let heat for several minutes and remove paint to the bare wood on exterior or interior painted surfaces, boats, windowsills, screens, doors—a hundred other uses. Nothing else to buy. Complete tool approved by Underwriters' Laboratories. Full money back guarantee. If your dealer cannot supply you, enclose \$4.95 in check, cash or money order and order directly from:
LECTRO WELD, INC. Dept. AA-107
2169 W. 26th Street, Cleveland 13, Ohio

Food Allergies Can Cause Trouble

By KATHLEEN BERRESFORD,
Nutritionist

ONE OF my friends was complaining the other day about her eyes. They smarted and she thought something must be in the air this time of year that bothered her. After we had talked for a few minutes, she also mentioned that she was suffering from hives. This made me think right away that she must have eaten something she was sensitive to.

Food can cause some very queer troubles if you happen to be an allergic person. In my friend's case, she had ripe tomatoes in her garden and they were so good that she had been eating them twice a day. When she stopped eating the tomatoes for a few days, her hives disappeared and her eyes were all right again.

Milk, wheat, and eggs are known to affect allergic people more than other foods, although almost any food can cause trouble. But allergic symptoms appearing in the summer, if not caused by hay fever, are most apt to be from eating some vegetable or fruit, such as strawberries, corn, peaches, string beans, peas, or tomatoes.

Find the Trouble-makers

In babies, the trouble we hear most about is eczema, a breaking out of the skin, which is very often caused by sensitivity to cow's milk. Coughing, bronchial asthma, hives, irritated eyes, runny nose, and indigestion may also be brought on by food allergy. Not all allergic people are sensitive to foods. They might be bothered by house dust, feathers, animals, pollen or molds.

Allergic persons are affected differently by different foods, too. One food may cause a number of different symptoms, such as hives in one person or asthma in another. Sometimes it takes a lot of detective work to find out whether a food is a troublemaker.

Allergy seems to run in families. Take my friend who had the hives. Maybe her mother and father were not affected, but her uncle might have had hay fever, or her grandmother might have had asthma. This is why the doctor always asks about the family history. Trouble can start at any age, al-

though it is more common in younger people and they tend to outgrow it.

Some people who have never been afflicted think it's all imagination. Perhaps it is sometimes, but when it's not, it is usually possible to prove it, and it can even cause very serious trouble. Aside from the tendency of allergy to run in families, the cause is not known. It does seem to be true, though, that cold weather, nervousness, and emotional strain will bring it on, or make symptoms worse.

Don't Eat It!

There is no satisfactory treatment to prevent food sensitivity, as there is for some other types of allergy. The best method we know of is not to eat the particular food. Skin tests for sensitivity to foods are used by doctors sometimes, but these can not be relied upon to be accurate. The usual method is by trial eating. For instance, if you have some idea what food might be causing trouble, you do not eat that food for a week, and see whether symptoms disappear. If the trouble continues, you leave some other food out for a week, and so on until you find the offender.

If several foods are causing trouble, as sometimes happens, it may be necessary to try eating just two foods for several days—the same foods at each meal, such as toast and tea, or potatoes and milk. If symptoms clear up, you start adding other foods, one at a time every two days. As soon as your trouble returns, the blame can probably be placed on the last food added. As a check, you can then leave the food out and try it again several times more. If it is an important food, your doctor will suggest other foods in place of it.

Any food or beverage, except white sugar, may be a troublemaker. In the case of a meat, you might be able to eat beef, but not lamb; or with cereal or bread, rye might be tolerated, but not wheat. If a food causes severe illness, leave it out of the diet in every form. Or if symptoms are mild, try eating it less often, or cooked instead of raw.

It's New and "Sew" Easy!

WE'RE HAPPY to announce a brand new "miracle transfer" which has been originated by our pattern service. By this method you can print beautiful designs in a few seconds with a hot iron on all materials—aprons, slips, dresses, towels, children's play togs, sunsuits, T shirts. There's nothing to sew or embroider. You just iron on the designs, and they're permanent, wash-proof, and fade-proof.

We're starting off this new service with Tommy, the two-gun Sheriff, at the right. He's three inches tall, dressed in bright red, blue and black. He's as cute as can be, and you just iron him on to Johnnie's sweat shirts, overalls, play suits, and pajamas. Little girls like him, too. There are 18 of these diminutive figures in the pattern.

To order, send 25 cents in coin for Transfer Pattern No. 104 to Carol Curtis, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 229, Madison Square Station, New York 10, N. Y. Be sure to write your name, address and pattern number plainly.



104

Fairgoers See One-Act Plays

THERE'S hardly a four-corners in the United States where a home talent "show" hasn't been put on to raise money for a good cause, or to get out the attendance to a farm meeting—or just for the fun of neighbors working together. The popularity of this type of community activity was one of the two reasons why this year's New York State Fair revived the Country Theater of 1918-22, which under the direction of Professor A. M. Drummond of Cornell University was so popular that its "Standing Room Only" sign was continually in evidence. The other reason was to answer a growing demand for some other type of entertainment than that provided by the midway shows.

The Fair's little theatre had a lot of problems to start with, but its director, Herbert L. Smith of Syracuse, N. Y., assisted by Mrs. Smith, and Professor Drummond as special adviser, managed to solve all of them. Seven community theater groups from the towns of Elmira, Ilion, Kingston, Little Falls, Liverpool, Utica and Watertown, N. Y., took turns putting on plays which they had already performed in their own communities.

Simple and Successful

In addition to enjoying the productions, staged in the auditorium of the Women's Building, Fairgoers had an opportunity to see how to put on a successful play without a lot of expensive "props." Everything was done as simply as possible. There was even a play without a stage—the players performing in the middle of the auditorium, with the audience in a circle around them.

Daily demonstrations of stage make-up were given by Mrs. Smith, and there was a theater exhibit full of helps for amateur dramatic groups. One-act plays were on sale there, including *American Agriculturist* plays, the New York State Plays, and a new collection of the latter, *MORE UPSTATE NEW YORK PLAYS*. (This collection, edited by A. M. Drummond and E. L. Kamarck, contains 7 excellent plays, at the bargain price of \$1.50, and can be purchased from the publisher, Cayuga Press, Ithaca, N. Y.)

It's ten years ago since *American Agriculturist* began to do something about subscribers' requests for plays that were "suitable for rural and small town groups, easy to produce, and inexpensive." Through playwriting contests conducted in cooperation with the New York State Play Project, *American Agriculturist* secured its present popular one-act plays. They are 35 cents each, and royalty free.

Home Bureau Comedy

One of the best *American Agriculturist* plays, *WHAT MEN THINK OF THE HOME BUREAU*, fills a long-felt need for an amusing play for the Home Bureau type of organization. It is played by 6 women, three of them impersonating men.

Another amusing new play on the list is *THE NEW HIRED HAND*. It's an uproarious case of mistaken identity ending in a love match. There's also a good Christmas play, *CHRISTMAS ON THE FARM*, a comedy with Christmas heartthrobs.

For a complete list of *American Agriculturist* plays and the New York State Plays, send a three cent stamp to *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*, Play Dept., Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

—A.A.— —Mabel Hebel

In planning family meals, remember that youngsters need protein to grow, and adults need protein to keep up their body muscles and stay healthy.



Dairymen's League Launches Drive to Sell More Milk and Milk Products

Sell more milk and milk products! Sell the health value of milk so that the consumer will willingly pay the price! And sell brand-name milk so that the dairy farmer will own his markets.

That advice has been given over and over again by dairy leaders. The only question has been: Who will do the necessary advertising and selling? And who will foot the bill?

League Advertising to Mass Market in New York City

Now, with typical resolution and drive, the Dairymen's League has made a practical start. It is advertising through a mass medium in the world's largest market, and it is following up this advertising with personal sales calls on stores and with point-of-sale displays to consumers.

Beginning August 26, the League launched a big-show television campaign in New York City aimed at consumers who buy milk from stores served by League trucks. The advertising stresses the particular merits of Dairylea milk and of Dairylea milk products.

Up-State Branches Advertise Regularly

Of course, this is not the first advertising that the League has done in any of its markets. It has advertised previously to wholesale customers in New York City. And League branches up-state have used and are continuing to use newspapers, radio, billboards, direct mail, store cards and similar media to sell the merits of Dairylea milk and products. More recently, television has been added and with gratifying results.

Strong Sales-Aids Help

Just this year the League introduced a new "4-Pint Pak" designed to sell consumers four pints of ice cream at one time. At the State Fair, the League exhibited a new ice cream machine which mixes and packs the cream in individual servings for immediate consumption at stores and fountains. Small wheels of cheese, water glasses packed with cottage cheese and other devices are used regularly to up the total sales and consumption.

The League also contributes to the ADA campaigns which promote the consumption of milk. It realizes that every quart of milk sold in any form helps to stabilize the market, but it saves its biggest punch for the sale of Dairylea milk, especially in the classifications that yield the greatest return.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Cooperative

ASSOCIATION, INC.



New Lines for Fall

By MABEL HEBEL

COLOR, fabric and fresh feminine details characterize the all-important look of the new season. Dresses look slimmer, but are designed for easy wear with pleats, tiers, peplums, side drapes. Suits stress the soft touch—rounded hips, decollete neck, a slimmer skirt.

The seven basic fabrics for fall are flannel, velveteen, tartan, tweed, fake fur, wool jersey and corduroy. Also making news are the thin worsteds which are crisp and springy and go for weeks without seeing a wrinkle. Crepe is back again as a basic. Velvet—for binding or collar—is the trim in vogue.

Black and beautiful fabrics such as silk faille, satin, velvet, taffeta, were never better. Second to black in crepe daytime dresses is brown in woody shades. Grays rate high in darker colors; charcoal, oxford and banker's gray. Orange, from terra cotta to coral, is the punctuation color for fall.

For the very slimmest effect, No. 2304 wins on three counts—the full length front panel, the long flattering line of the shawl collar, and smart punctuation of the button trim.

The grand feeling of the shirtwaist is found in No. 2305, and combines with the deft detail of the large wing collar, cuffs and front trickle of buttons. Try in soft crepe with an accent of satin.

No. 2202 is the very newest silhouette—slim, shirred lines animated by a soft side drape. The perfect choice for crepe.

No. 2274 is the figure-molding basic dress you will turn to day in, day out. Wonderful in either

wool or silk, with different jewelry, lingerie touches.

There is nothing like a front-buttoned dress—and No. 2190 features this, along with the flattery of the wider, completely scalloped collar.

What could be more practical for daughter than an ensemble! This one, No. 2204, picks panel treatment as companion detail in the cosy coat and pleated dress.

No. 2572 is a sturdy jumper made to mold the figure. Also note that it's simple to sew! Can't you just see it in one of the exciting new tartan plaids? The tailored blouse comes with it.

Pattern No. 2306 has truly trim and tidy lines, with the waist just darted to fit. This attractive housedress presents no cutting problems either—the front and back are each in one piece.

For school and afterwards, No. 2218 is perfect. Blouse included. Both button down the back.

The modified shoulder line and deeper armhole mark this casual blouse No. 2982 as this season's favorite. You'll wear it again and again in a soft, striped jersey.

No. 2308 is particularly suitworthy, with enough charm to stand alone, too. Notice the box pleat from neck to waist that makes it just different enough, smart enough.

This bolero suit, No. 2275, will prove a genuine wardrobe gem if made in fashionable velveteen and worn with its mandarin collared blouse. Fine in other fabrics, too!

PATTERN SIZES AND REQUIREMENTS

No. 2304—16-20; 36-48; size 18, 4½ yds. 39-in.

No. 2305—10-20; size 16, 4½ yds. 39-in.

No. 2202—12-20; 36-44; size 18, 4½ yds. 39-in.

No. 2274—12-20, 36-48; size 18, 3¾ yds. 39-in. or 2¾ yds. 54-in.

No. 2190—12-20, 36-44; size 18, 4½ yds. 39-in.

No. 2204—1, 2, 3, 4; size 2 dress, 1½ yds. 35-in.; coat, 1¼ yds. 54-in. or 1½ yds. 35-in.

No. 2572—10-20, 36-40; sizes 16 jumper, 2½ yds. 54-in.; blouse, 2 yds. 35- or 39-in.

No. 2306—12-20, 36-44; size 18, 4½ yds. 35-in.; 3½ yds. ruffling.

No. 2218—6-14; size 8 jumper, 1½ yds. 54-in.; blouse, 1½ yds. 39-in.

No. 2982—10-20, 36-40; size 16, 1¾ yds. 54-in.

No. 2308—10-20, 36-40; size 16, 2 yds. 39-in.

No. 2275—12-20, 36-42; size 18 skirt and bolero, 4½ yds. 35- or 39-in.; blouse, 1½ yds. 35- or 39-in.

TO ORDER: Write name, address, pattern number and size clearly. Enclose twenty cents (in coins, check, or money order) for each pattern wanted. Add 25 cents for our new Fall-Winter Fashion Book which has pattern designs for all ages, all sizes, all occasions. Send to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PATTERN SERVICE, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, New York.





Tender, flaky, crisp pastry puts ■ pie in the blue ribbon class.

Baking with New York State Pastry Flour

By ALICE F. HOGANS AND ALICE M. BRIANT

PASTRY flour — milled from wheat grown in New York State—makes excellent baked products, according to studies carried on in the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University. In New York State much of the wheat grown is of a class called soft winter wheat which settlers of this country used for their food needs long before the development of the hard wheats grown in the middle western and far western plains.

The excellence of New York State soft wheat or "pastry flour," as it is labeled on the market, is due largely to the quality of the gluten formed when the flour is mixed with water to make dough. The gluten of soft wheat flour is pliable and has a tendency to break easily when stretched. It will withstand extra handling without becoming tough. These qualities of the gluten suit pastry flour to use in all types of baked goods, with the possible exception of yeast bread.

No changes in the standard household recipes are needed for quick breads, muffins, biscuits, and cookies when made with pastry flour. For pastry and cake, however, some adjustments are necessary. The amount of fat required to produce flaky, tender, and crisp pastry or a light and tender cake is less than that recommended in most recipes. Less sugar and liquid are also needed for rich cakes made with pastry flour since one of the reasons for using sugar in cake recipes is to soften the gluten, and the gluten of pastry flour is by nature soft and pliable. Homemakers are advised to use only bleached flour for cake making as unbleached flour will cause a cake to fall.

The following recipes have been developed especially for the use of pastry flour in pastry, cookies, and cakes. As is the case with all recipes these should be followed accurately since the ingredients have been carefully balanced to produce good products.

PASTRY

- 2 cups pastry flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ½ cup hydrogenated fat*
- ¼ cup (approximately) ice water

1. Sift the flour and salt into a bowl.
2. Cut in the fat with a pastry blender until the fat is about the size of large peas (about 20 strokes).
3. Add the ice water and stir with a fork until the dough cleans the sides of the bowl (about 30 strokes).
4. Divide the dough into two portions and shape each into a ball.
5. Roll pastry on lightly floured board

(*A shortening such as Crisco, Spry, or Swiftning.)

with lightly floured rolling pin.

6. Bake in a hot oven (425° F.) for 12 minutes. Makes one double or two single crust pies.

ONE EGG CAKE

- 2 cups pastry flour
- 1 cup granulated sugar
- 2 teaspoons of double-acting baking powder
- 2 teaspoons salt
- ¼ cup plus 2 tablespoons hydrogenated fat*
- ¾ cup milk
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

1. Sift all the dry ingredients into the large bowl of the electric mixer.
2. Add the fat and ½ cup of milk and mix at medium speed for one minute.
3. Scrape the batter from the beaters and sides and bottom of the bowl and then add ¼ cup of milk, the slightly beaten egg and the vanilla.
4. Mix at medium speed for an additional minute.
5. Pour the batter into a greased cake pan, 9x9x2, and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 50 minutes.
6. Cool the cake about 15 minutes before removing from the pan.

TWO EGG CAKE

- 2 cups pastry flour
- 1 cup plus 2 tablespoons sugar
- 2 teaspoons of double-acting baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¼ cup plus 2 tablespoons hydrogenated fat*
- ¾ cup milk
- 2 eggs, slightly beaten
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Follow directions for one egg cake.

BUTTERSCOTCH COOKIES

- ¾ cup hydrogenated fat*
- 1 cup brown sugar
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- ½ teaspoon vanilla
- 2 cups pastry flour
- 1½ teaspoons double-acting baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt

1. Cream the fat and brown sugar until light and fluffy.
2. Add the slightly beaten egg and vanilla and mix thoroughly.
3. Add the flour, baking powder and salt and mix until well blended.
4. Make the dough into a roll, chill and cut as for icebox cookies, or put through a cookie press.
5. Bake the cookies on a cookie sheet in a hot oven (425° F.) for 6 minutes. Makes about 4 dozen cookies.

ALMOND SUGAR COOKIES

- ¾ cup hydrogenated fat*
- 1 cup granulated sugar
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- 1 teaspoon vanilla
- 1 teaspoon almond flavoring
- 2 cups pastry flour
- 1½ teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt

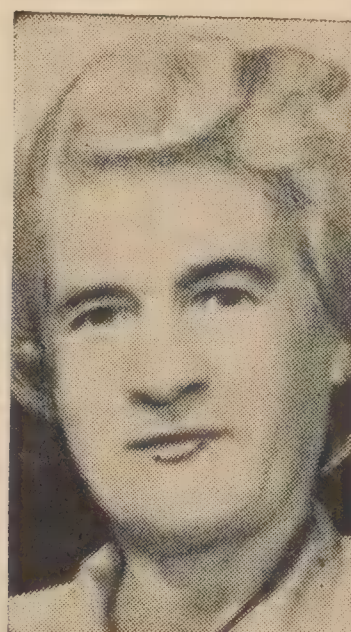
Follow directions for butterscotch cookies. Makes about 4 dozen cookies.

NEW! IMPROVED! 3 WAYS BETTER

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winning
cooks!



"Easier to use," says Mrs. Melvin B. Felpel, Ephrata, Pennsylvania, 1950 prize winner at the Pennsylvania Farm Show. "There's no time wasted, no special directions to follow. New Improved Fleischmann's Dry Yeast is easier to use than ever before."



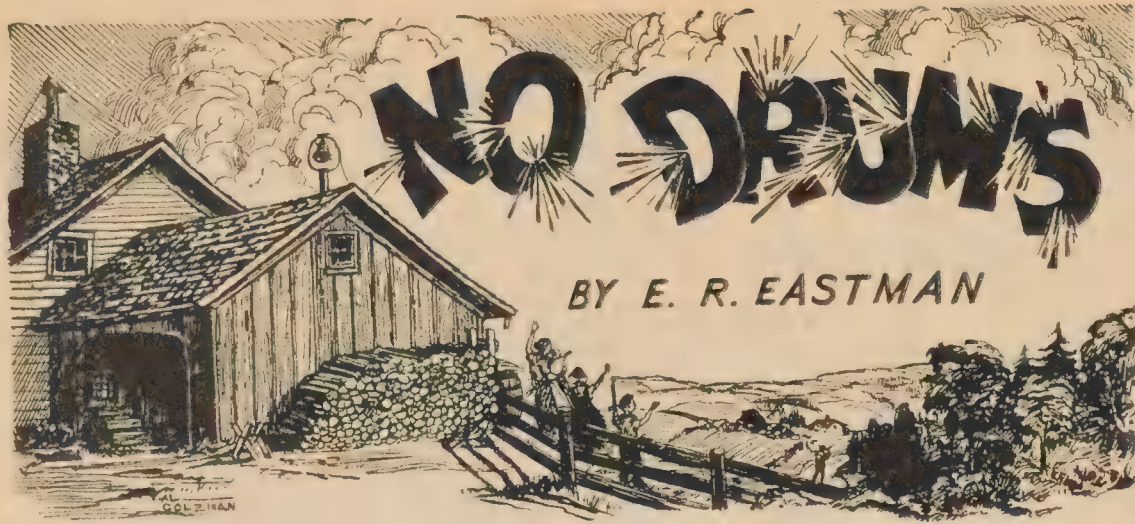
"Dissolves faster," says Mrs. Dominika Serick, New Brunswick, New Jersey, winner of countless prizes at Grange and County Fair contests. "I think it's the speediest yeast ever! You just combine it with water, stir it well and that's all. It's ready to use."



"Rises faster," says Mrs. Alfred A. Niskala, Union, Maine, first prize winner at Knox County Fair. "I've never used ■ yeast that was quicker acting. And New Improved Fleischmann's is more dependable—gives the finest results always."

Yes—America's foremost cooking experts agree —no other yeast can beat New Improved Fleischmann's for speed . . . for convenience! You've never known *any* yeast that's easier to use! It stays active for months when kept cool and dry. It will stay active even longer if you keep it in the refrigerator. When you bake at home, use New Improved Fleischmann's Dry Yeast.

AMERICA'S PRIZE-WINNING COOKS PREFER FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST



WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

The first two chapters of "No Drums," the sixth and best of Mr. Eastman's stories that have appeared in *American Agriculturist*, were published in the issues of September 2 and 16. You can bring yourself up to date with the synopsis given here, but better still, get the back copies and read the complete installments. In any case, don't miss one of the best farm stories ever written.

The story begins at the opening of the Civil War, in April, 1861, in a typical farm neighborhood in southern New York. Mark Wilson, a young farmer living with his parents, George and Nancy Wilson, and five younger brothers and sisters, is in mental conflict about answering Abe Lincoln's call for volunteers and leaving his sweetheart, Ann Clinton, a neighboring farm girl.

At a party to which Mark takes Ann, Henry Bain, well-to-do and unscrupulous, tries with some success to get Ann away from Mark. A fight results, Mark tells Ann what's what, and takes her home.

The men of the neighborhood gather in the evening around the furnace in the old Wilson sap house after a big sap run to discuss the war situation. It is here that Mark suddenly comes to a decision and dramatically announces that he is going to volunteer and leave immediately for the South.

CHAPTER III

AFTER stumbling, half awake, through the chores that Sunday morning, Mark went to bed and slept until his mother called him to dinner. Then he went down the road to call on Ann. He hadn't seen her since the night of the party and wasn't sure what kind of a reception he would get. But when Ann opened the door she kissed him eagerly and drew him into the room where her mother and father were sitting.

Ann's father, Fred Clinton, was a gentle, quiet and friendly man who, whenever he got a few dollars ahead from his small, stony, heavily mortgaged farm, would disappear on a drunk until the money was gone. Mildred Clinton, Ann's mother, was nervous and flighty, inclined to worry and nag. The family lived constantly on the ragged edge of financial insecurity, saved only from actual disaster by Ann, who taught school and helped in the work and management of the farm. No wonder the girl seemed changeable at times. When she wasn't worrying over the family finances, she was embarrassed by her father's drinking, and since her engagement to Mark she often wondered if she was being fair to him. These worries and doubts were reflected in her moods.

Seeing that he would have no chance to talk to Ann alone in the house, Mark asked her to go for a walk with him. She consented, and they started down the road together. Mark was quiet, hesitating about opening the subject on his mind, but presently he said:

"Ann, there's something I want to say to you."

"I think I can guess what it is, Mark," she replied, gently. "You're going to enlist."

"Yes, that's part of it. I feel that I must, sweetheart."

"I know how you feel, Mark. I've been hearing the talk and thinking about it, too. Most everybody seems to think it's the right thing to do."

"Henry Bain doesn't," said Mark.

Ann drew away a little.

"Why bring him into it, Mark? He's nothing to us."

"I'm sorry, Ann. But he seems to keep butting in, and it irritates me."

"Well, forget him," she said, shortly, "and think about us."

"That's just what I want to do. I want to think about us. I want you to marry me, Ann."

She walked along silently for a moment and then looked up at him:

"All right, darling. When?"

"Right away—before I go. Will you?"

Instead of answering his question directly, she asked:

"Mark, have you thought what we would do when you get back? We can't very well live with your folks or mine except for a short time."

"Why, we'd farm it," he said. "That's the only thing I know how to do. We'd make out all right."

"I like to farm, too," Ann agreed, "but it would be tough getting started without any help at all—no stock, no tools. I'll have to help my folks, too, you know, and I don't see how we can do so much."

"We could take a good farm on shares," said Mark.

"Even then," she answered, "you should have a team, tools and some stock."

"Well, let's cross that bridge when we come to it."

"All right," she agreed. "We're both healthy and we both can work."

"What'll your folks say about your getting married?"

"It'll be all right with them. They let me do pretty much what I want to anyway. They've always known you and they like you."

"I want to enlist right away, Ann. When can we be married? It'll be tough on father to get the work done without me, but if I'm going, the sooner the better." Then he stopped and drew her to him.

"Ann—Ann—it's only a little ways now to Jenkstown. Let's keep right on walking till we get to the parsonage and ask Rev. Belden to marry us."

"Now?" she gasped. "In these clothes!"

"Why not? You look just fine. You always do. These are your good clothes, and I've got on mine, the best I own or am likely to own for some time. Even the shirt I have on is patched," he added with a wry grin.

Ann looked up at him, her eyes grew soft and misty and her face flushed. She leaned a little toward him and spoke so softly that he could hardly hear her:

"All right, darling. If you're sure that's what you want."

He clasped her tightly in his arms and for a long moment the world and its works were forgotten. Then they turned and set their steps for the little parsonage and Timothy Belden, the old pastor who had known them both since they were born. But as they neared their destination, their steps grew ever slower until Ann stopped and whispered:

"Mark, I'm scared, just plain scared."

"So am I," admitted Mark, his voice trembling a little, "but let's not stop now."

Still hesitating, Ann said:

"Maybe we ought to have talked this over with our folks. Maybe we should have taken more time to think about it."

But Ann's hesitation and timidity only increased Mark's courage and assurance:

"We've been engaged for a long time, and the folks know all about it. I'm going away and we haven't got much time. So, come on!"

He drew her to him again, whispering huskily:

"It's all right, sweetheart. You know

how I love you, and I always will. And you love me, don't you?"

And on receiving her whispered, "Yes, yes, I do," he took a firm grasp of her arm and they walked on. Waiting on the parsonage steps, however, for the answer to Mark's knock, both again were on the point of turning and running away when Dr. Belden opened the door. He took one look at them and then said:

"Come in! Come in! I haven't had a visit with either of you in a long time."

They followed him into the shabby study. A tall combination desk and bookcase occupied part of one side of the room. The drop cover of the desk was open and so littered with papers that it was apparent no effort was ever made to close it. The walls were lined with homemade cases filled with books. On the right of the desk and extending the length of the little room was a rather ornate sofa, the leather-covered seat cracked and bulging in spots from long use. On the other side of the desk was a big chair which once had matched the old sofa.

Seating Ann in the chair, so big that she was almost lost in it, Dr. Belden waved Mark to the sofa, and taking his place in a rickety fiddle-backed chair in front of the desk, adjusted his steel spectacles on his nose, crinkled his eyes first at Ann and then at Mark, and said:

"Well, my children, what can I do for you?"

Tall, thin, angular, always dressed in his one suit of shiny black, his long face deeply lined, Timothy Belden, Doctor of Divinity, was the best read man in the neighborhood, if not in the county, and the most cheerful. He gave his people a religious philosophy that they could live by, use and practice every day of the week. Now as the young folks looked at his homely, kindly face, some of the tension eased and Mark, swallowing a couple of times, blurted out:

"Dr. Belden, we want to get married."

"So!" said the pastor. "I can't say I'm surprised. I have expected this for some time. When do you plan to have the ceremony?"

Again Mark gulped:

"Now!"

This time Dr. Belden showed his astonishment. He raised his long bushy eyebrows:

"Now I am surprised. Why such a sudden decision?" Then he added gently: "But I think I understand. You're going to war, Mark?"

"That's right, Dr. Belden, and we want to be married before I leave."

The pastor looked down at the Bible on top of the litter of papers on his desk, let his hand drop gently on it as if for guidance, then again looked across at the young people:

"Mark and Ann, so many couples rush into marriage, especially in times of strain and stress like these, without realizing all or even a part of what marriage means. I know, of course, that you two aren't doing that, for you have known one another for years. But let me visit with you for a few moments about what you plan to do."

Mark shifted uneasily, thinking he was going to be told to put off the marriage.

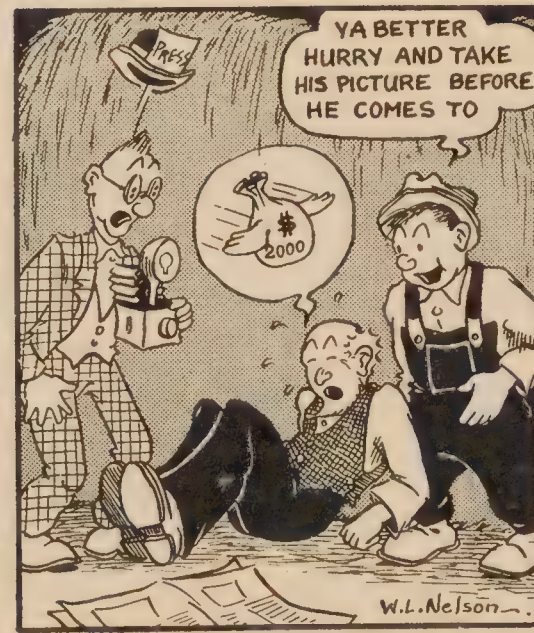
"Young people talk about falling in love," the gentle voice went on, "and of course they always think they are in love, just like you do now. But I often wonder if any young people can really know what they are talking about when they say they are in love. There's a mysterious natural attraction between men and women which may be nothing more than Nature asserting herself through the power of physical attraction between the sexes. That's all right, too, if with it there is at the same time the spiritual love without which no marriage can truly succeed. That's just what the marriage cere-

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM AND SPUD



Pincher Looks Like He Feels



(Continued from Opposite Page)

mony means when it says 'for better, for worse, in sickness and in health.'

"You two are old enough to know something about life's troubles and problems. Mere physical attraction will not stand up in the face of what we all have to go through in this life. Love doesn't reach its highest level until a couple have gone through the fire, have experienced together all things sweet and sour, good and bad, trouble and joy. Then it may truly be said of a man and a woman that they truly love when, because of all their shared experiences, their souls become so close that they are almost a part of one another. Then, when the physical attraction fails, as it will, and the gray hairs and wrinkles come, they can say with the poet Thomas Moore:

It is not while beauty and youth
are thine own
And thine cheek unprofaned by a
tear
That the fervor and faith of a soul
can be known
To which time will but make thee
more dear;
Oh the heart that has truly loved
never forgets
But as truly loves on to the close,
As the sunflower turns on her god,
when he sets,
The same look that she gave when
he rose."

As the minister's words filled the little study, Ann forgot her nervousness, and with inward amusement and understanding Dr. Belden noticed the glowing look she turned on Mark, which he returned in equal measure. He laughed a little:

"I guess my little sermon wasn't needed. The answer as to whether you two have the right kind of love is evident in your eyes now as you look at one another. Ann's shining eyes say more about the holiness and constancy of love than I can ever say.

"But, Mark, are you sure that you are right in marrying Ann now and then going away to war?"

"It will be hard, Dr. Belden," Mark answered, simply, "but easier for me—and I hope for Ann—to know that she is my wife, right here waiting for me when I get back."

"And that's how I feel, too," Ann said eagerly.

"By the way," Dr. Belden continued, "do your parents know that you came here today?"

Ann looked distressed, but Mark answered quickly:

"No, sir, they don't. But they know that I'm going away, and they know that we plan to get married some time, so I don't think they'd mind."

"What do you think, Ann?"

Ann hesitated:

"I guess the folks would be all right, but—" she paused, close to tears—"a girl—kind of likes—to have a real wedding." The last words came out with a rush.

"Of course, she does," said the minister, quickly. He turned to gaze out of the window into the April sunshine. Swinging back suddenly to face them, he exclaimed:

"We'll have a real wedding yet if you'll cooperate. Tell you what we'll do. Tonight is a very special occasion for me and for the church. I've been working for a long time on a sermon that I hope will help my people in this time of trouble. I won't marry you here now, but how would you like to come to the meeting tonight, sit together on the front seat, and at the close of my sermon you come forward and I'll marry you. The church will be full—because everybody is looking for comfort and I've let it be known that I'm making a special effort to give it to them—and your wedding will be a very fitting ceremony and will send them away rejoicing in their hearts, knowing that God is still on his throne and there is still love and happiness in the world. Will you do that?"

Mark hesitated:

"We'd be kind of scared, sir."

"There's nothing to be afraid of. You'll be among your friends. They'll love the ceremony, and they'll love you and will never forget—and you won't, either. There's your real wedding, Ann, with all the fixings. Will you do it?" he repeated.

This time Ann answered for both of them:

"We will!"

"Fine! Now let's have a word of prayer together."

When he had finished, Dr. Belden said:

"Now trot along home, tell your folks what you're going to do, that it's all arranged, and tell them to come to church tonight."

That night when the evening service began, the little church was crowded, just as Dr. Belden had said it would be. Many were there who did not ordinarily attend church. All were looking for peace and comfort, something to cling to in time of trouble. The tall iron woodburning stoves in the rear corners of the church, with stove pipes running along both sides of the church to the chimneys in the front corners took the April chill out of the old building and made a cheerful crackling noise. The colored glass in the long windows glowed in the light of the coal oil lamps that hung in brackets along the sides. The pews were straight, high-backed, and hard, but the congregation was used to them and didn't mind.

In his pulpit chair, while the choir and congregation sang one of the old hymns, Dr. Belden looked into the grave, worn faces of his people and prayed for inspiration and words with which to help them. He had taken as his text the 27th verse of the 14th chapter of John: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

"It may sound strange," he said, "to talk of peace at this time when, as Patrick Henry said, 'We cry Peace, Peace!—but there is no peace.' But this verse doesn't refer to the peace that follows physical conflict. This peace is available to us all, at all times, no matter what conflicts may rage in the world, the peace that is beyond all understanding, the peace that comes from faith, the undying, unconquerable belief that no matter what happens, God is on his throne and that everything will some time come right, whether that some time is here or hereafter. When Jesus spoke of 'my peace' he knew the conflict, the tragedy that lay ahead for him. He knew that Calvary was ahead. But because of his boundless faith, a faith that is available to all of us, Jesus knew that no matter what our troubles or physical suffering, we can acquire a faith that will enable us to go ahead with courage, and to look forward eventually to a peace and happiness that know no bounds."

As Dr. Belden talked in a friendly, conversational tone, just like the old friend that he was and had been to most of them for years, the strained tense look left the faces of his people and they relaxed in the hard seats, while some of the peace of which he spoke entered their souls.

But Mark and Ann, huddled together for courage on the front seat, never could remember a single word of that sermon, and it seemed to them that the preacher would never stop talking. Through both their minds was running the thought, how in the world did we ever get ourselves into a situation like this? They were just plain scared.

But at long last, so it seemed to them, the sermon came to an end. A closing hymn was sung, and then, to the surprise of the congregation, instead of pronouncing the benediction, the minister motioned for them to be seated again. He came forward to stand in front of the pulpit and calling Mark

(Continued on Page 27)

Rural Radio Network

FM PROGRAM SCHEDULE FOR OCTOBER, 1950

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music
8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Coast Guard 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 The Stars Sing 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Your Home Grounds 10:30 Music To Remember
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer
1:00 News, Country Home 1:15 Headlines in Chemistry 1:30 School of the Air	1:00 News, Country Home 1:15 Treasure Chest 1:30 School of the Air	1:00 News, Country Home 1:15 Excursions in Science 1:30 School of the Air
2:00 News, Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Music of All Nations 4:30 Deems Taylor Concert	2:00 News, Read A Book 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Organ Concert 4:30 Deems Taylor Concert	2:00 News, Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Music of All Nations 4:30 Deems Taylor Concert
5:00 News, Melody 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 News, Melody 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 News, Melody 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home
7:05 Light and Shadow 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Jacques Fray 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Library of Music 9:30 Around the World 10:05 Latin America 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:05 The Freedom Story 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 WQXR Artists 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Library of Music 9:30 Ballet Program 10:05 Record Showcase 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:05 Public Health 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Jacques Fray 8:05 Music from London 9:05 Made in Italy 9:30 Around the World 10:05 Record Premieres 11:06 Evening Hymn
THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 Farm Digest, M'kts. 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Accent on Music	6:30 Melody Farm 7:00 News, Markets 7:15 Weather Roundup 7:30 Home Gardener
8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 The Stars Sing 10:30 Music to Remember	8:00 News 8:35 The Scrapbook 9:00 News 9:10 Golden Treasury 10:00 News 10:05 Chapel in the Sky 10:15 Treasury Guest Star 10:30 Music To Remember	8:00 News 8:30 Ave Maria Hour 9:00 News 9:15 Garden Club of the Air 9:30 Know Your Birds 9:45 Showers of Blessings 10:15 N. Y. Times Youth Forum
11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:05 Market Roundup 11:15 G.L.F. Calling 11:30 Helen Humphrey 11:45 Egg Market	11:00 News 11:15 GLF Calling 11:30 Proudly We Hail
12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 World at Noon 12:15 Weather Roundup 12:20 Market Roundup 12:30 York State Farmer	12:00 News 12:20 Market Trends 12:30 Youth R.F.D.
1:00 News, Country Home 1:15 Treasure Chest 1:30 School of the Air	1:00 News, Country Home 1:15 Special Programs 1:30 School of the Air	1:05 Midday Symphony 2:05 Record Review 2:30 Movie Music 3:00 News, Recital Hall 4:05 Operatic Favorites 5:05 Masterworks of Music
2:00 News, Nature Week 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 The Harpsichord 4:30 Deems Taylor Concert	2:00 News, Memory Time 2:15 Novels on the Air 2:30 Curtain at 2:30 3:05 Symphonic Matinee 4:05 Music of All Nations 4:30 Deems Taylor Concert	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:30 Religion Makes News 6:45 Wonderland of Vision
5:00 News, Melody 5:15 The Storyteller 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	5:00 News, Melody 5:15 Adventure Trails 5:45 Sports, Nick Stemmler	7:05 Your Business Reporter 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Scenes from Opera 8:05 Symphony Hall
6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	6:00 News 6:15 Weather Roundup 6:20 Markets 6:30 Evening at Home	9:05 Great Conductors 9:30 WQXR-FM Studio Series 10:05 On Wings of Song 10:30 New Records 11:06 Evening Hymn
7:05 UN Story 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 New Records 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Library of Music 9:30 Much Ado About Music 10:05 Record Showcase 11:06 Evening Hymn	7:05 Adventures in Research 7:25 Weather Roundup 7:30 Hambro & Zayde, Piano 8:05 Symphony Hall 9:05 Made In Italy 9:30 Around the World 10:05 Latin America 11:06 Evening Hymn	SUNDAY
		3:00 News, Opera 5:00 Radio Weekly Press 5:05 Melodies of Old Vienna 5:30 Carnegie Hall 6:05 WQXR-FM String Quartet 7:05 New Records 8:05 Symphony Hall 10:05 Record Premieres 11:06 Evening Hymn

Rural Radio Network programs are on the following FM stations:

WFNE Wethersfield 107.7 mc

WFLY Troy 92.3 mc

WVBT Bristol Center 95.1

WWNY-FM Watertown 100.5 mc

WVCN DeRuyter 105.1 mc

WRUN-FM Rome-Utica 105.7 mc

WVCV Cherry Valley 101.9 mc

WHLN-FM Niagara Falls 98.5 mc

WQAN-FM, Scranton, Pa. 92.3

WHVA Poughkeepsie 104.7 mc

WHCU-FM Ithaca 97.3 mc

(Local Programs 8:00-10:00 A. M.) WMSA-FM Massena 105.3 mc

G.L.F. Annual Meeting Review—6:30 p.m.—October 26

KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



HERE AT HAYFIELDS

By Tom Milliman

A MONTH ago this page carried a paragraph called, "Ladino, the Killer." A county agricultural agent wrote me, "At some recent pasture meetings, several people commented on this article and were quite concerned about the use of ladino clover, after reading about such experiences." The county agent goes on to state, "The comment of other dairymen would indicate that it isn't ladino clover but rather the management and the judgment on the part of dairymen that might cause something such as this." At Hayfields, the milking cows are fed either grass silage or dry hay night and morning throughout the grazing season.

A good agronomist of my acquaintance believes that orchard grass growing with ladino makes the pasture safe against bloat. This is on the theory that in a dry year orchard grass keeps producing, while timothy or brome grass will stop growing for a time and provide room for almost pure ladino pasture. There is no doubt that some advantage in orchard over other grasses exists, for yield as well as a bloat preventive. To the extent that orchard grass can be managed on a dairy farm, which means a limited acreage, we favor it at Hayfields over all other pasture grasses. Meanwhile, I'm sorry to be the first to report a death and some "last ditch" cases of bloat among milking cows on ladino-orchard grass.

Right now at moderate sized Hayfields there are 69 acres of ladino-brome-alfalfa, ladino-orchard grass, and ladino-timothy. *The toll from bloat is not enough to stop us from the continued use of ladino clover. The loss of an animal a year, occasionally two, is more than made up by the great yield and high protein of ladino.* Since our luck seems to be unusually bad, perhaps the title should have read, "Ladino—the Killer at Hayfields."

TEMPTATION REMOVED

The decisive vote of growers against the U. S. government potato program in New York State was a landmark. At Hayfields it was followed by my own sense of relief because next winter I won't be tempted with free potatoes for cattle feed. Last winter we had wonderful silage, both grass and corn. Both kinds produced so much good milk that we fed liberally but by the first of March we could see that we were going to run out of silage before pasture arrived. After some hesitation we began to take potatoes through the U. S. government office in Rochester at 10c per 100 lb. bag, loaded on our truck at farmers' potato cellars a few miles to the east of us. The price included a burlap bag upon which a blue stain had been squirted.

These were U. S. No. 1 table stock potatoes, many of them quite large, and at first we were afraid to feed

them whole. In a day or two the cows became accustomed to raw potatoes and we could quit splitting the larger ones with a spade. When the last cow had decided she liked potatoes and would clean up 30 lbs. a day, I suggested we step up the feeding rate to 50 lbs. or more and supply only dry hay for the other roughage. A few cows became hoggish potato eaters and would steal from the cow on either side. It was only these few that seemed to experience any digestive disturbance.

After an absence of 10 days, I returned to Hayfields on a warm April day wearing a tan gabardine topcoat, fresh from the cleaners. The cow tester had just left, leaving the new monthly records entered in the federal D. H. I. A. book. With each of us holding an end of the extremely long, limp book (it takes two people to hold it open properly) Jim and I slowly passed down one row of cows and up the other, discussing each animal in turn. We came to Rosalie, a 5-year-old crossbred that had freshened a month before and was really going to town on production. Unknown to me, Rosalie was one of the potato stealers. She coughed as I stood directly behind her with Jim a little to the right. Instinctively we moved in unison to the right, but not fast enough, and I was completely splattered from white collar to shoes.

After a quick job of scraping clothes, I went away from the stable muttering, *"Old boy, you had it coming. After mostly staying away from price supports on wheat, pea beans, etc., and even refusing free superphosphate, lime and such for many years, you fell for free potatoes, and you deserve to be plastered with runny manure from head to toe."*

VACCINATION WORKS

In September, Hayfields needed a cow. With a completely negative herd, but only cows 6 years and under vaccinated, we didn't dare go to the open market to buy one. Instead we went to good neighbor Harry Newman who has had his calves vaccinated for 10 years. Some 3½ years before, he had bought a heifer calf from us. We bought her back about ready to freshen for the second time, secure in the knowledge that, although Harry doesn't blood-test, his Bang's troubles are over and his herd is safe.

Nine years ago only 1% of New York State herds, with 24,865 calves were vaccinated. Last year 66% or 71-, 946 of the herds of the state were enrolled and 203,054 calves vaccinated during the year. This is a remarkable performance. Any successful and wholly voluntary agricultural campaign, as this one is, didn't just happen. An informed body of dairymen were ready for it after the test-and-slaughter plan for Bang's Disease had failed. The New York State Conference Board of



Showing the orchard-grass-ladino pasture, where among the milking cows one death and seven desperate cases of bloat have occurred in three years. The picture was taken in June, 1949, during a very dry period and doesn't show the good stand of ladino beneath. The cow in the foreground is Rosalie, the potato stealer, taken as a four-year-old. As a five-year-old she weighs 1350 lbs. and is 4/16ths Holstein, 2/16ths Jersey, 1/16th Ayrshire and 9/16ths Guernsey. Her first two records averaged 12,783 lbs. milk, 4.46%, 570 lbs. fat, 2X 305 days, mature equivalent. She is doing well on her third while carrying more flesh than shown above. —Photo by C. Hadley Smith

farm organizations successfully recommended that the Legislature appropriate the modest sum required for veterinarians to vaccinate calves without charge to dairymen. But back of that lay the pioneering work of Dr. Asa Winter of Albany, followed by the organized campaign of the county and state Farm Bureau organizations, county agricultural agents, and the Extension forces generally.

Delaware County organized the first county plan with Ernest Dann of Hamden at the head of it. Then it swept through the state with men like E. S. Foster, Sec'y, N. Y. State Farm Bureau Federation; Dr. E. V. Moore, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture; and Cy Crowe, Assistant County Agent Leader, driving hard. The key to the whole rapid development has been the dairy committees of the county and state Farm Bureaus. Jacob Pratt, Washington County, N. Y., dairyman and chairman of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation Dairy Committee, was a power-house. Many others helped, including the Veterinary College with research, *American Agriculturist*, milk cooperatives, and neighborhood leaders.

Calfhood vaccination is not merely protection against dreaded Bang's Disease. It has sharp public health significance. Chicago, to illustrate, has announced that, beginning January 1, 1955, no milk will be received except from tested herds completely free from Bang's. Other cities may or may not follow.

Franklin in the North Country was the first county to have 100% of its herds on vaccination. Now six or more counties are in the 100% column. What remains for all of us with vac-

inated herds, is to get busy with our neighbors who haven't got around to it yet, and help make the record just about 100%.

WILL THE ALFALFA BE HURT?

The pasture pinch came about August 20th. In order to hold the superb condition of 28 big heifers and dry cows, we turned them into 11 acres of third crop alfalfa. They went in on August 25th when the alfalfa was about four inches tall. Although they still had access to 20 acres of brome-ladino-alfalfa where they had been before, the dry herd spent much of their time on the alfalfa until they were shut out of it on September 15. All the dry cows and bred heifers held or improved their condition during the 21 days. The few smaller unbred heifers lagged a bit.

Our belief is that maintenance of good flesh on bred cattle is important enough to risk injury to an alfalfa stand in its first year of harvest. During this unusual test, grazing was not close enough to harm the alfalfa crowns, or so it seemed. At this writing, September 22nd, after a week's rest the alfalfa looks fine with frost not expected until October 10, 12, or later. How will it look next spring?

Meanwhile the 28 head of dry stock have 32 acres of brome-ladino-alfalfa. 12 of which were well rested. Even so, with plenty of herbage available, they seem to be gaining more slowly now in late September. It could be that modern pastures, while on the whole much better than bluegrass, especially in mid-summer, do not carry the latter's capacity to put "bloom" on cattle in the fall.

G. L. F.
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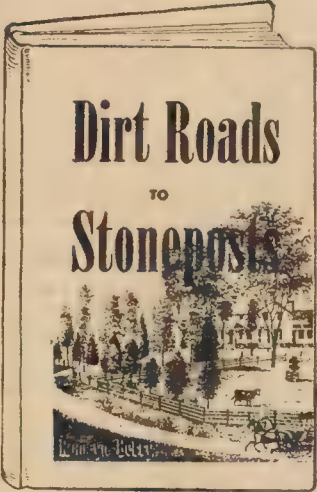


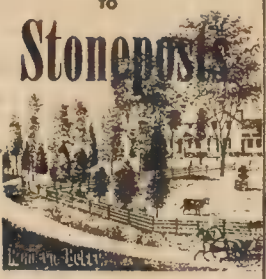
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Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

OUT OF BUSINESS

A lady in our neighborhood was sent a blue sheet of paper with three certificates to sell at \$1.42 each. She then sent the \$4.26 to the LaBelle Hosiery Co., Hartford, Conn., and got three pairs of nylon stockings. In turn, the three people who bought from her got a blue sheet and each tried her luck at selling. If the purchaser didn't sell any certificates, she could still send the blue sheet to the company and get a pair of nylons. That is what I did, but my letter was returned by the Post Office marked "Out of Business." How can I get my \$1.42 back?

On checking, we found that this company is in the process of going out of business. However, they are making an effort at the present time to settle all outstanding contracts. We are told that claims should be directed to Attorney Robert K. Killian, 50 Lewis St., Hartford, Conn.

— A.A. —

NO ADDRESS

The Wilson Window & Door Co. of Syracuse, N. Y., installed some storm windows for us. We find these do not fit properly and leak badly during storms. The company promised to send a man to inspect the installation, but he has never shown up. Must I continue payments to the bank when the job is not right?

Naturally you could not know at the time of installation that these windows would leak during a storm, so would have no hesitation about signing a completion slip. Once such a slip is signed, a contract of this sort is usually turned over to a bank or finance company for collection. They can legally collect regardless of whether or not the job is satisfactory.

We checked with the Syracuse Better Business Bureau, and are told that they cannot locate William Wilson, owner and operator of the business. Evidently he has left for parts unknown. Until he can be located, there is nothing that can be done about correcting the installation.

— A.A. —

NO DRUMS

(Continued from Page 25)

and Ann to stand before him, he started to read:

"Dearly beloved—"

An interruption came from the back of the church. Fred Ford jumped to his feet and said something. The astonished congregation and minister looked in his direction.

"What is it?" sternly demanded the minister.

Ford sank back into his seat.

"What is it, Fred?" Dr. Belden repeated his question.

Fred's face was red as a blaze. "Nothing!" he muttered, "Sorry!"

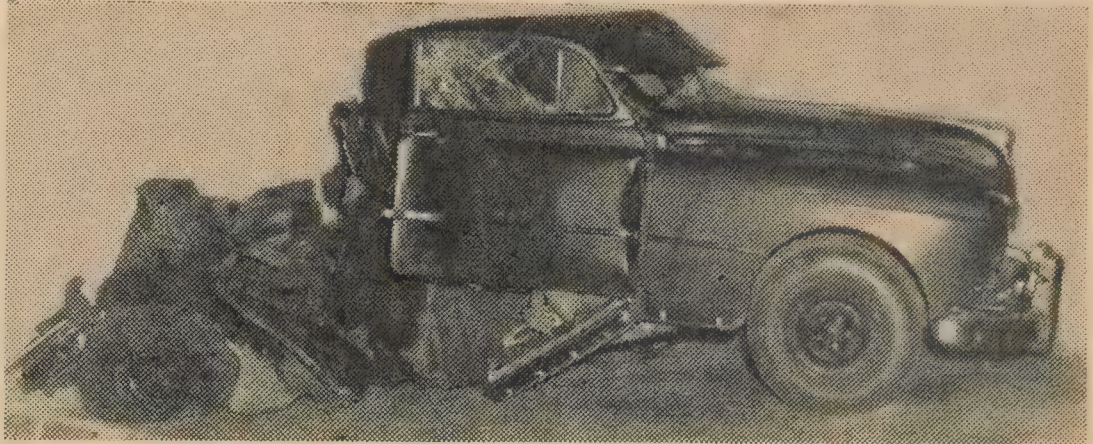
But the minister persisted: "What's bothering you?"

"Nothing!" Fred repeated. "I just thought—you were making an awful mistake. I thought these young folks were here to join the church and you were reading the wrong service!"

A general laugh, in which the minister joined, relieved the tension, and somehow that absurd incident added to the joy and happiness of the whole occasion. Even Mark and Ann relaxed. As the ceremony proceeded, women—and even many of the men—remembered when they, too, had taken those vows, "before God and this congregation." Coming at this emotional time, on top of the heart-stirring sermon, many were close to happy tears, with the resolution in their hearts that come what may, they would stand up to it and give their loved ones, their friends and neighbors, and their country, the best they had.

(To be continued)

RIDER HURLED FROM CAR
DIES FROM INJURIES



Philip Sullivan, 27, of Bernardston, Mass., was riding home from work with a friend when the car sped off a bad curve, smashed into a telephone pole and stopped in a clump of trees. Sullivan was hurled from the car fracturing his skull — he never regained consciousness.

When Mrs. Sullivan received a \$1000.00 check she wrote:

I would like to take this way of thanking you for the prompt and courteous manner that you paid the \$1000.00 as a result of the fatal accident of my son, Philip. I would particularly like to urge people to renew their insurance because in this case when my son thought he would not renew, I did it for him.

Mary J. Sullivan

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

A Friend's Name May Be in This List

Donald Parker, Almond, N. Y. \$19.29	Edith E. Sturdevant, Trumansburg, N. Y. \$65.00
Auto accident—neck and knee injuries	Auto accident—broken ankle
Clarence Fischer, Preble, N. Y. 5.00	Shirley B. Estabrooks (Deceased), Bliss, N. Y. 1000.00
Auto accident—cut scalp	Auto accident—Death Benefits
Ralph Townsend, Delhi, N. Y. (2 policies) 40.00	Cory Woodworth, Silver Springs, N. Y. 26.42
Auto accident—cut scalp and sprained ankle	Auto accident—concussion & cut scalp
Mabel Whitney, South Kortright, N. Y. 42.86	Homer G. Beecher, Brooklyn, Conn. 37.14
Struck by truck—broke wrist	Auto accident—crushed chest
Elmer Gielow, East Aurora, N. Y. 42.85	Robert W. Clock, So. Coventry, Conn. 22.86
Truck accident—concussion, lacerated wound	Auto accident—bruised knees and chest
Peter Oehman, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y. 31.43	Sophie H. Clock, So. Coventry, Conn. 20.00
Auto accident—concussion, sprained wrist	Auto accident—cut head and knee
Cora I. Brew, Bergen, N. Y. 65.00	Nick Hanczar, R. I. Plainfield, Conn. 128.56
Auto accident—broken ankle, cuts & bruises	Auto accident—broken nose, injured back
Stephen Hartrick, Darien Center, N. Y. 20.00	Pauline Hanczar, R. I. Plainfield, Conn. 47.85
Auto accident—injured back	Auto accident—injured
Minnie Pafk, R. I. Basom, N. Y. 130.00	James A. Wood, Waterford, Conn. 42.86
Auto collision—fractured arm	Auto accident—broken leg
Cyrus R. Tibbals, Windham, N. Y. 61.43	Carl Oldham, Welchville, Maine 60.00
Auto accident—broken collar bone	Struck by automobile—broken ankle
Gladys Lewandrowski, Newport, N. Y. 25.00	Emma L. Robertson, Bath, Maine 10.00
Auto collision—injured back	Auto accident—concussion
Ida Hebert, Copenhagen, N. Y. 10.00	George Haralambides, Boston, Mass. 30.00
Auto accident—cut ankle	Auto accident—sprained shoulder
Michael Pelo, Martinsburg, N. Y. 5.00	Nettie Lawrence, Haydenville, Mass. 121.43
Auto accident—cut forehead	Auto accident—injured elbow and back
Minnie Earle, Dalton, N. Y. 40.00	Bertha Brown, Ashland, N. H. 20.00
Truck-auto collision—injured chest	Auto accident—sprained ankle, back
Edward Gwynn, Caledonia, N. Y. 67.86	Ira J. Booska, Charlotte, Vt. 21.43
Auto accident—concussion, injured arm	Auto accident—injured neck
Harold Meehan, Cazenovia, N. Y. 25.71	Kenneth Bushey, Vergennes, Vt. 39.29
Auto accident—bruised back and hip	Auto accident—cut forehead
Gertrude Perry, Rochester, N. Y. 42.86	Winfred Hanson, Starksboro, Vt. 17.85
Auto accident—injured knees and chest	Auto accident—cut face
Lucius B. Sands, Churchville, N. Y. 30.66	Ione E. Locke, Springfield, Vt. 65.00
Auto accident—cuts on head and body	Struck by auto—fractured leg
Clinton Flint, Fort Plain, N. Y. 5.00	Agnes Senter, Worcester, Vt. 51.43
Auto accident—injured back	Auto accident—brain concussion
Fred Geiger, Amsterdam, N. Y. 45.71	Robert Vestal, E. Montpelier, Vt. 50.00
Truck-train collision—injured shoulders	Truck struck by car—broke ribs
Alma Mietz, Middleport, N. Y. 48.57	Samuel L. Carey, Washington, N. J. 97.14
Auto accident—injured back, wrist	Auto collision—injured chest
Gertrude V. Pillmore, Rome, N. Y. 53.33	Ernest Katzenstein, Andover, N. J. 21.42
Auto accident—concussion	Auto accident—injured shoulder
Donald Dwyer, Fabius, N. Y. 20.71	Madelyn Richards, Ogdensburg, N. J. 15.71
Auto accident—cuts & bruises	Auto accident—fractured ribs
Franklin W. Etz, Tully, N. Y. 37.14	Alice Westervelt, R. 3, Lakewood, N. J. 25.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs	Auto accident—cuts & bruises
Dorothy Helme, Chester, N. Y. 72.85	Richard Billings, R. 1, Hop Bottom, Pa. 10.00
Auto accident—cut & bruised legs	Auto accident—cut chin
Earl C. Devendorf, Fulton, N. Y. 130.00	Harold F. Brister, LeRaysville, Pa. 46.43
Truck-car collision—injured shoulder	Auto accident—broken arm
Foster A. Garrison, Brewster, N. Y. 130.00	Mary King, R. 1, Knoxville, Pa. 10.00
Auto accident—fractured ribs and skull	Struck by automobile—injured knee
Emory Lawyer, Howes Cave, N. Y. 40.00	John Maloney, R. 1, Wysox, Pa. 75.72
(2 policies)	Auto accident—broke collar bone
Auto accident—injured back	Ephton Roof, R. 2, Wysox, Pa. (2 policies) 85.71
Norbert Schirmer, Perkinsville, N. Y. 10.00	Auto accident—injured chest & forehead
Auto accident—cracked ribs	Paul Wells, R. 3, Meshoppen, Pa. 21.43
Gary Johnson, Newark Valley, N. Y. 44.29	Auto accident—cut chin & knee
Auto accident—cut face	

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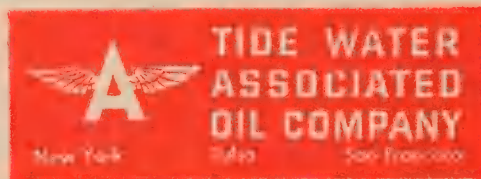
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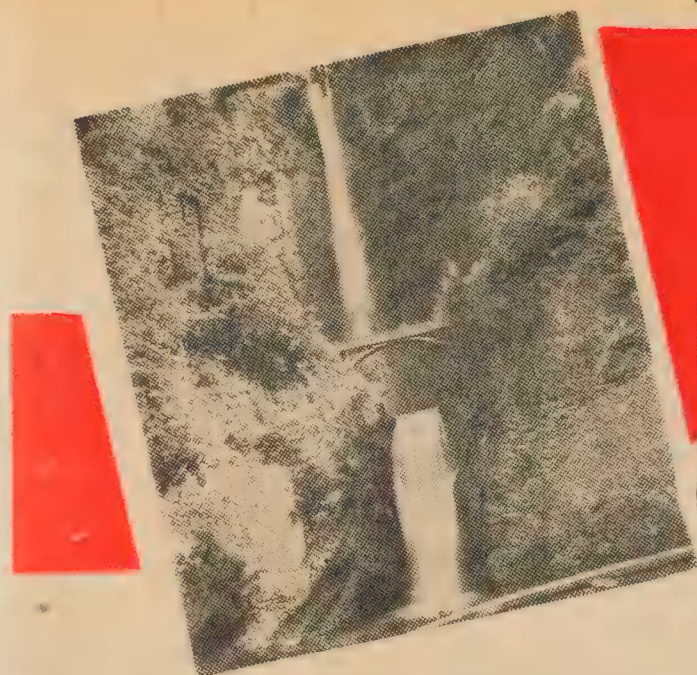
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Another Wonderful Tour!

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FEBRUARY 17 TO MARCH 13, 1951

ON NEXT FEBRUARY 17, another happy trainload of *American Agriculturist* folks will start on a marvelous grand circle tour that will take them clear across America, down the sunny West Coast, into Mexico, and then home by way of the amazing Carlsbad Caverns and the fascinating city of New Orleans.

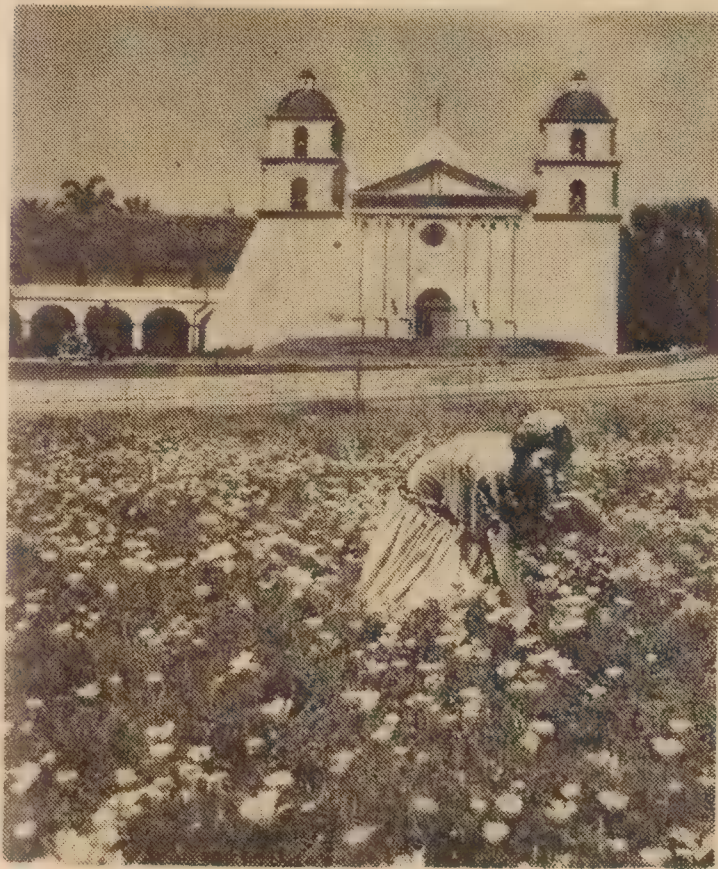
From the moment we board our train until we return home, this tour — like all *American Agriculturist* tours — will be a dream come true; a joyous time of relaxation, new friendships, and happy, carefree days spent in seeing many of the most spectacularly beautiful and historically interesting places in this great country of ours. Best of all, there'll be no travel worries, for every detail is expertly handled by our popular tour conductor, Mr. Verne

BeDell, General Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway's passenger department.

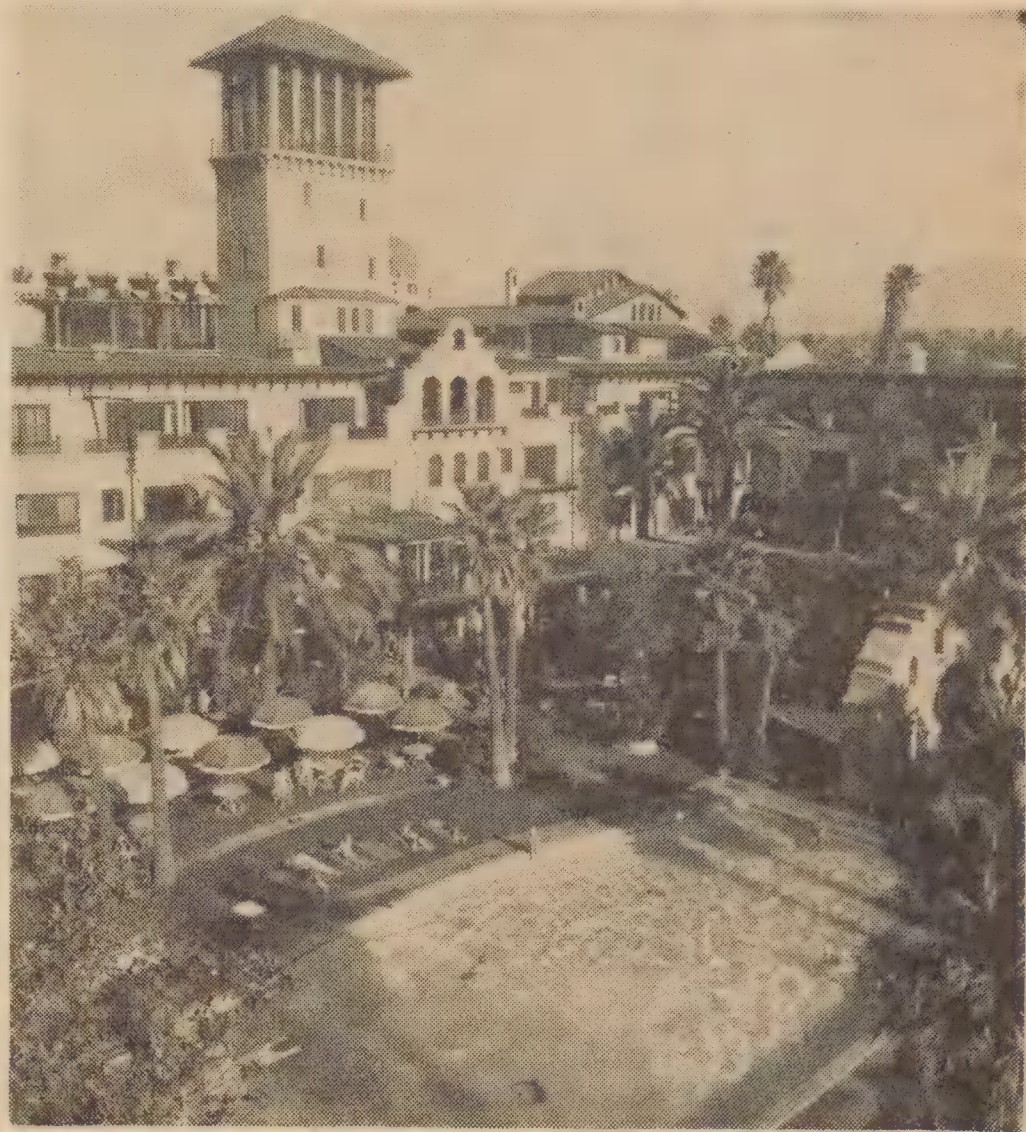
Before giving you details of the itinerary for this trip, we want to quote from a letter received from last winter's tour party after they returned home. Mr. Theron H. Perkins of North Adams, Mass., one of 175 persons who took the trip, wrote us:

"I was asked, as one of the A.A. 1950 California Tour party, to write you and tell you what a wonderful time we had. The entire trip far

(Continued on Page 8)



Beautiful Santa Barbara Mission, at Fiesta time. We'll spend a day and a night in this city, one of California's loveliest.



We'll spend two whole days at Mission Inn in Riverside, California — the hotel that *American Agriculturist* tour parties prefer to all others. Its beauty and charm are beyond description.

The palatial diningroom of the fabulous hotel Del Coronado, where we'll spend three glorious days.



Carlsbad Caverns, one of the great natural wonders of the world, is filled with fantastic and unbelievable formations. It's a subterranean fairy-land!



The Labranche building, with its beautiful iron grillwork, is just one of the famous landmarks in the old French Quarter of New Orleans.



A Good Calf

and plenty of her!



"GIVE a good calf the right start and she's well on her way to becoming a husky heifer and a future producer." That saying is just as true today as ever—and *it's more important* because of the high cost of replacements.

Each year thousands of northeastern dairymen are finding that by using G.L.F. Calf Starter they can give a calf the start needed to quickly grow to its inherited ability and at the same time save milk and feeding time.

G.L.F. Calf Starter is appetizing—calves readily develop a liking for it and after a few days all you need to do is put a day's supply in the feed box each morning.

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ing more and more Calf Starter with her milk diet. Milk or a good milk replacement can be fed with Calf Starter until calves are eight to twelve weeks old, and can be reduced as the calf increases her appetite for more solid food. As the calf consumes more and more good quality hay and fitting ration the Calf Starter can be cut out. This usually means at about 16 weeks of age.

The formula for G.L.F. Dry Calf Starter is the result of years of research and is based on the recommendations of the New York State College of Agriculture. It contains plenty of bone building minerals and growth and health promoting vitamins.

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**BUILDS
BIGGER CALVES**

AN EDITORIAL*

WHERE from HERE?

By E. R. Eastman

FOR YEARS we of *American Agriculturist* have been most emphatic in our position to high-level price supports, especially on potatoes, a perishable crop. Time and again we have pointed out that supports as administered by bureaucrats who want votes would end in a mess and, in the long run, in all kinds of trouble for growers.

We have stated many times that growers would lose all liberty of action, that the surplus problem never would be really solved by government action, and that eventually the consuming public would become completely disgusted and antagonistic toward the growers.

Our opposition to price supports as they were set up and administered was criticized by many growers and their leaders, and some of my personal friends told me I was wrong, that I was standing in the way of progress, and that price supports and government controls were here to stay.

Now it develops that our advice and opposition to unsound price supports for potatoes have been completely justified. Everything we said would happen has happened. Farmers have been told what to do and how to do it. They have been told they must vote for marketing agreements in order to get price supports. They have been told what acreage to grow, and in spite of all the regulations, acreage controls have failed miserably.

When acreage allotments were cut down, often unfairly as between both individual growers and areas, the farmers used more fertilizer, more seed and more sprays, and grew more potatoes in spite of the lower acreage. These potatoes piled up tremendous surpluses far beyond the ability of the consumer to use them, and the government had to step in and buy millions of bushels, which either rotted or were sold at tremendous loss.

What sense is there to an economic

*While the editorial on this page concerns potato growers primarily, let us not forget that the marketing of every price-supported farm product is rapidly travelling down the same road that has led potato growers into the present mess.

policy whereby a consumer has to pay from \$2 to \$3 for a bushel of potatoes, and at the same time they are sold for cattle feed for a few cents a bushel? No wonder the consumer and the taxpayer complained!

Finally, the good sense of the growers themselves began to assert itself. The handwriting on the wall became plainer. It was clear to thousands of growers that the controls clamped on by government were impractical and unworkable, that they were rapidly destroying the liberties of the growers, and that Congress itself, responding to the tremendous pressure of public opinion, would soon refuse to make further appropriation from taxpayers' money.

The result of this sound thinking on the part of the growers led a surprising rebellion in many potato-growing sections. When agreements were submitted to the growers for approval or disapproval, on the basis that they must be approved or supports would be withdrawn, growers on Long Island, upstate New York State and in Pennsylvania defeated the agreements by large majorities. Again our own editorial opinion and statements were justified.

Those votes against the agreements represented one of the soundest actions that have been taken for American democracy in years!

But now we come to a great big "BUT." You cannot throw something out, however bad, without having something good to put in its place. Free enterprise in many potato-growing communities is back in the saddle again, but it cannot ride alone. So far as potato marketing is concerned, there is now a great need and a tremendous responsibility on the part of the whole industry—including potato growers, their organizations, and the dealers and retailers who handle potatoes—to make free enterprise so far as potato marketing is concerned a success.

What can be done? We have already pointed out in *American Agriculturist* that County Agent Bill Stempfle of

(Continued on Page 11)



Here are a number of chain store representatives who met with potato growers and shippers in Steuben County recently. Standing from left to right they are: John Roswell, Loblaw Groceries; B. W. Winters, The Grand Union Co.; Lee Schultheis, Wesco Food Co.; G. W. Ryder, Grand Union Co.; Henry Braunbach, Danahy-Faxon Stores; Harry Hovey, Market Basket Corp.; Howard Shaffer, Market Basket; L. J. Frankfurt, Hart's Food Stores. Kneeling are: Left, Bill Stempfle, Steuben County Farm Bureau Agent and Edmond Fish, A & P.

Attending the meeting but not in the picture were J. L. Massie, Atlantic Commission Co. and H. Smith, Hart's Food Stores.

"I find
real smoking pleasure
in a pipeful of
Prince Albert,"
says BOB POWERS, contractor

A PIPEFUL OF
CRIMP CUT
PRINCE ALBERT GIVES
ME A MILD, RICH-
TASTING SMOKE—
REAL SMOKING
COMFORT

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Try P.A.! You'll enjoy the natural fragrance of Prince Albert's choice tobacco. And crimp cut P.A. is specially treated to insure against tongue bite.

More Men Smoke
PRINCE ALBERT
than any
other
tobacco
—
THE NATIONAL
JOY SMOKE

TUNE IN "GRAND OLE OPRY", SATURDAY NIGHTS ON NBC

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS
SEND FOR FREE PRICE LIST
MEUNIER'S EVERGREEN NURSERY
EICHER & ROOSEVELT BDS., EMSWORTH, 2, PA.

CANVAS COVERS DIRECT FROM FACTORY
Write for price list and samples
ATWOOD'S 92 Washington St.
Binghamton, N. Y.

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

DO YOU CARE?

THE OTHER DAY in Ithaca I listened to a speech made by one of the greatest men in the world, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz who, as you know, commanded our Navy in the Pacific during the war.

It has often happened in history that some of our greatest military leaders became the strongest advocates of peace. They know better than anyone else the horrors of war. Such is the case with Admiral Nimitz, who is devoting his life now to promoting peace through the United Nations.

In the course of his talk, Admiral Nimitz said that the armed forces—that is, your husbands, your sons and your daughters—win the wars, and then the politicians lose the peace. I might add that it is also true that the political leaders in each country bring on the wars—not the men who have to fight them, nor the women who work and watch and sacrifice back home.

Putting it another way, these political leaders, even in a democracy like ours, really have the power of life and death over all our citizens, to say nothing of the power they have over our everyday peacetime liberties.

Even in a democracy the only way the individual can influence his own destiny is to do his part in helping to nominate and elect the best leaders available. How terribly, terribly tragic it is, therefore, that so many of us take so little interest in helping to decide issues and choose through the ballot box men who may influence our own lives and those of our children and our children's children for generations to come!

How tragic it is that so many of us have so little appreciation of what it cost our forefathers to establish and maintain this Republic that we have become so indifferent and complacent that we won't even take the time to vote! Believe me, if we lose that privilege (and there is plenty of handwriting on the wall that indicates we can lose it) then we will know too late what we have lost.

Rural folks are public-spirited enough in most ways. Why not call a meeting of a small group in your election district for some evening, as soon as you read this, and make arrangements to see that every voter in the district gets out to the polls this year. That is a hundred per cent citizenship job!

WHY DO FALL COLORS VARY?

EVERY COUNTRYMAN has noticed how the Fall colors differ from year to year. Last year, for example, in my neighborhood they were very vivid, but this year around our farm even the maples are a dull yellow. However, color varies from section to section. In a hundred mile drive through southwestern New York early in October, mainly through high country, I never saw the old hills more beautiful than they were then. It made one feel good just to be alive.

What makes the colors vary? Scientists used to think that the frosts affected the coloring, but now they seem to agree that they don't have much to do with it, and that the coloring of the maples (which seems to vary the most) and of some other hardwoods from year to year depends on the sugar content of the leaves.

ROADS ARE WEARING OUT

WILFRED OWEN, in an article published by the Brookings Institute, says that about 30 billion dollars, equivalent to more than one-eighth of the national income, is spent annually for automotive transportation, that is, for the purchase of cars and trucks, gasoline and other operating expenses, while only five to ten cents of the automotive dollar is used to build and maintain highways. Putting it another way, only five to ten per cent of the automotive dollar is used for roads.

The tremendous increase in trucks and automobiles is posing a gigantic problem. Every car driver

By E. R. Eastman

who uses the roads knows how rapidly they are wearing out. To arouse the people to this problem in New York State, a Good Roads Association, with headquarters in Albany, New York, has been organized. Local branches have been recently set up in most of the upstate counties.

If you are interested in continuing to have roads on which to drive your car or truck, you had better join and support the Good Roads Association in your county. And make sure that any plans which the Association develops take fully into consideration not only the main highways but the need of building and maintaining good roads to every good farm.

GOOD JOB

I WONDER if dairymen of the New York milk shed realize and appreciate what the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency has done for them over past years. When the different organizations were talking of getting together in the Bargaining Agency, I said in these columns that it was just as important for the milk cooperatives to cooperate among themselves as it was for the dairymen to work together, and that no dairy leader had the right to preach cooperation to his members if he didn't practice it in his relations with other dairy leaders.

For years, most of the dairy leaders of the various dairy cooperatives in the New York milk shed have worked together, and no one can estimate the crises that have been averted and the good results obtained by men representing fifty or more cooperatives in the Bargaining Agency, who put their feet under the same table and their cards right side up on top of the table.

HEAVY TRUCK LICENSE FEES

IN OUR September 2 issue I discussed the damage that huge trucks, often overloaded, do to our highways, and pointed out that although these trucks are doing a good and necessary job, in New York they pay the third lowest license fee of any state in the Union. As a result of that editorial there have been many letters, almost all of them agreeing that the license fee for heavy trucks in New York State is too low and that they are not paying their share of the damage they do to the roads.

My argument about raising license fees does not apply, of course, to light trucks, which include those used on farms. They are already taxed heavily. A lightweight farm truck pays \$27 a year in New York, which is the third highest in the Nation.

MORE GOOD COWS

DOC ROBERTS, reporting in this issue of *American Agriculturist* on his trip across the farm country of the Northeast, remarks about the rapid disappearance of the scrub cow. It would seem that much credit for this increase in good cows is due to artificial breeding, which has made it possible for dairymen to use better bulls than they could possibly afford to own. Another reason why there are more good cows is that high costs make it harder to keep the poor ones.

BETTER GET RID OF IT!

I KNOW a girl who two or three years ago was hiding her light, or rather her beauty, under a bushel of fat. Today she is one of the prettiest girls I know. Moreover, she is healthier than she was before, and she says she feels infinitely better and happier.

This girl got those fine results because she had the willpower to curb her sweet tooth, to watch the pies and cakes and rich gravies and pastries, and,

in general, to eat less and in accord with her bodily needs.

If you are lugging around fifteen to fifty pounds of excess fat, you'd better get rid of it if you want to live, and particularly if you want to be healthy. But don't try to do all of the reducing at once. The best way is to get your doctor's advice.

WARNING TO SPORTSMEN

THIS IS the time of year when thousands of indoor men get an opportunity to enjoy the outdoors and the sunshine in hunting across the farmlands. Most farmers are in sympathy with the desire of good sportsmen to get out into the woods and fields, but they have no use for the few poor sportsmen who leave the pasture bars down, break down fences, and handle firearms dangerously and carelessly.

No stranger has any more right on my farmlands than I have on a man's property in the city or in his office or store. If every hunter would remember that he is a farmer's guest, subject to the rules of hospitality and good sportsmanship, then this whole misunderstanding on trespassing would be cleared up. It is the good sportsman's responsibility to police the poor ones!

YOU WILL WANT THIS

"I have waited anxiously for *The Settlers* to appear in book form, and now that it has I am enclosing my check for \$6 for two copies, one for myself and one for a friend.

"Books of the character such as you have written should find a place in every home and library. No one can read them without being the better for such reading. They give one a vivid picture of the early days of our country, and the hardships the early settlers had to endure to make our country the best in the world, the best in which to live and raise a family."—I. G. Luce, Pa.

WE of the *American Agriculturist* staff associated with Mr. Eastman not only agree with the above nice letter, but we know also that there are few novels that have the gripping, dramatic human interest that *"The Settlers"* has. The first edition is limited. Send \$3 for each copy you want for yourself and friends and you will receive this attractive 280-page book, beautifully bound, by return mail. Address *American Agriculturist*, Dept. S, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.—I.M.L.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

TWO OR THREE years ago I had to attend a banquet in Albany which necessitated the wearing of a bow tie. I had worn one occasionally, but it had been years since I had tied one and I had forgotten how. After struggling with it in my hotel room until the sweat was running down my back, in desperation I took the darn thing down to the lobby and got a bell boy to tie it, much to his amusement.

After that I determined to learn how to tie one myself, but the other night when a young friend of mine wanted help with his, I found that the only way I could do the job was to stand back of him looking into a mirror in the same relative position that I would be in when tying my own.

Therefore, I am very much in sympathy with the two men in this story: A partly dressed fellow stood in the door of his hotel room looking very much distressed. To another man who came along he said:

"Please, sir, can you tie a dress tie?"

Soberly and hesitantly the other man said:

"Yes, I guess so."

"Well, could you help me out?"

"I'll try."

When they got back into the room the stranger said:

"Now, lie down on that bed."

"Why must I lie down? Why can't you tie it with me standing up?"

"I can't. I'm an undertaker, and that's the only way I can do it!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY: America is still a democracy. Those of us who fear the trend toward a socialistic state must freely admit that if our fears were fully shared by a substantial majority of voters, the trend could be reversed at the next election! Therefore the only possible conclusion is that the fear is not shared by a majority. The next question is "Why not?" and here are six reasons:

1. **Too many of us put temporary self-interest ahead of the long-time good of everyone.** All classes are guilty—farmers in accepting price supports, laboring men in pressing for wage increases, consumers in welcoming food subsidies, industry in favoring high protective tariffs.
2. **Too many citizens fail to vote.** It's true that the choice of candidates is not always clear-cut, but failure to vote is abject surrender! Ask any power-hungry politician whether he prefers a heavy or a light vote and his honest answer must be "a light one."
3. **We have lost the fear of a powerful government.** The founders of America had it and it deeply influenced the writing of the Constitution.
4. **We are asleep.** We fail to see what is being done—how deep our government is already engaged in business, how the money that men earn by hard work is redistributed through taxation and government bureaucracy, how policies are shaped by men whose aim is "statism"—an all-powerful government.
5. **We are susceptible to promises.** We fall for promises to guarantee jobs, financial security, loans at low interest, high prices for farm products plus low food costs to consumers, federal help for education, health, and a hundred and one other promises.
6. **We have not been taught the economic facts of life.** Too many voters doubt that continued deficit spending by government leads to bankruptcy and wild inflation. Too many believe that all industrialists are crooked and that all government employees are honest and unselfish. Too many want the government to do too many things we should do for ourselves.

The answer to the serious indictments contained in the foregoing paragraphs seems fairly simple. Let's use our "horse sense" to figure out a few things for ourselves, tell the world our conclusions and act on them, especially at the ballot box.

America is still a democracy. The trend toward statism can be stopped if a big majority of voters wish it!

SPENDING: As war always does, the Korean incident encouraged the government spenders. "Before it," say the spenders, "many pointed to the federal debt as a forerunner of doom and protested against an \$18 billion defense budget. Now no one protests \$30 billion or more for defense!"

The conclusion seems to be that the size of the debt is of no consequence and therefore that there is not the slightest reason for cutting the budget for domestic expenses!

It would be as logical for the man who borrows to the limit of his credit when a child needs an operation to save its life to conclude that he can continue to go deeper and deeper into debt for the rest of his life!

In the light of present events, failure to cut the domestic federal budget to the bone, even to abandoning many costly socialistic ventures, is the wildest folly.

LEGALIZED ROBBERY: Even though America might handle the national debt at its present size, or larger, without bankruptcy, there is a little-understood process that is nothing short of legalized robbery. We refer to creeping inflation. As a result, thrifty Americans who deny themselves present comforts and luxuries that they may not become subjects of charity in their old age find, when they can no longer work, that their savings will buy only half or less of the things the money would have bought at the time they saved it.—Hugh Cosline.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



NO OTHER time of year at all is half as wonderful as fall. When else does nature go all out so you want joyfully to shout? Not winter's white nor summer's green, nor even springtime in between, puts on a colorful display to match what I can see today. The trees bear leaves of ev'ry hue, the sky was never quite so blue, and even brand-new snow can't be as white as clouds appear to me. And there is something 'bout the air with which there's nothing to compare; it has a fresher, cleaner smell, with just a touch of cold to tell that snow will fly before too long and winter winds will howl their song.

But even without painted trees or touch of winter on the breeze, I'd still like autumn much the best because it gives more time to rest. Oh, sure, if you're like neighbor is, and rush around with zoom and whiz, you're hurryin' to pick the corn and helpin' fall pigs to be born; or else you're patchin' up the shed and reachin' 'way above your head to get the storm sash all put in before the zero nights begin. But all that kind of stuff can wait, next month ain't going to be too late; besides, there's not much time left yet in which it's warm enough to set and rest beneath my fav'rite tree, out where Mirandy can't spot me.



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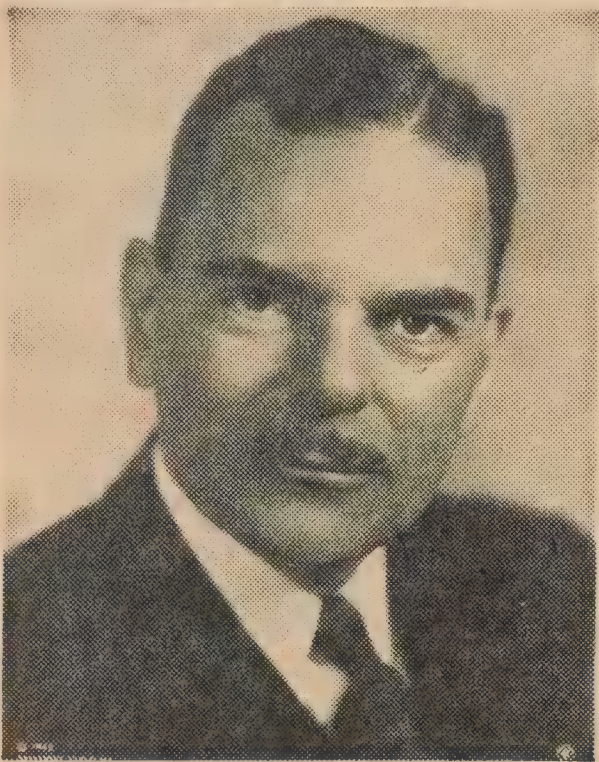
Jim Farley Said it:

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RE-ELECT



GOVERNOR
Thomas E. Dewey

ELECT



JOE R. HANLEY
United States Senator

VOTE THEM

ON THE RECORD!

IT SPEAKS

FOR ITSELF



**"They won't
beat him
(Dewey) in
my opinion, on
a campaign
assailing his
administration."*

Jas. A. Farley,
at Institute
of Practical Politics,
New York City,
May 2, 1950.

- ▶ \$1.1 billion saved by state taxpayers in seven years through reduction of major taxes. General fund debt reduced \$203 million. State Aid to localities doubled.
- ▶ A ten-year, state-aid program for improvement of town highways, *opposed by every Democrat in the 1950 Legislature. Town road improvement, for which appropriations must still be voted, and to which Republicans are committed, depend on election of a Republican Governor and Legislature.* This program, with the New York State Thruway (to be built without cost to taxpayers), will give this state one of the finest farm-to-market highway systems.
- ▶ New York State Fair revived in full scale and, in 1950, the biggest and best ever in premiums, participation, and attendance.
- ▶ Five poultry diagnostic laboratories and six mastitis control laboratories bring every farmer within reach of skilled technicians.
- ▶ More than 90 per cent of legislation proposed by organized farmers enacted into law.
- ▶ Generous state support for agricultural research and extension services.
- ▶ Initiated or expanded and advanced control programs on Mastitis, Bang's disease, Pullorum, and many other cattle and poultry diseases.
- ▶ Emphatic endorsement of the federal-state milk marketing order and absolute opposition to political tampering with its administration.

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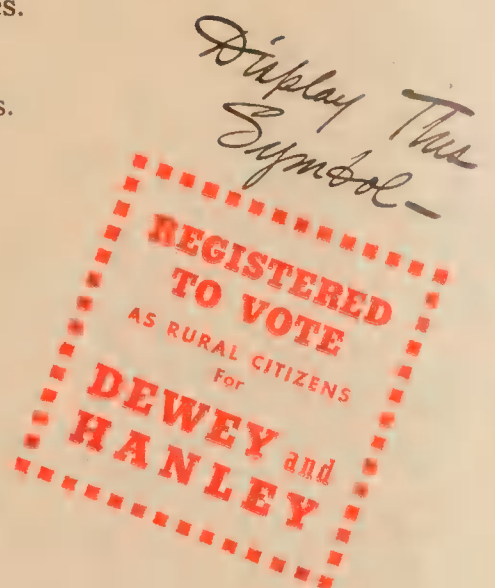
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How to Control MICE in Orchards

By W. ROBERT EADIE

AT THIS TIME OF YEAR, fruit growers are thinking of ways and means of protecting their trees against over-winter damage from meadow mice. All too many growers have suffered severe financial loss in the past from mouse damage, and the wise grower will take direct action now to protect his investment.

There are a number of well-known ways to reduce the possibility of mouse damage. Some of these are: the use of hardware cloth tree guards, especially on young trees; frequent mowing to reduce mouse protective cover on the orchard floor; and the use of vegetation bare areas at tree bases. All of these practices have some value, but for real security an annual fall mouse-baiting program must be carried out.

Hand Baiting

A successful method of placing poisoned mouse bait by hand has long been in use. In this method, firm apples are cut into half-inch cubes and dusted lightly with a poison. The poison may be the U. S. Field Mouse rodenticide, usually obtained through county agricultural agents, or finely powdered arsenic (arsenic trioxide) may be used.

For either poison the bait is prepared in the same way. A 2-inch layer of apple cubes is placed in a large pan, and the poison is sifted over them while stirring, until a light, even coating is obtained. An ounce can of the U. S. Field Mouse rodenticide will prepare about 10 quarts of bait, while 1 level teaspoonful will prepare 1 quart. One pound of the powdered arsenic will prepare 3 or 4 pecks of bait. One peck should treat 4 or 5 acres if the baits are carefully placed.

In hand-baiting the orchard, the poisoned baits are placed directly in active mouse runways or trails and in burrows. Three or four baits are placed around each tree and one or two between the rows. Each bait is covered with grass or mulch. A fork or ice-pick may be used to handle the poisoned apple cubes. Never use bare hands with these highly toxic poisons. Good weather aids mouse control, since the mice are more active then and will find the baits more quickly.

New Methods

While these hand-baiting methods are effective in mouse control, they are laborious and expensive in the large orchard, and are best adapted to small acreage orchards and some special situations. A new method has been developed by which mouse bait can be distributed rapidly with common mechanical seeders, resulting in good control under most conditions and permitting substantial savings in labor costs. Such savings may run as high as 75 per cent of the total costs of baiting the orchard.

Using one seeding device, the orchard can be baited at a rate of less than 15 minutes per acre. Last fall the method was used in over 10,000 acres of commercial orchards, with growers reporting generally good results.

Common hand-operated garden seeders may be used to distribute a special grain bait in lines across the orchard. The bait is dropped along the drip-line on both sides of each tree row in the heaviest grass cover. It is not necessary to criss-cross the orchard. In us-

ing garden-seeders the furrow openers are removed and the furrow closers either removed or raised as high as possible to avoid snagging in heavy vegetation. Seeders should be adjusted to deliver grain at a rate of 10-20 grains per foot of row. At this rate, 3 or 4 lbs. of bait per acre will be used.

Protect Birds

Shut-off devices on seeders may be used to regulate the flow of grain, since the poison bait should not be dropped on open ground such as roadways or bare spots in the orchard. Bait in these places will not be found by mice and will be wasted. It may also introduce possible hazards to wildlife. Fence rows, borders, or uncultivated fields near orchards should be treated with a row of bait to reduce mouse concentrations.

Choosing good weather for the control operations is important since heavy rains may wash the poison from the bait. Light rains of short duration after placing the bait may not affect it seriously, but good weather during operations is an advantage. Bait should be placed before leaf-drop and before the grass mats down in late Fall. It is best if the grain can drop freely through the grass where the mice will find it more readily.

Growers with large orchards may adapt power-drawn seeders to speed up baiting operations. Corn planters have been adapted by using only one of the seeding units with the smallest possible seed plate. Other growers have attached garden seeder units to light tractors in various ways. One effective method is to attach a seeder unit to the bolts that normally hold a cutter bar on a light tractor with side-mounted mower. This can be easily raised or lowered to control the flow of bait.

How to Prepare Bait

One or two commercial firms have been selling prepared bait of the type used in this method of orchard-mouse control. The special bait may be prepared by the grower himself according to the following formula:

- 100 lbs. cracked corn
(coarsely cracked)
- 2 lbs. zinc phosphide
- 1 quart vegetable oil
- ½ ounce methyl green dye

Wear gloves and mix the zinc phosphide and the methyl green dye with the oil to form a thin paste. Avoid breathing the dust, and work outdoors or in an open well-ventilated place. Pour the paste over the grain in a large metal tub and use a hoe to mix the mass very completely so that the grain is evenly coated. Avoid breathing the gas given off while mixing. Any drum-type mixer may be used to prepare the bait, but it should be scrubbed out thoroughly with soapy water before using for any other purpose.

The prepared grain may be sacked immediately. Since zinc phosphide is poisonous to humans and to all animals, the material should be stored carefully. Do not store the prepared bait in tightly closed buildings where people or animals are present, but keep it dry. It will keep several months in a dry place without serious loss of strength, but it should not be stored from one season to the next. Label all containers "Poison" and use them only for this purpose.

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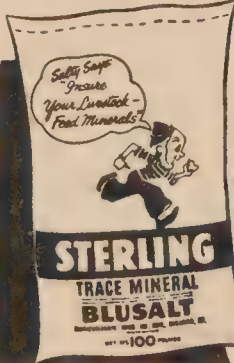
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INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY, Inc.
Scranton, Pa.

Another Wonderful Tour!

(Continued from Page 1)

exceeded our expectations. We certainly are grateful to you for having made it possible.

"The scenery was wonderful, the food excellent, hotel accommodations the best, and Mr. BeDell most efficiently and graciously cared for our every comfort. We all think it is a wonderful service that you are rendering in making this tour possible to a great number of people that would never be able to take this trip otherwise."

Another proof of the pleasure which these trips give, and the lasting friendships made on them, is the number of reunions held by our tour members. For example, on August 13 of this year, the 1949 California Tour party held a picnic-reunion at Taughannock State Park to which 125 of the 200 tour members came, and they poured in from every state in the Northeast!

"All-Expense" Ticket

So if you want to know about A.A. tours—ask the man or woman who has taken one. They'll tell you there are no others like them. The price of the all-expense ticket includes everything—rail fares, pullmans, baggage transfers (you won't have to lug any suitcases); sightseeing, hotels, all meals except one, and even the tips. There'll be nothing else for you to pay except what you spend on souvenirs and personal expenditures. The cost of the ticket is very reasonable and less than it would cost you to go in any other way and have the same fine accommodations.

The first day of our tour will be a daylight trip across New York State, during which we'll all be getting acquainted. The next morning we'll be in Chicago and after breakfast we'll have a 50-mile tour (in glass enclosed buses) of the city and its beautiful parks. The next day we speed through the Lakes region of Minnesota and the grain belt, and then on to the snowclad Rockies—a magnificent sight.

The time will pass very quickly on that trip across America—talking and laughing with our fellow travelers in Pullman and lounge cars, playing cards, watching the beautiful scenery go by, and, above all, enjoying those famous, unforgettable Northern Pacific Railway meals!

Fascinating Sight

Our first stop on the West Coast will be the beautiful city of Portland, where we'll take one of the most scenic motor trips in America, along the famous Columbia River Highway. Then on to sunny California, stopping for 3 days in San Francisco, where we'll see Mission Dolores, Twin Peaks, Golden Gate Park, Seal Rocks, Cliff House, Fisherman's Wharf and many other fascinating sights.

Leaving San Francisco, we set off on a leisurely 2-day motor trip, with overnight stops at two of California's most beautiful and historic cities — Santa Barbara and old Monterey. En route we'll visit Stanford University, a grove of giant redwoods, the world famous Seventeen-Mile Drive, Carmel-by-the-Sea, and San Miguel Mission.

We'll have two wonderful days in Los Angeles, where we'll tour the city,

visit the famous Farmers' Market, Beverly Hills, Santa Monica, Hollywood, and see the beautiful homes of movie stars. We'll visit Ghost Town, an amazing replica of a frontier town of gold rush days, and while there we'll stop at Knotts Berry Farm for their famous southern fried chicken dinner.

Summer in Winter

From Los Angeles we motor to Coronado Beach to stay for three days and nights at the fabulous Hotel Del Coronado. You'll hate to leave this beautiful hotel, with its sunny patio, heated swimming pool, perfect meals, and charming rooms. While there we'll visit Tijuana, Mexico, and San Diego.

Then comes one of the most thrilling and unforgettable parts of the trip — a two-day stay at Mission Inn, in Riverside, California. Every *American Agriculturist* tour party loves this unique hotel. Its beauty, charm, and peacefulness are beyond description.

The next day we travel by train through the Orange Empire, San Bernardino Valley, Palm Springs (an oasis in the desert), the Imperial Valley, and through Mexico for a 50-mile stretch. At El Paso, Texas, we leave our train and motor to the Carlsbad Caverns, an underground fairyland that ranks with the Grand Canyon as one of the wonders of the world. Back in our train that night, we travel on to New Orleans, where we'll spend two days exploring this glamorous old southern city.

Folks You'll Love

We believe that this trip is one of the very finest we have ever planned for your pleasure. Decide now to come with us. Get someone to look after things for you while you're away, and give yourself an experience you'll never forget—an absolutely perfect trip, in the company of folks you'll love.

Fill out and mail today the coupon at the bottom of this page. It will bring you an illustrated itinerary of the trip, with complete details, including the exact price of the "all expense" ticket from your location. Its reasonableness will surprise you.

Don't put off writing to us if you want to take this trip. The demand for reservations is sure to be very great.

— A.A. —

FOR BREAKFAST

IN reference to your editorial "What do you eat for breakfast?", don't you think that the good breakfast you referred to should include some bacon, ham or sausage with those eggs, or what about scrambled eggs with calves' brains? Let's include all the important and enjoyable items of the diet in that best breakfast of yours.

—Myron M. Fuerst, Pine Plains, N. Y.

— A.A. —

A new insect killer has been found in common ox-eye daisies. It is called "scabrin." So far it is in the experimental stage, but there is a possibility that some day farmers may be growing the raw material for their own insecticide.

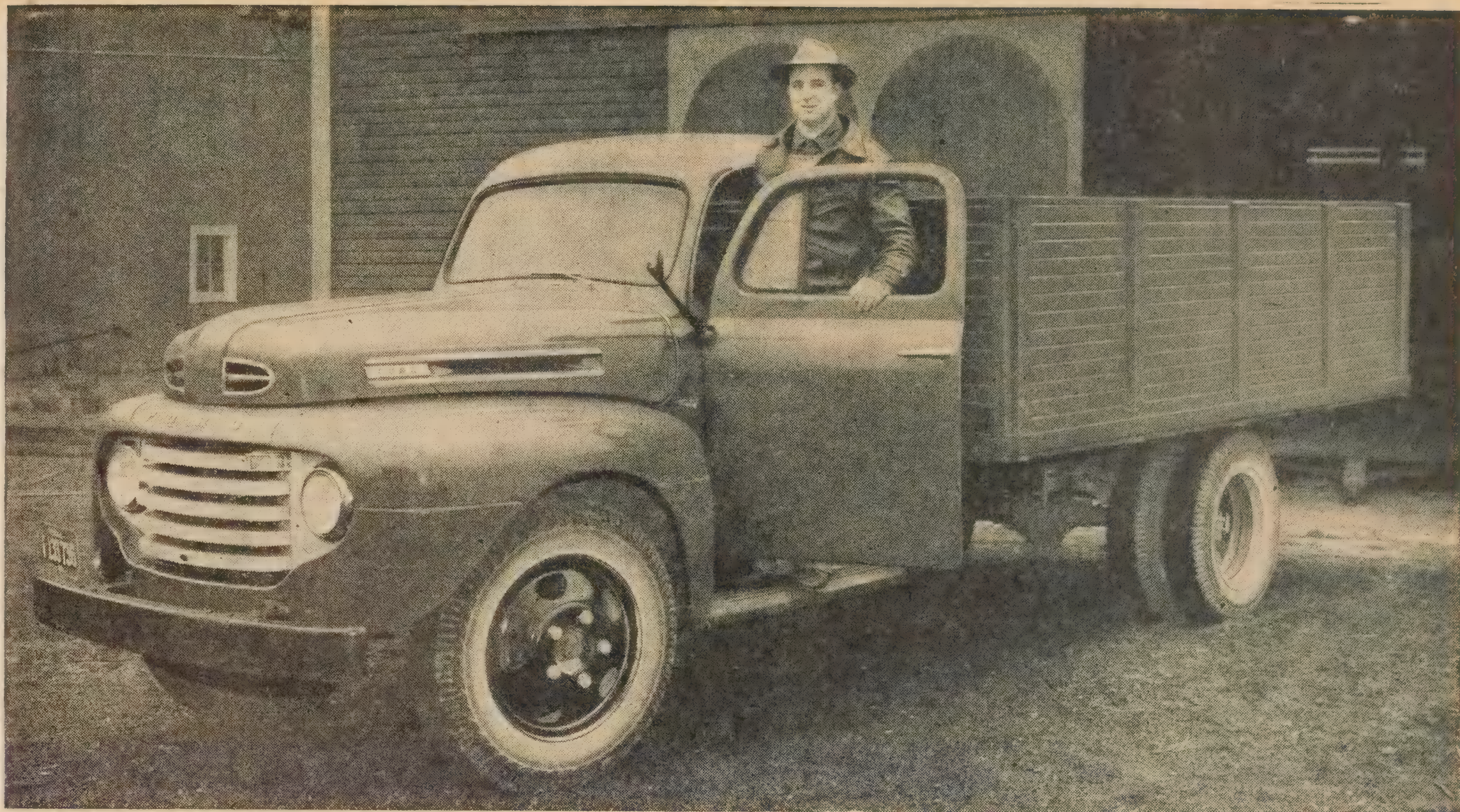
Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor
American Agriculturist
Box 367T, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Eastman: I am interested in your Winter Vacation Tour, February 17 to March 13, 1951. Please send me, without any obligation on my part, full information regarding cost of the trip, with complete itinerary.

Name

Address

(Please write name and address plainly)



14,000 lb. G.V.W. Model F-5, 158-inch wheelbase, shown above is one of over 175 Ford Truck models ranging from 95-h.p. Pickups to 145-h.p. Big Jobs.



**Says John Wiedeman
of Bourbon, Indiana**

"For hauling hogs, and grain, and fertilizer, and a hundred other things, my Ford F-5 is the best truck I ever owned. The 14.5 miles per gallon I get saves me money. With V-8 power I handle the biggest loads, and I handle them fast."

"Saves me a lot of time...a lot of work...and a lot of money!"



"I take 6,916 lbs. of hogs to market. With Ford power I lose no time getting there and back." Only Ford gives you a power choice of V-8 or Six, four engines for over 175 models, 95-h.p. to 145-h.p.



"I pack my 6'1" into the big Ford cab with ease," Wiedeman tells Ford Dealer Donald Poulson. Ford-welded, all-steel cab has Air Wing ventilators in door glass. Level Action cab suspension. Lounge-type seat.



"Fertilizer at one hundred pounds a bag is heavy stuff but I get it to the field with never a hitch." Full-floating rear axle. Double-Channel frame, 12-leaf rear main springs are built extra-strong.



"My friend Lester Kuntz sees less of me around the gas station, my Ford's so saving on gas and oil." Switch to Ford Truck economy! America's No. 1 Truck Value is built to do more per dollar for you.

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**WHY LET YOUR CALVES
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The safe replacement for milk

Don't feed milk to your calves. That eats into milk profits fast! Feed Kaff-A and sell your cow's milk. Low cost Kaff-A is an absolutely safe replacement for milk! When you feed Kaff-A, the milk your cows produce goes to the dairy—puts dollars in your bank account. Just 1 lb. of Kaff-A can replace up to 10 lbs. of milk in calf feeding. That means every 50-lb. box fed with low-cost hay and grain can release as much as 500 lbs. of milk which you can sell for extra profit!

With Kaff-A no milk is needed after the 10th day. Kaff-A is tested, tried, proved a safe replacement for milk. A million healthy heifers have already been raised on it! Its dried buttermilk base is known for its nutrition. In addition, Kaff-A contains other dairy by-products, some cereal products, and plenty of Vitamin A and D Feeding Oil!

Don't risk your calf's health on inferior imitations of Kaff-A. A few pennies saved now may cost you many a dollar if your calf fails to grow quickly into a high producing cow. Feed Kaff-A and be sure that your calves get the nutrition that helps develop good milkers... good breeders! Ask your feed dealer for a box or pail today.



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for you from
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The modern truck unloading dock at the Buffalo stockyards.

How Buffalo Stockyards Operate

By ED LEENHOUTS

TAKING old institutions for granted is a trait common to all of us. In noting the reaction of many livestock farmers in western New York, the thought occurs to me that the Buffalo Stockyards may fall into such a category.

For instance, it may surprise you to know that it is the largest single livestock market in New York State. In 1949 it handled well over 166,500 head of livestock from New York State farms alone. The total value of all the stock sold on this market was almost eighteen million dollars. Through the feeding station which is operated in conjunction with this market, a total of over 28,000 cars of livestock was handled en route to destinations east of Buffalo.

In 1949 it cost the patrons of this market an average of \$1.01 per head to have their stock sold. Based on the gross sale price of the stock, the farmer paid 1 1/4 cents for each dollar's worth of stock sold. This included yardage as well as commissions.

The Buffalo livestock market is under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Packers and Stockyards Division of the Federal Department is the enforcement agent and is particularly concerned with the welfare of the farmer producer.

Weighing facilities and weighmasters are very important in a well-operated stockyard. At Buffalo, the weighing is accomplished by a neutral party without interest in the buying or selling activity. The scales at Buffalo are tested frequently by neutral mechanics for constant accuracy, tolerance allowance

being limited to one pound in 1000 pounds of test weight.

Selling charges by the commission firms and yardage charges by the Stockyards are governed by authority and permission of the Packers and Stockyards Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They cannot be increased or decreased without proper authority and are applied indiscriminately to all patrons. Sales agencies are required to provide a bond to insure and guarantee full financial return to the farmer producer. You cannot lose.

The Buffalo livestock market enjoys the benefit of veterinarian inspection and supervision provided by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry in maintaining a high degree of sanitation and prevention of spread of contagious diseases. The Buffalo livestock market operates under all these protective measures, plus many other attractive features:

1. It is open 24 hours every day to receive livestock.

2. Each owner's livestock is penned separately to avoid excess shrinkage.

3. Each pen has feed racks and pure City of Buffalo water.

4. Competent salesmen are present with years of experience and complete knowledge of demands and trends.

5. There are sufficient packer-buyers and order-buyers for all classes of livestock.

6. There is impartial reporting of market activity.

The Buffalo market operates 5 days every week and is a valuable institution for the livestock interests in New York State.

PREFERS HIS OWN BALER



Russell Young baling hay on his farm at Randolph, New York. This is the third season he has had his own baler. Before that he had some custom work done, but couldn't always get a baler when hay was just right. He likes baling because, as he says, "It not only lets you get the hay in fast, but also saves time in feeding. Where it once took an hour to feed hay, it now takes 15 minutes."

The field shown here was mowed on a Monday, raked Wednesday, and baled on Friday. Russell can put up 200 bales an hour. He has 75 to 80 acres of hay and does some custom work.

Where from Here ?

(Continued from Page 3)

Steuben County, a great potato-growing county in southern New York, has started work on a constructive marketing idea. He called a meeting of potato growers, dealers and some retailers. During this meeting potato farms and storehouses were visited, and the problems of growing and handling potatoes straight through to the consumer were discussed. That is all to the good.

On the other hand, a meeting of growers on Long Island was called several weeks ago and I am informed that it deteriorated into an attempt to place the blame for the present situation on everybody concerned. Growers must look ahead, not backward! To succeed, any marketing plan must be worked out with buyers, shippers and retailers, all of whom have a stake in the issue.

In September about thirty men interested in growing and marketing potatoes met at Syracuse at the invitation of Harold ("Red") Evans, President of the Empire State Potato Club. Represented were the Potato Club, the New York State Farm Bureau Potato Committee, and the P. and M. A. State Advisory Committee. Here it was agreed to promote legislation for compulsory branding of potatoes by grade when sold in closed packages and to use all available agencies to promote the use of more potatoes by consumers this season.

For years many of my friends residing in villages and small north-eastern cities have been very emphatic about their inability to buy good quality potatoes in the local markets. Some of these people have almost quit eating potatoes or have materially reduced their consumption; others have turned to Idaho and other potatoes brought in from outside. I know from personal experience that this complaint is justified. I grow my own potatoes, but time and again I have tested potatoes out of the local markets only to be disappointed in their quality. Grow-

ers and their organizations are neglecting these markets. It seems to me that one of the first things is to do a better job of putting a quality potato, quality packaged, in the local markets.

The quality of potatoes this year is excellent, so this is a good time to go all out to advocate the use of more potatoes and to make sure that they are good. We of *American Agriculturist* are going to do it in every way we can in our household department. But there should be articles about the good qualities of potatoes in many magazines and newspapers, and that, in my opinion, is one thing that growers' organizations are for.

On October 9, the Empire State Potato Club opened a plant at Homer, New York, for canning potatoes in sizes for home consumption and for hotels. Such markets will help, but they are not enough. If an all-out effort is not made this fall to make free enterprise work, you can expect more government in the potato business.

The problem is particularly difficult because we now have a tremendous over-production of potatoes due to government practices. The result is altogether too low prices to farmers for potatoes this fall.

While these low prices are tough to take, in the long run they may be good medicine in reducing the production of potatoes, which in general is higher than the market will take at reasonable prices without subsidizing by the taxpayers. Growers must start with the fact that there are too many potatoes!

So my plea to every grower and every potato organization leader is to wake up now before it is too late and work out with dealers and retailers definite, practical, down-to-earth plans for moving potatoes. If you don't, the government will be back running your business with more controls than ever!

ARTIFICIALLY BRED COW BORN IN 1936

THE quickest way to start a discussion is to claim the "oldest" something. We did it in our issue of August 19 when we said that Betty, a grade Holstein, owned by Prof. and Mrs. Raymond Albrechtsen of Ithaca, N. Y., was the oldest living artificially bred cow in New York.

We should have made clear that she was the oldest cow bred artificially through an organized breeding association. W. S. Massie, farm manager at the New York State Vocational Institute at West Coxsackie, says he has one that was "artificial" and born three years earlier than the Albrechtsen's Betty.

Says Mr. Massie: "I wish it to be known that I have a grade cow that is artificial who was sired by Cornell Ormsby Lad 694,018. She was born Mar. 16, 1936. Her total lifetime production to date is 212,046 lbs. of milk in 11 lactations. Her high year was 25,189 lbs. milk and 781 lbs. fat, D.H.I.A. She is owned by the State.

"Mr. and Mrs. Albrechtsen deserve a lot of credit for their outstanding cow but we also are very proud of Old 53!"

—A.A.—

COWS' VACATION

Much has been said and written about the importance of feeding cows when they are dry. Practically everyone will readily admit that it is important. Yet the chances are that more than half the cows that are dry are not fed adequately.

Definite experimental figures prove beyond a question of a doubt that over

a period of a year you will get more milk by liberal feeding when the cow is dry than you will get at any other time.

Any good cow is entitled to a vacation. Six to eight weeks is the standard, but it may be a little more or less depending on conditions.

—A.A.—

GOOD RAMS MAKE "BUCKS"

Sheep breeders cannot afford to use a poor ram. An \$80 yearling ram, used two years on 50 ewes, and sold as a three-year-old for only \$30 costs 50c for each ewe bred annually. Two pounds of lamb will about pay this ram fee.

A few extra pounds of lamb will pay the added cost of a top quality ram. A good ram is one of the best money makers you can own.

—George R. Johnson

—A.A.—

TRIPLET CALVES

On August 4 one of our cows had triplet calves. We didn't know it until my son and I went to the pasture lot about 8:30 at night to get the mother and her calf. In addition to the one with the dam, we found two others lying by themselves. They had had nothing to eat and couldn't even walk. We carried them to the barn and worked with them until past midnight. We fed the weakest one little and often for 48 hours, and by the end of that time it was as lively as any calf.

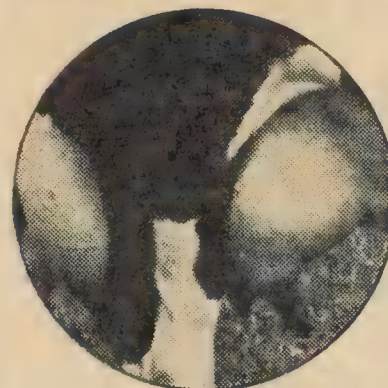
We take *American Agriculturist* and wouldn't be without it. —Wm. Cooke, R. D. 1, Stanley, N. Y.

Protect UDDERS AT CALVING TIME

Use the
**BEACON
DRY COW
FITTING PROGRAM**



SMYRNA—production in the succeeding lactation—2 x—
299 d—582 lbs. BF.



DEAN—production in the succeeding lactation—2 x—
365 d—610 lbs. BF.



MAID—production in the succeeding lactation—2 x—
365 d—650 lbs. BF.

YES . . . the Beacon Dry Cow Fitting Program can help you control udder congestion at freshening time. It's being done every day at our dairy research farm. It's being done for thousands of satisfied customers every year. Right on this page are some actual examples of what the Beacon Dry Cow Fitting Program can do for your cows.

Observe the condition of the fresh cow udders on the left. These cows were fed on the Beacon Fitting Program. Note the high butterfat production following the date of the picture. Note the udders—their size, make-up and condition—note the complete absence of caking and congestion. These cows can be put on feed more quickly and safely than if their udders were congested. Early return to full feed helps retain body reserves built up during the dry period.

Your cows can freshen with large udders—with a minimum of caking—follow the Beacon Dry Cow Fitting Program.

(1) Condition with BEACON FITTING RATION

(2) Freshen with BE-CO-LASS

See your Beacon Dealer for details of this Feeding Program, or write to:

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You can't send your cows to Florida, but you can bring sunshine to your cows with Florida Citrus Pulp—now available year 'round! Florida Citrus Pulp is highly palatable and cattle eat it readily. A bulky feed which keeps well in storage, this Citrus Pulp is extremely high in TDN (total digestible nutrients).

The fiber content of Florida Citrus Pulp is extremely low and the feed contains factors which stimulate milk production. This feed imparts no unnatural flavor to the milk.



THE SUNSHINE CATTLE FEED!

Florida Citrus Pulp is mildly laxative and imparts a sleek appearance to the cows, giving them a glossier coat of hair. The feed contains the important minerals—calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, iron, copper, zinc and manganese—essential to milk production and animal growth.

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Built and backed by Homelite, manufacturers of more than 285,000 gasoline engine driven units, this saw is the last word in chain saws. It has a high powered, rugged, dependable engine... an automatic clutch... an automotive type carburetor... a perma-sharp, chrome plated, narrow kerf chain that stays sharp longer. Yes, and it is backed by a service policy that guarantees to keep your Homelite Saw in action always when you need it.

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NEPPCO Demonstrates 50 Years Poultry Progress at Harrisburg

By L. E. Weaver

THE Northeastern Poultry Producers Council does many outstanding things for the poultry industry besides staging the annual NEPPCO Exposition at Harrisburg, Pa. NEPPCO is the voice of poultrymen in the Northeast speaking in unison on federal industry advisory committees, and in nationwide poultry organizations. NEPPCO has been conducting an Egg Grading and Marketing School for years which has done much for uniformity of egg grades. NEPPCO sends special market letters to groups such as turkey and broiler growers; and to all members of the organization is sent each month the "Neppco News" which does a good job reporting things as they are and making dependable predictions of things to come in the poultry field. But it is the Exposition that gets the publicity and about which you think when NEPPCO is mentioned.

This year's theme was "Fifty Years of Poultry Progress." As you entered the big hall, directly in front was an antique, unpainted, weather-beaten chicken coop with matching picket fence that made a small yard for a few Brahma chickens. A pile of hay, an ancient corn sheller, a battered water container and a few ears of corn completed the picture. A sign read, "This is the way it all started." Nearby was an old-time country store with a pot-bellied stove, hanging oil lamp, cracker barrel, and a lot of other "necessities" that I haven't seen in years. Made me a bit homesick for those good old days! Next to this store was a modern, streamlined, brilliantly-lighted store complete in spotless enamel and glass. The contrast was terrific.

Rice Memorial Library

In addition to the 140 exhibits a number of activities are an important part of the annual NEPPCO show. The one of most significance to me was the dedication of the James E. Rice Memorial Library.

For several years, friends and former students of Professor James E. Rice have been assembling books, periodicals, historical material, and funds for a poultry library at Cornell University as a memorial to the "Dean of the Poultry Industry." Professor Rice, now 85 years of age, came from his home in Miami, Florida, for the dedication, and thrilled the audience with the same dynamic personality, the same challenging philosophy of living and doing, the same enthusiastic and optimistic outlook on the future that inspired his students in other days and made him an outstanding leader of men. Most appropriately his son John, just completing his second year as president of NEPPCO, was also on the platform.

Dewey Termohlen, in charge of poultry in the U.S.D.A., formally presented the library to Cornell University, and handed a check for \$25,000 to Dr. J. H. Bruckner, head of the poultry department at Cornell, who accepted it for the University.

Hen of the Year

Twenty-nine hens had been entered by their owners in the Hen-of-the-year contest. Each hen had laid at least 300 eggs and earned at least 300 points in one of the 14 standard egg-laying tests. Their final rating depended upon the number and size of eggs, their condition, their standard quality as a representative of their breed, and their pedigree. A white leghorn owned by J. A. Hanson & Son of Corvallis, Oregon, scored 88.43 and was chosen Hen-of-the-year. The four next closest hens represented four different breeds: 2nd—W. Leghorn, J. A. Hanson and Son, 74.11; 3rd—R. I. Red, Capital Breeding

Farm, St. Paul, Minn., 72.61; 4th—B. P. Rock, Mt. Fair Farm, Watertown, Conn., 71.06; 5th—N. Hamp., R. H. Bingham, Hardwick, Mass., 69.68.

Youth Program

Under the leadership of Prof. John Taylor of New Jersey, a NEPPCO committee conducts a program for 4-H and FFA teams in NEPPCO territory. Eleven states sent egg-grading teams. The team from Rhode Island took first place with New Jersey, Virginia, and New Hampshire, following in that order.

Demonstrations were of two types: poultry production and poultry consumption. In the production section the team of William Lazar, Jr., Jeanette, Pa., and James Bower, Irwin, Pa., placed first with a demonstration of poultry killing and dressing. The Virginia team of Roberta Towles and Nell Towles took second place. Following were: New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

In the consumption or foods section, Shirley Wilson of Rush, New York, took first. Vivian Hartenback and Joan Zultowski of Monaca, Pa., took second place. Teams from West Virginia, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island followed in that order.

The young people were given a tour, a breakfast by the Sears, Roebuck Foundation, and a banquet in the Penn Harris Hotel by the A & P Company at which awards were made to the winners.

Educational Program

Every morning and afternoon in the "small arena," several hundred people listened to other poultrymen, professors, pathologists, or industry leaders presenting new ideas on feeding practices, time to start pullet flocks, handling farm labor, the when, where and how of credit, modern poultry houses, and many other timely topics. As was true last year, the most interest centered around the "disease control round-up" the last afternoon.

Laying Test Awards

This year The Quaker Oats Company gave a dinner at which editors of poultry periodicals made presentations to laying test winners. The Quaker Oats Company presented checks totalling nearly \$9,000 to their award winners.

HAWLEY



White Leghorns

Before you order Leghorn Chicks investigate the advantages offered in the Hawley strain. Trapnest and progeny test breeding have established high livability, large body and egg size, and high egg production.

10,000 BREEDERS N.Y.-U.S. PULLORUM CLEAN. Also Red-Rock Crosses, Gray Leghorn Crosses (white egg strain). Order Early! Write for descriptive folder today.

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For DAIRY FARMERS DOLLYDALE Feed-Scale

Scale inside handle weighs up to 15 lbs. automatic. Weighs as you scoop. One motion. Nothing to get out of order or clog. Accurate... Rugged... Handy. Guaranteed to pay for itself in one month—or money back.

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At the 1950 Storrs Conn. Egg Laying Test, our White Leghorns won first, all breeds with 3899 eggs and 4124.5 points. For the fourth time we won the high leghorn pen at the Georgia Test. Other 1950 records were good but not outstanding. In every test entered our Leghorns placed fifth or better. We still hold the all-time World's record for all breeds, all tests won in 1944-45.

WE HATCH THE YEAR 'ROUND
White Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. Own two hatcheries with 600,000 egg capacity, three poultry farms and 15,000 breeders. We carry on a complete pedigree-progeny testing program.

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Question Box

How much straw is recommended for mulching strawberries?

The usual recommendation is 4 or 5 tons per acre. Figured at the rate of 5 tons, this means that an 80-pound bale of straw will cover 40 sq. ft. If you have a strawberry bed 8 ft. wide and 50 ft. long, this will make 400 sq. ft. and you will need 10 bales to cover it. Covering it this heavily will mean that it will have to be removed from the rows in the spring; but, left between the rows, it will save a lot of moisture.

A lighter application has its uses in keeping the berries clean and adding humus to the soil. It is not usually necessary to remove a light application, but you may need to loosen up the straw in the spring so the plants will grow through it.

Are there any rules which a backyard gardener could follow in pruning a couple of mature apple trees?

The biggest thing to keep in mind is to take out many small branches near the outside rather than cut off several large ones. Aside from that, take out dead branches, those that interfere with other branches, and keep in mind that by cutting back certain branches you tend to keep the tree closer to the ground.

Is it true that where apples and potatoes are stored together the potatoes do not sprout?

We have heard on good authority that this is true but we have never tried it. It is a well-known fact that apples give off a gas which hastens the ripening process of apples and, according to the story we hear, the same gas stops the growth of sprouts on potatoes. This, however, is not of interest to the commercial grower but rather to the home gardener who stores a few potatoes and apples for winter use.

If ladino clover is as good as its boosters claim, why isn't clear seeding recommended?

There are two reasons. With the exception of alfalfa, you usually can get a better yield of any legume when it is grown in combination with one or more grasses. In addition, ladino is very difficult to mow, particularly when it is grown alone.

We have an unusually large proportion of small onions in those which we grew from seed this past summer. What causes this condition?

There are two possible causes: (1) that you seeded too thickly; (2) that the soil did not contain enough fertility to make a normal growth.

In any event they are not useless. Onion sets have been relatively expensive. Save them and use them for onion sets next spring.

Does it harm cows if they eat corn which has smut on it?

Cattle have been fed on smutty corn at various colleges on an experimental basis and there never has been evidence that it does any harm.

— A. A. —

Squirrel Trouble

Will you please tell us how to keep half-grown gray squirrels out of the house? They arrive in large numbers and keep us awake at night, racing through the storage space under the eaves. Setting traps with nuts only keeps them coming. We can't find out where they get in. Isn't there some way we can stop this nerve-racking racket?

Editor's Note: If any reader has had success in handling this nuisance we would appreciate hearing about it so that we can pass it along to our reader.

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When it comes
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FIRST, DISSOLVE MORTON'S TENDER-QUICK IN WATER AND PUMP ALONG THE BONES. THIS STARTS THE CURE INSIDE.

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CALVES wanted: any breed or cross, any amount, bull or cow calves, 2 weeks to 1 mo. old. Will pay express charges and return crates. Let us know what you have and price. Kendale Farms, Inc. Scottsville, Va.

WE ARE LOOKING for complete herds of cattle located anywhere. For a quick sale with top prices call or write Goldstein & Gurwitz, Ware, Mass., Tel. 890.

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CATTLE for sale. Heifers, cows, bulls. Walter W. Fisk, Wolcott, New York.

FOR SALE: Choice yearling Trefoil and clover fed White Face Hereford steers 800-900 lbs. Suitable for slaughter or corn feeding. One to a carload. Woodcock Ridge Farm, R.D. No. 2, Millerton, N. Y. Tel. 245 Ring 23.

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RUGGED PIGS: Chester White, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, few Poland China crosses and Duroc crosses. 6-7 weeks \$8.00. 7-8 weeks \$9.00. 9-10 weeks \$10.00. 12 weeks started shoats \$14.00 each. 40-50 lb. boars, barrows or sows \$25.00 each. Larger boars for service \$50 and \$60. Vaccinated upon request \$1.00 each extra. Ship C.O.D., check or money order. No charge crating. Free truck delivery on lots of 75 or more within reasonable distance. Carl Anderson, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass. Tel. 807-J.

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Dec. 2 Issue Closes Nov. 17
Dec. 16 Issue Closes Dec. 1

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at Chambers Sales & Exchange Stables, UNADILLA, N. Y. on Route 7 and the D. & H. R., 40 miles from Binghamton and 15 miles from Oneonta,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25th. SALE TO START AT 10:00 A.M.

We already have consigned for this auction a complete dispersal of the Wyatt C. Frisbee herd from Delhi, N. Y. 35 head of accredited T.B. and all calfhood vaccinated cattle. This herd is headed by a grandson of Montvic Lochinvar.

We solicit your consignments for this registered cattle auction. All entries must be in by October 20th in order to be catalogued. This sale will afford you the opportunity to buy or sell top quality registered cattle at your own prices. Remember entries close October 20th. Get your consignments in early.

Terms of sale cash. Commission 5% for selling plus cost of cataloguing. No feeding charge day before sale, sale day, or day after sale. Bedding furnished free. Barns are disinfected weekly for your protection.

DAVID R. CHAMBERS

Chambers Brothers, Auctioneers

9TH ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE BEEF CATTLE FEEDER SALE

SATURDAY, OCT. 28th 12:00 Noon Palmyra Fair Grounds, Palmyra, N. Y.

ANGUS, HEREFORD, SHORTHORN STEERS AND HEIFERS
All last spring's calves. All cattle selected by committee of Directors and Extension Agents. All cattle vaccinated against shipping fever.

325 FEEDERS

They come from 14 Counties. Grading according to quality 9 A.M. 'til 4 P.M. October 27th, Fri. Inspection of cattle and grading demonstration 8 'til noon Saturday.

SALE SPONSORED BY N. Y. State Beef Cattle Feeder and Breeder Improvement Project. Robert Watson, Clyde, N. Y., Sales Manager; Harris Wilcox, Bergen, N. Y., Auctioneer. Irving Monroe, Palmyra, N. Y. Clerk & Cashier.
Mail bids to Prof. Myron Lacy — Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Write for free catalog to New York County Agents or Sales Mgr.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

ON MY recent trip around the Northeast attending a good many livestock auctions, two things stood out: First, I saw no threat of a surplus of cows, heifers, hogs, lambs or breeding sheep. Live-stock markets may work a little lower within the next few weeks (they usually do this time of year), but I think that will be temporary. The other thing is that the scrub, nondescript animal has pretty much disappeared and was noticeable by its absence.

While good-to-fair heifers were making money for everyone, poor heifers and the little stunted kind were not bringing the cost of producing them. The same thing was true of sheep, lambs, calves, and hogs, whether the hogs were sows or butchers.

The general improvement in our livestock, even for meat, has been outstanding in the last few years. It does not take long for this kind of a picture to bring about tremendous changes in an entire industry, and all of them good. Even now, slaughterers and packers in the Northeast want big-framed cows, even though they may be thin. This, you realize, is forced upon them whether they want it or not, because their competitors have that kind to sell. Thus the whole plane of cow and meat marketing is raised.

This raising of standards again brings out the importance of the farmer and what he does for our whole economy. This responsibility of the farmer himself is so often forgotten; for whatever he produces will be sold and that is what the public gets — whether good, bad or otherwise. Every one of these changes stems from the farmer, not from the public. I could go on with this by saying, for example, that the public is demanding better prepared meats only because some processors have produced better prepared meats from better cows, and the public likes them better.

Judging from the farmers I talked with, they are becoming more and more conscious of the position they hold in our present high-cost economy. Most all of them ask this question: "If consumers (whether from necessity or whims) get their food prices lower, why does the man who produces the food

stand all the break in price, while everyone in between from labor, processors, handlers to eventual sellers maintain their profits, salaries and incomes?"

When farmers begin asking this sort of question, something usually happens. While I couldn't answer the question, I could say that if they and many others kept asking it, then they and the others would develop the answer themselves. That is inevitable as long as this country remains free.

Then, of course, there is the usual question of the best breeds of cattle, sheep and hogs. This gets the honest answer that there is a "best breed" for every type of farm in every community, but not the same breed. The real problem, then, is to use the breed best suited to your conditions and to you. The Jerseys of Vermont do not belong in northern New York, and you'll notice that they are not there; yet they do seem suitable for Vermont. Pretty generally, the predominating breed in any community is the best breed for that community. Thousands of farmers are seldom wrong!

All in all, when you look back over the green fields, the woods, the homes, the new roads, the improved towns, and then get to know the rural people of New York and New England, you just cannot help but say, "God has been good to our Northeast."

Maple Lea Farm Holstein Sale

Fred & Vernon Long, Owners
Akron, Erie Co., New York
Monday, Nov. 6, 1950, at 1 p.m.
4 miles west of Akron and 4 miles north of Clarence, New York. On the corner at Utley and Keller Rd. 15 miles east of Buffalo, New York.

35 REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 35
The entire group of milking females of this well known herd selling, with records up to 639 lbs. fat. D.H.I.A. average 455 lbs. fat for 1949. Herd on National Honor Roll 12 years. 16 fresh cows and 3 springers at time of sale. T. B. accredited. Calfhood vaccinated since 1943. Several outstanding daughters of Ormsby Neptune Supreme (V.G.). One daughter of Marksman. This is an outstanding herd of young, high-producing Holsteins.

Featuring and selling the 3 year old herd sire, Genodale Prize Supreme, owned jointly by Maple Lea Farms and Adrian Personius. Genodale Prize Supreme s by Inka Supreme Posch and out of the World's Record Lifetime Producer 2x Genodale Pride Ormsby (Excellent). This is the only son of this World's Record cow ever offered at auction.

4 sons of Genodale Prize Supreme from 8 to 12 months of age will be sold. These are out of top dams. Harris Wilcox Sales Mgr. & Auctioneer, Bergen, N. Y. Sale held under cover. Lunch available at noon.

MONROE-LIVINGSTON

2ND ANNUAL HOLSTEIN CLUB SALE

Sat. Nov. 4, 1950 at 12:30 P.M. At the Grange Bldg. on the Monroe Co. Fair Grounds at the intersection of Route 15A & Calkins Rd. 4 miles South of Rochester, N. Y.

45 Registered Holsteins 45

All personally selected by Adrian Personius from 32 leading herds in the heart of the Genesee Valley country. Featuring fresh cows and close springers. Several cows with records of 500 lb. fat and over. Carefully chosen to please the most critical buyers. Accredited, blood tested, mostly calfhood vaccinated. Many eligible to go anywhere.

Ralph Ashe, Peter Sinclair, Sale Co-chairmen. Harris Wilcox, Bergen, N. Y., Sales Mgr. and Auctioneer. Lunch available at noon.

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Big Milkers Hardy Rustlers
Good Grazers Perfect Udders
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Ayrshire Breeders' Association
45 Center St., Brandon, Vt.

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

WED., OCTOBER 25, at 12:30 P.M.
31st Annual Allegany-Steuben Sale at Fair Grounds, Hornell, N. Y.

50 COWS and BRED HEIFERS, fresh or due soon after sale; 3 Yearlings and 2 Bulls, all representative of the breed's best bloodlines. All from T.B. Acc'd. herds; tested for T.B. and Bang's within 30 days of sale. Many Bang's Acc'd. and calfhood vaccinated.

FOR CATALOG WRITE
Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.

AYRSHIRE AUCTION

Lynn Maynard Herd, Stone Mills, N. Y. (10 Mi. from Watertown, N. Y.), Thurs., Oct. 26 at 11:00 A.M.

18 Cows (5 are Grades); 3 Bred Heifers; 10 Open Heifers; 1 Bull. All vaccinated, T. B. and Blood Tested within 30 days. Several fall calves, others in all stages.

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Ayrshire Sales Service, Box 152, Brandon, Vt.

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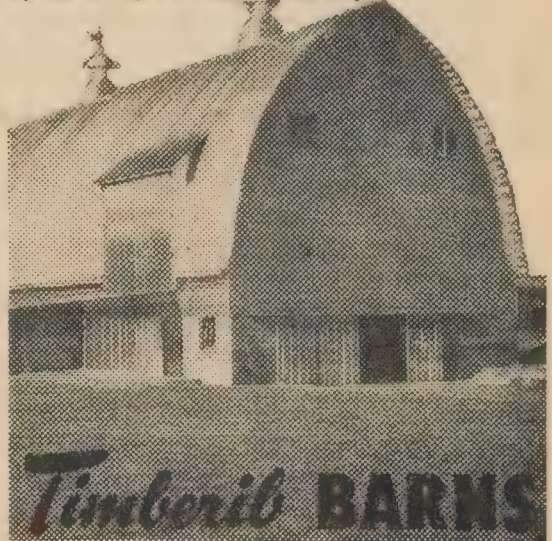
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AQUAMAT

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WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

"No Drums," a story of what happens to the home folks in time of war, started in the September 2 issue. It begins at the opening of the Civil War in a typical farm neighborhood in southern New York. Mark Wilson is in mental conflict about answering Abe Lincoln's call for volunteers and leaving his sweetheart Ann Clinton, a neighboring farm girl. At a party to which Mark takes Ann, Henry Bain, well-to-do and unscrupulous, tries with some success to get Ann away from Mark. A fight follows, Mark tells Ann what is what, and takes her home.

Finally, Mark decides that he must enlist immediately and marries Ann in a surprise dramatic ceremony in their little church before a large congregation at the close of the regular services.

CHAPTER IV

WITH the first dull light that crept in through the many-paned window of Ann's bedroom the next morning, Mark was awake. For a confused moment he wondered where he was, then all the happenings of the previous day came back in a rush, and a flood of tenderness swept over him as he turned to look at his wife's soft face on the pillow beside him.

Her cheeks were flushed with sleep and her long brown curly hair was braided like a little girl's. She was lying on her side, her head close against his shoulder, and her left arm flung across his chest as though she would hold him fast even in sleep. She looked very young and vulnerable lying there, and Mark felt protective as he gazed on her. Her apparent helplessness and confidence in him brought back some of the words of the wedding ceremony of the night before, and he inwardly renewed his vow to protect and save her from all evil.

And yet almost his first decision since they had taken their vows would hurt her immeasurably, for he had determined to enlist that very day.

His restless movement at this unhappy thought roused Ann. With a soft sigh, she opened her eyes, remembering instantly her new status in life. Mark raised himself on his elbow and brought his face close to hers, said, tenderly:

"I can't believe it. You're my wife, my girl for always. It's too good to be true. Such perfect happiness can't last."

"Yes, it can," she whispered. "It can last if we make it last." Then her arms came up around his neck, the sleeves of her heavy nightgown falling back to reveal her shapely arms, and she pulled his mouth down on hers. For a long moment they clung together, then Mark straightened up and looked at her gravely.

"What's the matter, Mark?" A smile perked the corners of her red mouth. "One would think it was painful."

But he continued to gaze at her sadly, and under that look she, too, grew grave, and repeated:

"What is the matter, Mark?"

He hesitated: "I was just thinking that maybe I shouldn't have married you, for now it makes it all the harder for me to go away."

"I know, Mark. But why worry about it right now? You haven't gone yet."

"Not yet." Then he blurted out:

"But I have to go today."

"Today! Oh, Mark!" she cried, stricken, pushing him away and sitting up in bed. "You mean you're going to leave me now?"

"Yes, dear," he replied. "There's a bunch from this part of the country leaving from Owego or Elmira in a few days and it would be easier to go with them than it would with strangers. And anyway we have to part sooner or later—and the sooner we all go, the quicker it'll be over and we'll be back."

Looking at his wife's white face, he took her in his arms.

"Oh, honey, don't take it so hard. I'll soon be back."

"Yes," she whispered brokenly, "but this is so terribly soon."

Then with a mighty effort she swallowed her disappointment, made a pathetic effort to smile, and murmured into his shoulder:

"It's all right, dear. You do what you think is best, and I'll do my part here at home."

"And that's the harder part," said Mark. "I guess that's what Father meant the other day when he said there were no drums on the home front."

They got up, dressed, and went downstairs to eat breakfast with her father and mother. The big farm kitchen was filled with the appetizing aroma of bacon sizzling in a spider on the back of the stove, coffee bubbling in the old pot, and buckwheat pancakes browning on the big griddle. Fred Clinton had just come in from his

morning chores.

The years of hard work had left their mark on Mrs. Clinton, but Mark, looking at her face pink with the heat as she bent over the fire, knew where Ann got her beauty. After the first little awkwardness among them wore off, Mrs. Clinton kept glancing from one young face to the other and finally said, with a little laugh:

"Why so solemn this morning? One would think you young folks had been to a funeral instead of to a wedding."

The quick tears sprang to Ann's eyes as she looked down at her plate. Her father stared at her in surprise and paused with a sizeable piece of pancake dripping with sirup halfway between his plate and his mouth.

"What's the matter, Toots?"

Mark answered for Ann.

"I hate to have to tell you folks, but I've just told Ann that I've got to leave today to enlist."

"So soon?" queried the mother, echoing her daughter's cry.

"Yes," said Mark, and went on to explain. "Maybe it was a mistake, but that was the reason I wanted to get married last night. I learned a few days ago that several of the young fellows I know have already enlisted and are waiting orders to go to the front any day now. It would be a lot easier if I go along with them. That's why I have to go so quickly."

Fred Clinton looked up from his plate:

"I can see that, son," he said, and Mark flushed with pleasure at the term of affection. "And I suppose the sooner you get away, the sooner you'll be back. He won't be gone long, Toots," he said to Ann. "We hope this'll be all over in a few weeks."

"Do your folks know you're going today?" inquired Mrs. Clinton.

"Yes, I told them yesterday when I told them about our getting married."

"How did they feel about your marriage?"

"They felt fine," he answered. "Mother said she had expected it and looked forward to it for years. I hope you're pleased, too," he added, a little wistfully.

Smiling gently at him, she said:

"We are. You're a good boy, Mark,

and we welcome you into the family."

They continued eating, but it was a mere pretense on Ann's part, and soon Mark said:

"If you'll excuse us now, I'll go over and get my stuff ready. Father's going to drive me to Owego." Turning to Ann, he said:

"Get your bonnet on, Ann, and come along."

"I will that," she cried, "but you'll have to wait until I change my clothes, for I'm going to Owego with you."

Halfway across the room, Mark turned and looked at her.

"Do you think you'd better, Ann? Parting down there will be harder than it is here."

She shook her head resolutely:

"What do you think I am—a child? I'm your wife, remember? I'm going to Owego to see you off."

Then, with a little smile, she added:

"If I can't get a wedding trip and a honeymoon one way, I'll get them another."

"As you say," he said, with a note of pride in his voice. Fred Clinton winked at his newly acquired son:

"I hope you didn't let that word 'obey' in the marriage service fool you any," he remarked. "When a woman makes up her mind, you may just as well save your breath."

At the Wilson's, Mark and Ann were warmly received. The chores were finished, breakfast was over, and Old Molly was harnessed to the buggy, blanketed, and tied to the hitching post by the horse block in front of the house. The whole family was gathered in the kitchen, except Mark's mother who, with her eyes unnaturally bright, was darting in and out of the kitchen and up the stairs that led to Mark's and the other boys' bedroom. At last she said, cheerfully:

"Your things are all ready, Mark."

But the rest of the family seemed subdued, even the usually noisy, obstreperous younger brothers. Traces of tears were evident on the face of ten-year-old Ellen. Elizabeth and Hattie, too young to understand much of what was wrong, sensed that something wasn't as usual and, play forgotten, sat quietly in a corner. Nancy broke the silence:

"I packed everything that I think you'll want in the old carpet bag, son."

As Mark thanked her, his father said:

"Well, if you're ready we might as well shove off. It's a long ways down there and back in a day."

Then Ann intervened:

"You don't have to go, Mr. Wilson. I'm going anyway, and if you can spare the horse until tomorrow and will trust her to me, I'll bring her back then."

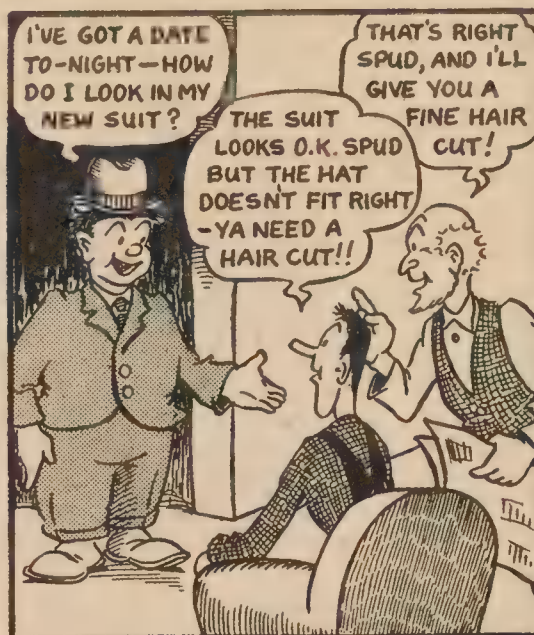
George Wilson started to speak, then caught a look from his wife. Through the years he had learned to read her looks almost as well as if she had spoken, and now he realized that she was saying to him, "Let her go! It's their only chance to be alone." So he cleared his throat and, stuttering a little, said:

"W-w-well, I-I guess that will be the best way."

And now it was time to say goodby, but no one seemed to know how to start. Finally George strode across the room, and for the first time in Mark's memory his father put his arm across his shoulders, pulled him close in a great bear hug, then turned and almost ran outdoors. In turn Mark picked up Hattie, Elizabeth, and finally Ellen and kissed them, and then turned to look for the boys. But apparently they had had all they could take, for they were nowhere to be seen. Then Mark crossed the room to his mother. As he looked into her eyes sparkling with unshed tears, Mark was privileged to glimpse for a moment something of the unknown spiritual world that dwells in the heart and soul of a good mother.

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM AND SPUD



Pincher, the Hat Fitter



A Visit With the Editor

By E. R. EASTMAN

NOTHING in life is harder to bear than the ashes of regret. Few indeed are there among us who have not thought or said on hearing of the death of a friend, "I wish I had been more thoughtful and considerate!" No one can read his tombstone when he is dead!

So busy are young people with their own interests that, without meaning to be so, they are often thoughtless and inconsiderate in their relations with their parents. What a lot of additional happiness there would be in the world if these young folks could only realize before it is too late how much a word of appreciation means to father and mother. I have never seen this thought so well expressed as it is in the following letter, which was sent to me from some source unknown:

A SON'S LETTER TO HIS FATHER

Dear Dad,
I am writing this to you, though you have been dead thirty years.
From your seat in the Place Beyond I hope you can see these lines. I feel I must say some things to you, things I didn't know when I was a boy in your house, and things I was too stupid to say.
It's only now, after passing through the long, hard school of years; only now, when my own hair is gray, that I understand how you felt.
I must have been a bitter trial to you. I was such an ass. I believed my own petty wisdom, and I know how ridiculous it was, compared to that calm, ripe, wholesome wisdom of yours.
Most of all, I want to confess my worst

sin against you. It was the feeling I had that you "did not understand."
When I look back over it now, I know that you did understand. You understood me better than I did myself. Your wisdom flowed around mine like the ocean around an island.
And how patient you were with me! How full of long suffering and kindness. And how pathetic, it now comes home to me, were your efforts to get close to me, to win my confidence, to be my pal!
I wouldn't let you. I couldn't. What was it held me aloof? I don't know. But it was tragic—that wall that rises between a boy and his father, and their frantic attempts to see through it and climb over it.

I wish you were here now, across the table from me, just for an hour, so that I could tell you there's no wall anymore; I understand you now, Dad, and how I love you and wish I could go back and be your boy again.
I know now how I could make you happy every day. I know how you felt.
Well, it won't be long, Dad, till I am over and I believe you'll be the first to take me by the hand and help me up the further slope.
And I'll put in the first thousand years or so making you realize that not one pang or yearning you spent on me was wasted. It took a good many years for this prodigal son — and all sons are in a measure prodigal — to come to himself, but I've come, I see it all now.

I know that the richest, most priceless thing on earth, and the thing least understood, is that mighty love and tenderness and craving to help which a father feels toward his boy. For I have a boy of my own.
And it is he that makes me want to go back to you, and get down on my knees to you.
Up there somewhere in the Silence, hear me, Dad, and believe me.

NO DRUMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

She only said, "Be good, Son," and reached up and kissed him. Then she turned and went quickly into her bedroom and shut the door. But after Mark had helped Ann into the buggy, picked up the reins, and turned to look back at the house, there they were—George, Nancy, his brothers and sisters, all on the old front stoop, waving at them, and both brothers sticking out their tongues at him.

As the old horse jogged along, Mark and Ann, subdued and saddened by the parting, had little to say for a while. But by the time they had passed through Jenkstown and were on their way down the valley road toward Newark Valley, the spring morning, their youth, and their wonderful new relationship combined to change their mood. The pasture and meadow lands had begun to show carpets of tender green, the sun warmed their knees under the buggy top, and from almost every fence rail and tree the birds sang loud praise of the spring.

Looking at the glowing face of his bride peeking up at him from under her bonnet Mark was filled again with a surge of pride and tenderness as he thought, "She's mine!" Then he smiled at the memory of how positively that independent little creature beside him had affirmed her intention of accompanying him to Owego. "Not all mine," he thought. "She still has a soul of her own. But she's my wife just the same." Aloud he said:

"Well, Mrs. Wilson. How do you like the sound of your new name? Is it good enough to carry all the rest of

your life?"

"I'm proud of it," she answered, her face lighting. "And I'm proud of you, Mark. I always have been." With a twinkle in her eyes, she added: "Even as a little girl when you and I used to play at keeping house with the other children, I used to plan that some time I'd make ours real."

"Oho!" he said. "So I never had a chance! I thought it was the man who did the proposing."

"That's what men think," she said, grinning. "But the truth is that when a girl makes up her mind—"

"The boy might just as well throw up his hands," Mark finished the sentence for her. Then added:

"But you just wait until I get back home, my dear, and I'll show you who's boss."

Bending his head he kissed the soft mouth upturned to his. Old Molly, feeling the slack on the rein and knowing herself forgotten, turned sideways, stopped, and started to crop the short grass by the roadside. Some time later, Mark, a little breathless, picked up the lines from the dashboard, pulled the horse back on to the road and said, huskily:

"Words don't count for much beside that, do they, dear?"

"They don't," she agreed, "and I hope if we ever start any arguments that we can always settle them that way."

As they ambled along down the valley the horse picked her own way while Mark held his bride close to his side. As they rode they played a little game to see which one could remember and name the owners of the farms they passed, and between them they could recall almost everyone along the way from their home to Owego. Among them were the Lynchs, the Royces, the Browns, the Muzzeyes, the Balls, the Beebes, the Ames, the Johnsons, and the Japhets, descendants of the Yankee settlers who had transplanted New England to the whole length of the valley, as those same Yankees had carried their names and their standards to thousands of other pioneer communities across the country.

(To be continued)

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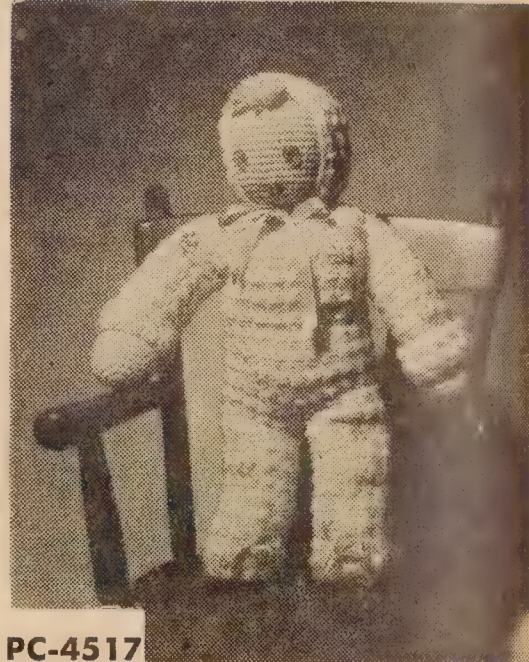


City Visitor: "Here Boy!"



Christmas Gifts

By MABEL HEBEL



ONLY NINE more weeks to Christmas, but time enough to knit, crochet, sew, or embroider the lovely, useful gifts shown on this page and page 20. Easy-to-make aprons, mittens, socks, doilies, dolls, doll clothes, bean bags, sweaters, cute dresses—they're all here for you to choose from.

Paper Patterns for Nos. 3086, 2032, 2945, 3528, 214, 220, 2031, 216, and 2323 (lower half of this page) are 20 cents each, and should be ordered from this address: American Agriculturist Pattern Service, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y.

All other numbers on this page and page 20 should be ordered from Needlework Dept., American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Nos. 799 and E 952 are 15 cents each. Instructions sheets for Nos. PK 5597, K 115, PK 5411, PC 4517, PK 4785, PK 5842, are 3 cents each. Send coins, check or money order. No stamps please.

Aprons always make good gifts. Besides being gay looking, they're as easy as ABC to sew. No. 3086 takes but one yard of goods, and has shell shape pockets and dainty edging to enhance it.

Under the heading of something special comes the cover-all apron No. 2323, with clever pumpkin shape pot-holders to match the pockets.

A smart Santa Claus suggestion for little sister is the Dutch styled hat No. 2032, with warm mittens and roomy drawstring bag to match. Note the pretty applique accent.

No. 3528 cuts a complete new wardrobe for a favorite doll. All the clothes are easily made and smartly styled.

Rag doll No. 214 is especially stunning because it is extra tall (35 inches) and because it has its own dress and panties. This dolly will thrill any little girl.

No. 220 makes colorful, cuddlesome dolls from men's and children's stockings. They are as much fun to fashion as they are to receive.

The pleated look all little girls love is the feature of simulated bolero dress No. 2945. Panties to match are included in the pattern.

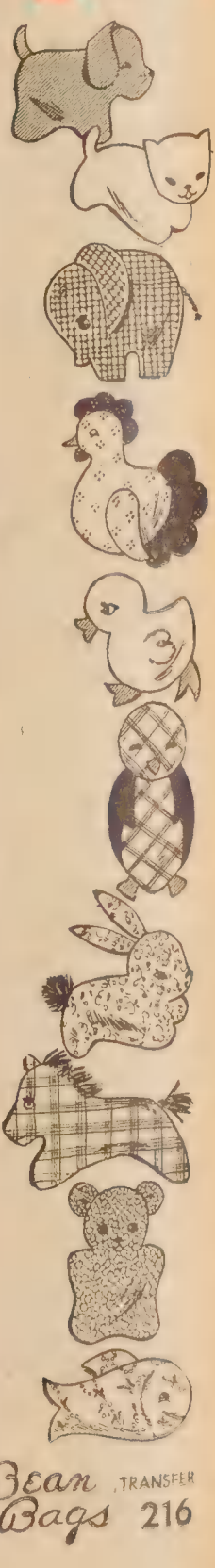
Breakfast coat No. 2031 is crisp and tidy, smartly detailed with two big pockets and deep revers treatment, and it can do double duty as a housedress.

Ten easily made bean bags are included in No. 216. They make bright, durable toys and are designed in the shape of children's favorite animals and fish. You can use left-over fabrics and run them up quickly on your machine.

A knitted gift that will delight any "young lady" is classic pullover PK 5597, with a cable-like pattern throughout.

Dad, brother, or your best beau would love a pair of

(Continued on Page 20)



WE CHALLENGE EVERY WOMAN TO TRY NO-RINSE WASHING NOW!

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S NEW, PATENTED

cheer®

Latest, most remarkable No-Rinse product! Specially made to assure bright, clean washes without rinsing

If you doubt that you can get clothes clean the no-rinse way, we dare you to wash your clothes with CHEER—without rinsing! We dare you to try CHEER just once!

With Procter & Gamble's new CHEER, no-rinse washing becomes *really dependable*. Specially made for timesaving, worksaving, no-rinse washing, CHEER *guarantees* you the cleanest possible no-rinse wash!

CHEER floats dirt out of your

clothes and *holds* it in the wash water! When you wring out your clothes . . . out goes the dirt! The wash is beautifully clean, dries soft, irons easily.

You don't have to bleach, blue or use water softeners with new CHEER!

Try it yourself—with or without rinsing! Whichever way you wash—CHEER offers you the cleanest wash it's possible to get by that method.

HERE IS WHAT THESE WOMEN FOUND OUT ABOUT CHEER



cheer!
Clothes last longer
WITHOUT RINSING!

"Now that I'm washing with CHEER and don't have to rinse, our clothes should last much longer," says Mrs. Bettie Parmelee of Syracuse, N. Y.



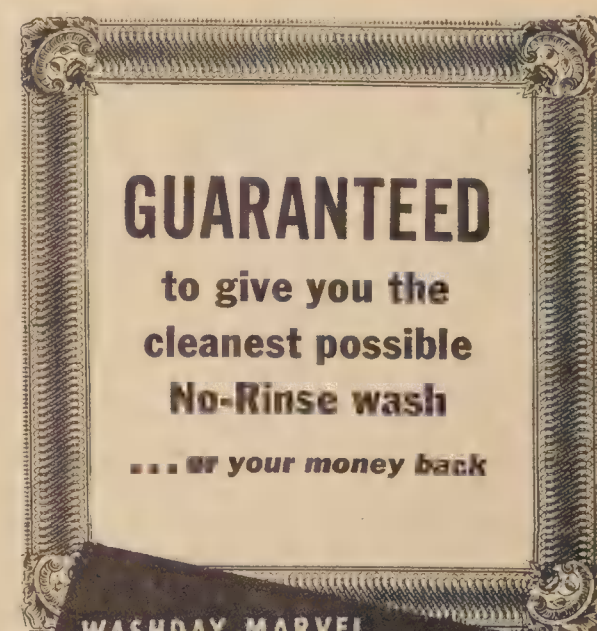
cheer!
Clothes iron beautifully
WITHOUT RINSING!

"Before I tried CHEER, I didn't believe clothes could iron so easily without rinsing!" says Mrs. Jean Welch of Sunflower, Kansas.



cheer!
For snowy-white washes
in far less time without rinsing!

"Nothing could convince me I could get a clean, white wash without rinsing until I tried CHEER. It works like magic! And look at the time CHEER saves me!" says Mrs. Jeanne P. Huskinson of Kansas City, Missouri.



GUARANTEED
to give you the
cleanest possible
No-Rinse wash
... or your money back



try **cheer** once...and you'll **cheer** forever

CHEER is the trade-mark of a special all-purpose detergent made by PROCTER & GAMBLE.

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For Extra-Delicious Doughnuts



Only ONE Sugar is Domino Pure!



Domino - PURE means:

1. Energy
2. Sweetness
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4. Purity
5. 100% Cane



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A friendly atmosphere makes Hotel Syracuse top choice of visitors. Comfortable rooms, fine food and easy, cheerful service.



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SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

STOPS FOGGY WINDSHIELDS
NEW Chemical Mitt

Amazing Discovery! Autoists will discover new "NO-FOG" Windshield Cleaner. Simply glide over windshield chemically-treated Mitt—at once glass sparkles crystal clear. Blurry mist, frost, sleet, snow disappear like magic. Stops fogging. Sets like wild! Sample offer sent immediately to all who send name at once. A penny postal will do. **SEND NO MONEY—just your name.** KRISTEE CO., Dept. 1502, AKRON 8, OHIO

Happy Is The Day When Backache Goes Away

As we get older, stress and strain, over-exertion, excessive smoking or exposure to cold sometimes slows down kidney function. This may lead many folks to complain of nagging backache, loss of pep and energy, headaches and dizziness. Getting up nights or frequent passages may result from minor bladder irritations due to cold, dampness or dietary indiscretions.

If your discomforts are due to these causes, don't wait, try Doan's Pills, a mild diuretic. Used successfully by millions for over 50 years. While these symptoms may often otherwise occur, it's amazing how many times Doan's give happy relief—help the 15 miles of kidney tubes and filters flush out waste. Get Doan's Pills today!

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
(Continued from Page 18)


smart, striped, handknit socks like K-115, knitted in soft Chadwick's Red Heart Sock and Sweater Yarn in easy stockinette stitch and ribbing. Directions come in sizes 9 to 12.

Matching anklets and mittens make a serviceable Christmas gift for a youngster. Set PK 5411 is knitted in white wool in stockinette stitch with rib stitch tops. For trim there's a crocheted chain of contrasting color.

Give baby the soft cuddly doll PC 4517, all dressed for cold weather. Simple crochet stitches and trimmed with embroidery.

Boys of all ages will go for warm wool knitted hat and mitten set PK 4785. And it's quick and inexpensive to make.

Baby Set PK 5842—sacque, bonnet, mitts, and booties—would be a wonderful gift for the new baby. It's knitted in stockinette, garter, and cable stitches with soft little pompons on the ends of the ties.



799
E 952

For beautiful gift linens, there's nothing prettier than floral initials embroidered on towels, pillowcases, etc. Hot Iron Transfer pattern No. 799 contains a set of initials about 2½ inches high with complete instructions.

Pattern E-952 is a three-in-one Christmas gift! Three beautiful crocheted doilies—a circular one with scalloped edge; an oblong one with a spiderweb center and picot mesh edging; and a round pineapple design—all worked in simple stitches. See illustration top next column.

PATTERN SIZES and REQUIREMENTS

(Order the following patterns from American Agriculturist Pattern Service, Box 42, Station O, New York 11, N. Y. Print name, address, number and size of pattern, and enclose 20 cents for each pattern wanted. Add 20 cents for a copy of our attractive Fall-Winter Fashion Book, filled with patterns for all ages and occasions, and more gift ideas.)

No. 3086—one size, 1 yard 36-in. with 3¼ yards edging. 20 cents.

No. 2032—head sizes 19-22. Size 22, ¾ yard 54-in. for hat, mittens and bag. Applique included. 20 cents.

No. 2945—1, 2, 4, 6; size 4 dress, 1½ yds. 35-in., 1½ yds. ruffling; panties, ¾ yd. 35-in. 20 cents.

No. 3528—order by size for 14, 16, 18, 20, and 22 inch dolls. See pattern for fabric requirements. 20 cents.

No. 214—one size, 35-in. tall. Doll, 1½ yards 35-in.; dress, 1¼ yds. 35-in.; panties, ¾ yd. 35-in. 20 cents.

No. 220—smaller doll is made from child's sock size 7, plus ¾ yd. 32-in. for skirt, 1 yard green and 1 yard blue ribbon. Large-



er doll is made from men's sock size 11, with ¼ yd. 35-in. for skirt, ¾ yd. pink and ¾ yd. purple ribbon. 20 cents.

No. 2031—12-20; 36-44. Size 18, 4¼ yds. 35-in., 3½ yds. trimming. 20 cents.

No. 216—finished size of animals averages 5 to 7 inches. No bean bag requires more than two 8-in. squares of fabric. 20 cents.

No. 2323—small, medium, large, extra large. Medium, 2½ yds. 35-in., 1 yd. 35-in. contrasting; pot holders, ¾ yard 35-in.; binding, 5½ yd.; stems, ½ yd. 27-in. green fabric. 20 cents.

NEEDLEWORK INSTRUCTIONS

(Order the following needlework patterns from Needlework Dept., American

COME WALK WITH ME
By Edith Shaw Butler

Oh come with me for bittersweet,
Now leaves are red and falling.
Across the Autumn fields and hills,
The Autumn winds are calling.

Come walk a woodland path with me,
The work will keep, I say,
And surely God has never made
A brighter Autumn day.

Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Print name, address, numbers and names of patterns desired, and enclose payment in coins, check, or money order. Add 15 cents for copy of our Needlework Book containing 24 pages of inexpensive gift ideas (crocheted, knitted, embroidered), including instructions for ten of the designs in the book. A good book to have on hand!)

No. PK5597—girl's knitted pullover. 3 cents.

No. K115—men's striped knitted socks. 3 cents.

No. PK5411—knitted anklets and mittens. 3 cents.

No. PC4517—cuddly doll. 3 cents.

No. PK4785—boy's hat and mitten set. 3 cents.

No. PK5842—baby set of sacque, bonnet, mitts and booties. 3 cents.

Hot Iron Transfer Pattern No. 799—floral initials. 15 cents.

No. E-952—three crocheted doilies. 15 cents.

— A. A. —

PROTECT THOSE BUTTONS

Fancy buttons on dresses and shirts should be protected while ironing. Fold a Turkish towel at least three times and lay it or pin it on the ironing board where the buttons will go. Iron the garments on the wrong side so that the buttons will sink into the several thicknesses of towel and not be broken or damaged.—B. C.

GOING TO CALIFORNIA THIS FALL OR WINTER?



Verne BeDell, Northern Pacific travel counselor—well-known to thousands of Agriculturist readers—can help you.



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The Rockies • The Cascades • Puget Sound • Great Farms of the West!

It's the vacation of a lifetime! Visit California—see the great Pacific Northwest on the way. Verne BeDell will answer all your questions, make sure that you get the best of service and fine accommodations. And you'll travel in real luxury on NP's finest train—the streamlined *North Coast Limited*. Want to know more? Your inquiry will be welcome.

MAIL THIS COUPON NOW

To: V. L. BeDELL, Northern Pacific Railway, Room 534, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Main Street of the Northwest

WANTED—Your Opinion

A GAIN THIS YEAR, the Annual Forum issue of *American Agriculturist* will be dedicated to the most important issue facing America—how to keep America free and strong. We want to hear from our women readers on how they are meeting this challenge.

We began our questioning of women this morning in our own *American Agriculturist* offices and had a very lively discussion. We asked several of the girls working here (some married, some not) their opinion about problems of the day that affect them personally.

"What are your worries?" we asked one mother who has a boy of 17 just starting college.

"Well," she said, slowly, "I worry for fear our boy will be drafted, and I worry for fear we won't be able to finance his college education, now that taxes and living costs are higher and higher."

When we asked her what she was doing about the high cost of living, she said, "I'm buying only what I have to have." Then she added, "I think that 'keeping up with the Jones' is a thing of the past. There are lots of things we can get along without that we used to think we had to have."

Another mother agreed with her, but added: "I'd feel a lot better about high taxes if the government didn't waste so much money."

We talked about a lot of things that are in the back of everybody's mind these days: the boys in Korea, the possibility of a third World War and atom bombing, the danger of runaway inflation, and homey things like maybe we could help America to keep free and strong if we talked more about fundamental values and democratic principles in our own homes and with our neighbors—instead of trivial things all the time; if we took the trouble to find out more about election issues and the candidates, and then voted intelligently; if we let our Congressmen know our views; if we went to school meetings and took part in them; if we taught our children to think of the other fellow; if we were more unselfish; if we returned to the good old American belief that hard work never hurt anybody; if we were less dependent on the government, and more dependent

on God.

"There's too much drinking among young people in this country. We need to raise moral standards."

"The government takes one day's pay out of my week's check, but I'd rather give it than live one hour in some of those European countries where people can't call their souls their own. At the same time, I don't want the government to waste my hard-earned money in foolish spending!"

"There's something wrong when a person can turn down a good job and then go and collect unemployment insurance."

Well, there were many more comments by the women we talked to. We really got worked up about the problem facing America today—and it felt good to get worked up about them. And now we want you—our women readers—to tell us what you think about some of these important issues affecting you and your family and your country.

Write us a letter. Address it to Mabel Hebel, Home Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, New York. We will print the best letters in our Third Annual Forum Issue in December. Your name will be signed to your letter unless you ask us to withhold it. The time is short, so if you want to take this opportunity to express your ideas, mail your letter as soon as possible—not later than October 30.

—A.A.—

PARSLEY THE YEAR ROUND

I have lived many places where I couldn't have a pot of parsley growing on the window sill and where it couldn't be bought in the stores. Here is how I solved my problem because I use it so frequently in cooking.

I take an ordinary sponge that I buy at the dime store, dip it in warm water and squeeze out the surplus. Then I sprinkle parsley seeds over it and keep it in a damp and warm spot. But I have to be patient, for parsley seeds are tiny and take a long time to germinate.—B.C.

—A.A.—

To mold cornmeal mush quickly, I cut out the bottom of an empty baking powder can, a one-pound one. I pack my mush into this, and it slides out easily when it is set. This makes slices of the right size and no trouble to unmold.—B.C.



4-H GIRLS ON PARADE

Pretty girls dressed in pretty costumes made by themselves were plentiful at the annual New York State 4-H Club dress revue, making it difficult for the judges to pick winners. Shown in the picture (left to right) are the State winner, Miss Dorothy Dean of Marion, N. Y., and Miss Marion Poyer of Ithaca, N. Y., alternate. Miss Dean, who wears a dance frock of red moire taffeta, will receive an all-expense trip to Chicago next December, to attend the annual National 4-H Club Congress. If she is unable to go, Miss Poyer will get the trip. Miss Poyer's dress is navy sheer. Her butterfly corsage is made of gladiolus petals.

NEW! IMPROVED! 3 WAYS BETTER

... say
prize-
winning
cooks!



"Easier to use", says Mrs. Anna G. MacLaughlin, West Warwick, R. I., winner at the 1949 State Grange Contest. "No waiting, no special directions to follow. I've never used any yeast I liked better."



"Faster dissolving", says Mrs. John Raymond, Rutland, Vermont, winner at the 1950 Rutland Fair. "You can't beat it for speed. Just combine it with water, stir well and presto! It's ready to use!"



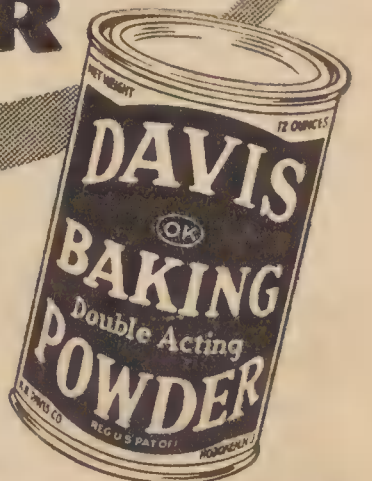
"Faster rising", says Mrs. G.W. Hinderer, Reno, Pennsylvania, top winner at County and State Fairs. "It's more active than ever... I get quicker risings, finer results when I bake at home!"

PRIZE COOKS PREFER FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

When writing advertisers be sure to mention *AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST*.

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Baking with Davis "double action" means super-lightness... texture that does you proud! With "double action," batter rises twice—once in the mixing bowl—again in the oven. That insures success... even with delays between mixing and oven. Try Davis once. You'll be delighted! Send for easy baking Quick-Mix Charts. R. B. Davis Company, Dept. AA-1, Hoboken, N. J.

KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John Babcock

"IF YOU OWN IT, USE IT"

BACK in September we were playing that old game: "How to get more income on the farm." Figuring depreciation and a return on investment, it's costing Boots about \$5.00 a day just to own the machinery and equipment on his farm.

It irked us to see the big tractor sitting on the barn floor doing nothing at all. We were paying roughly 75¢ a day just to park it there and look at it. I remarked to Boots that it was costing us about as much to leave the tractor in his barn as it would to park a car in a big city parking lot.

Out of the conversation we decided on a schedule to keep that big tractor rolling as much of the year as possible. Boots took on some custom silo filling, and he plans to skid out his own lumber this winter. Those activities will not end our fixed overhead of 75¢ a day on the tractor, but we'll be making it pay its way and then some.

In general, our outlook on all equipment and machinery is: "If you own it, use it."

FALL PASTURE FALLS SHORT

A fellow really sticks his head out around these parts when he starts making statements about the nutritional value of pasture legumes and grasses. With the Cornell School of Nutrition and the New York State College of Agriculture so close, many answers are available. In fact, their work, from feeding trials to test tubes, has done as much to re-shape our whole forage management and feeding program as our own observations.

There is one marvel of nutrition, though, that I can find no answer to on a "how and why" basis. To me it is as deep a secret as the mechanics of photosynthesis or the processes in the cow's rumen.

Each spring, Nature seems to put some particular kind of a punch in early grass that is not again duplicated during the year. From their early grazing, cows take a new lease on life, regardless of the quality of the feed they have been getting during the feeding season. The spring flush in production, appearance and behavior of a milking cow is some-

thing we can't capture at any other time of the year.

By that same token, fall grazing seems to lack that special something that makes cows blossom out and thrive. I've often thought that the comparative production per cow and the fat percentage drop because there just isn't enough to eat on fall pasture. This year, though, we carried through the fall with plenty of good grass-legume pasture of about the same mixture provided in the spring. Yet, from what looked like plenty of good grazing, the cows turned readily to good hay and more grain. And butterfat content of the milk dropped



better than 25 percent on some apparently thrifty, well-fed individuals.

To me, this is an indication that fall grazing, even when plentiful, lacks some punch we can't measure. I feel sure it is a hidden production factor that does not show up through chemical analysis alone.

Whether the slanting sun just doesn't give the growing forage enough of its mysterious powers . . . whether the cow's appetite for fall pasture is dulled by a full season of grazing . . . or whether we're overestimating the amount of feed we think they can graze easily, I don't know.

In my mind, it's just another of Nature's secrets that we haven't gotten to the bottom of yet. Perhaps we can get around the problem by feeding grass silage with fall pasture—spring grass silage.

CLEAN COWS KEEP CLEAN

The paved alley leading out of Jack's milking parlor to the feeding floor is inconvenient to clean. In addition, Jack tried to discourage the cows from loitering in the narrow alley to prevent a bottleneck while he is running cows through the parlor at milking time.

The best solution he has found is to sweep the exit clean, and then spread white superphosphate on the surface. Whether cows respect the effort at

cleanliness, or whether they feel uncomfortable standing on the spic and span floor, I don't know. If the area is cleaned up of foot prints and tracked-in straw and manure after each milking, the cows tend to keep it clean. If we forget to clean it just once, the place is a hopeless mess by the end of the next chore period.

This observation further leads us to leaving the actual feeding and watering area just a little wet and dirty. The practice tends to encourage manure and water accumulation where it is easiest cleaned up with a tractor and scraper. Of course this saves bedding. Cows don't mind standing on a messy concrete strip, and never try to lie down if there is plenty of clean straw in the "bedroom."

RAISED THE ROOF

At Sunnygables, we have lumber, concrete and steel buildings that are far more than adequate for our limited acreage. They are tremendously useful, and planned with great foresight. Though they were built at a nominal cost during the depression, it would be fantastic to attempt to replace them as they are.

While I was helping revamp our barns and install two pen stables and milking parlors here and at Boots' place, I had a good chance to think a lot about what I would build if I started from scratch. During the year I



➔ To avoid expense of idle machinery, Boots Poelvoorde is keeping some of his busy with custom work this fall. He's shown here with the last load of corn he field-chopped for neighbor Frank Blovisky, Jr.

➔ "Smitty" is living on borrowed time—borrowed from the pen stable. 10 years old, she's the pet of Boots' herd, and one of the most valuable cows. Maybe you can see the strongly feminine dairy type she reflects despite her knocked-down hip, grotesque udder, and a top line that falls off like a corn crib roof.

She's head nurse in Boots' milking herd, cheerfully alternating between carrying two to three calves and working in the milking string proper. She milks off every extra pound of flesh and is almost impossible to dry off when she is due to freshen again. Her breeding is roughly half Guernsey and half Holstein.

How long would "Smitty" have stood up—mastitis free—in a conventional milking stable? —Photos: C. Hadley Smith

farmed in Southern Ohio, I had a chance to build a pen stable, starting from scratch. As I drew and discarded plans, I was looking for the cheapest way to put up a barn. With all the help I could muster, I found a good many ways to cut costs. Finally, though, a point was reached where costs could be cut no more.

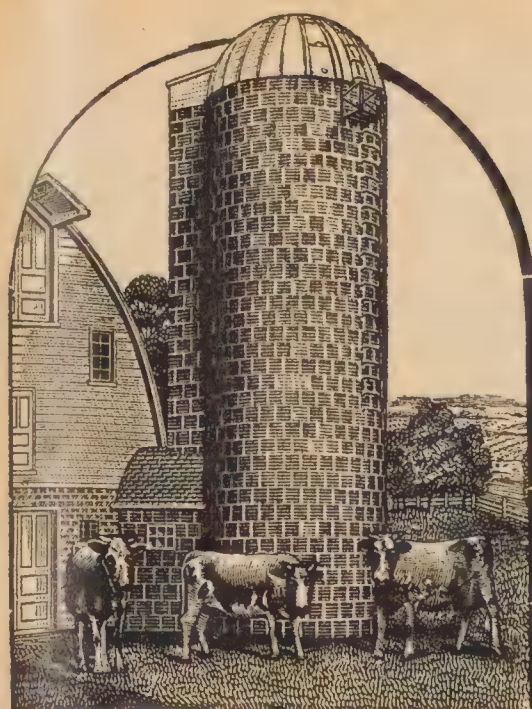
BOTTOM TO TOP

Midwest or Northeast, every barn needs a good roof. That is the last place you can skip on costs. And every barn needs a suitable, long-lasting foundation. Of these two, roofing is by far the lion's share of expense, and is the most expensive item in the bill of materials.

Working from those two absolutely necessary costs—a good footing and a durable roof—we finally agreed on an acceptable open, or cold pen, dairy set-up. The building will resemble an airplane hangar more than a Pennsylvania Dutch barn. I am confident that in it we can produce healthy cows and high grade milk.

When the building is completed, I shall run a picture of the Ohio dairy on this page. You'll see we bought the roofing necessary for a long-lasting building, and literally raised the roof—the cheapest way possible.

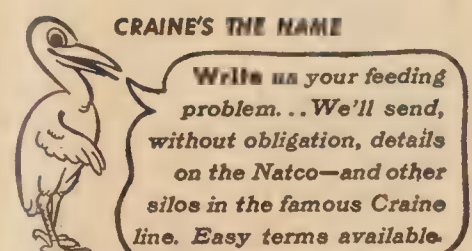




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Craine, Inc., 1020 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.



CRAINE SILOS

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

BARN PAINTERS

Still active in the Northeast are occasional barn-painting gangs who make glowing statements and give out worthless guarantees on work that is poorly done with inferior paints or paint substitutes.

In the August 5 issue we ran an item about the experience of a subscriber with such an outfit, and as a result had a letter from another reader about the same gang. The name was the same in each case, but the address was different. One of the addresses given was a false one as there is no such street in that city, and no doubt the other was also a "phony."

The Service Bureau has forwarded information about these painters to the New York State Troopers. If they turn up in your neighborhood, be sure to notify the nearest State Police Barracks. And to be on the safe side, why not have your farm and home improvement done by local contractors you know to be reliable?

— A. A. —

NO MISREPRESENTATION

About two weeks ago a plane passed very low over our buildings. Last night a man arrived with a picture of the farm buildings taken from the air. My husband paid him \$5 for this picture. On second thought, we feel the picture isn't worth that much and would like to get our money back. Did he have a right to take such a picture without permission from us?

So far as we know, there is nothing to prevent anyone from taking aerial photographs of this sort, except over restricted government areas. Since the picture was seen before it was bought, I can see no way of proving misrepresentation. It must be remembered that not only are photographic materials involved in aerial pictures, but the expense of the plane as well. Certainly no one could hire such a picture taken for \$5.

— A. A. —

PROOF OF PAYMENT

Some time ago, I sent a check to a concern for nursery stock which I have never received. Could you help me?

On checking with the nursery, we found they had no record of the order. However, since we had the cancelled check in our files, they refunded the money in full. It is a good idea when ordering any merchandise, even from a firm you know to be entirely reliable, to keep proof of payment sent, such as money-order stub, postal note stub or cancelled check. You cannot prove payment if you send cash through the mail.

— A. A. —

WRONG POSE

I ordered some pictures of my son from a man who came through this section. When they came, they showed him in a different pose than I ordered from the proofs. I checked with the studio and was advised that the rest of the negatives had burned in a fire they had. I am not satisfied with the pictures. What can be done?

We wrote to the studio, sympathized with them in their loss through fire, and pointed out that our subscriber should not have to pay for pictures she did not order. They came through with a refund of \$16.90.

— A. A. —

A check in payment for a letter about controlling woodchucks was addressed to Stoddard Porter of Ellenville, N. Y. The Post Office returned it marked "unknown." We will be glad to see that Mr. Porter gets this check if he or someone can tell us his correct address. Write to Service Bureau, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Spreads Its Cost Over Lots More Years



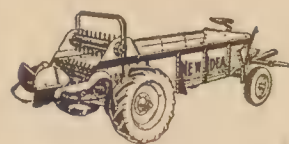
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And you'll find that a NEW IDEA more than lives up to its looks! Compare load capacity, thoroughness of shredding, width and uniformity of spreading. Watch it being hitched in a jiffy, loaded high in a hurry . . . wheeled onto the field with a heavier pay load of manure . . . moving right along over roughest ground with never a sign of drag. Ask long-time owners for figures on upkeep. Then, you'll hardly settle for less than a NEW IDEA Spreader offers. And your NEW IDEA dealer offers a model to meet your exact needs. See him soon. Mail coupon today!

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Please send me the new folder of Guernsey information—at no cost to me.

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The American Guernsey Cattle Club

**Here's the car that's rugged for work—
good looking for keeps!**



The Styleline De Luxe 2-Door Sedan



YES, Chevrolet is *your* kind of car! It's rugged—built for the round-the-clock, day-in-and-day-out service you want and need in the car you buy.

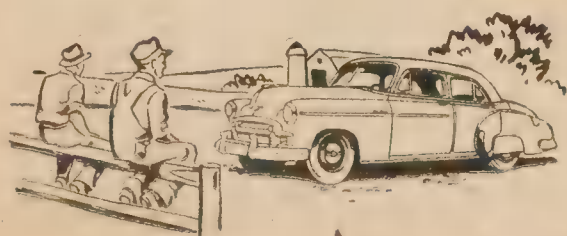
Working around the farm or taking your family to town, you'll be *proud* of your Chevrolet. It has the power and stamina to *do* the work, and to *keep* doing the work . . . over all kinds of roads, in all kinds of weather, through season after season.

You'll be proud, too, of the *looks* of your Chevrolet, and the way its good looks *last*. The beauty is built in. Every Styleline and Fleetline model has a distinctive, practical styling—inside and out—that gives you big-car comfort, plenty of leg-room, and a truly smooth ride!

And remember: You get all this in the *economical* Chevrolet. The car with the Valve-in-Head engine so famous for operating economy . . . and even more famous for low maintenance costs. Let your Chevrolet dealer tell you more . . . why not see him soon!

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, General Motors Corporation, DETROIT 2, MICHIGAN

FIRST...and Finest...at Lowest Cost!



MORE SAFETY! You see where you're going, and like it, in Chevrolet. The wide curved windshield and large window area mean extra vision at curves, corners and in traffic. And Center-Point steering with Unitized Knee-Action ride, airplane-type shock absorbers and wider tread tires assure a smoother, road-hugging ride.

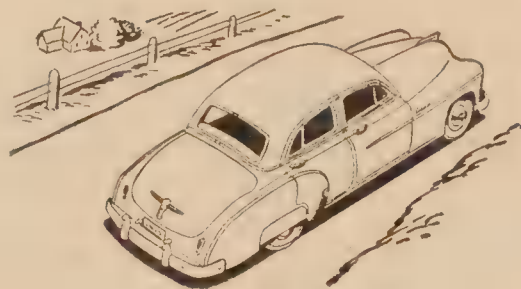


MORE POWER! Grades are no problem for the powerful Chevrolet. You have a choice of two drives—Powerglide automatic transmission* with the new 105-h.p. Valve-in-Head engine, or the Synchro-Mesh transmission with the improved standard Valve-in-Head engine. Both are equal to any road . . . hold car upkeep way down!

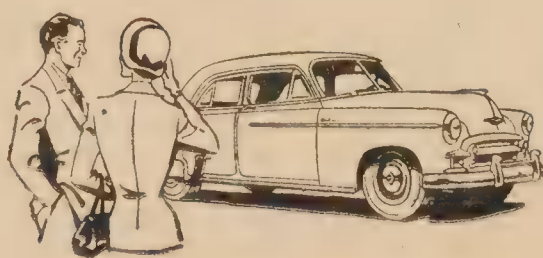
*Optional on De Luxe models at extra cost.



MORE ROOM! You're free to relax and enjoy the uncrowded luxury of spacious "five-foot seats" in your new Chevrolet. And you'll appreciate Chevrolet's roomy trunk to take care of supplies. Just the turn of a key and the trunk pops open.



MORE STYLE! You'll get a thrill every time you see the sleek good looks of your Chevrolet. And it's a thrill you'll get over and over . . . Chevrolet has the kind of styling that lasts. Fourteen smart Styleline and Fleetline models to choose from—in a wide variety of color combinations.



LOW PRICE! Examine all the features of the Chevrolet. Then examine Chevrolet prices . . . and discover that Chevrolet is the lowest priced line in the low-price field! That's another reason why Chevrolet is America's No. 1 favorite, year after year . . . why you're bound to win with Chevrolet!



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST

Does Your LIME SHOW?

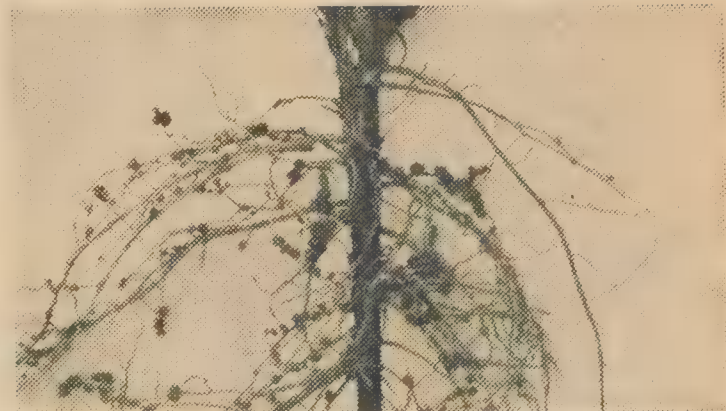
By SAMUEL ALDRICH

THE ACID soils of the Northeast can be farmed in two ways, with lime and without lime. Under the two systems the hay meadows, corn fields, cows in the herd, and even the barns and houses usually look quite different. In the one case, the chances are fair that the farmer has a good car in his garage, a home freezer in his basement, an automatic clothes washer, and modern plumbing throughout his house to make life happier for him and his family. In the other case, things don't look so good. The whole farm seems run down, and the farmer is "down in the mouth."

Can lime possibly make the difference between these two farms? It certainly can! Compare the kind of crops they grow. On the farm that uses enough lime (together with other fertility needed) the meadows are rich in legumes. The corn is taller, greener, more heavily eared because of the nitrogen in the organic matter of the legume sod that was plowed under. The oats yield more because some of the organic matter from the legume is still left after the corn crop is off. The summer pasture problem is partly licked with the aftermath from the legume meadows. With good hay and good pasture the heifers grow to be bigger cows than with poorer feed. Big cows, within a breed, make milk more efficiently than small ones. Is there any doubt in your mind about the general well-being of the family on this farm?

Now look at the neighboring farm where lime isn't used. The new meadows have a fair smattering of alsike and perhaps a little red clover. Two-year-old meadows are mostly timothy and redtop. The following year golden rod, white top, paint brush, chicory, daisies, and other equally valueless plants start to come in to supplement the grasses that are weak and thin from lack of nitrogen. A few loads of manure helps, but manure doesn't kill the weeds. After a few years of this, the field is plowed for corn. Naturally the corn is rather slow in getting started, so the weeds have a good chance to grow. By midsummer the corn leaves begin to turn yellow from lack of nitrogen aggravated by the competing weeds. The next year the oats are thin and short and weedy. Midsummer pasture is a real problem because timothy and weeds don't supply much aftermath grazing. It's no wonder the fences need fixing. Hungry cows get desperate. You can pick out this farm from a distance because of its general rundown appearance and unpainted buildings.

Clover needs lime. Nodules grow on clover roots and the bacteria in them fix nitrogen from the air.



There really are farms like these, plenty of them, in New York and the Northeast. Perhaps it's worth while to look at our lime account, and see what the balance is

Limestone Soils

Many people have the mistaken notion that the soils in northeastern United States were abundantly rich to begin with. That isn't true with respect to lime. Most of our soils developed from rocks that were ground up by the glacier and then plastered on the surface as the ice moved along. Some washed out in the streams or dropped to the bottom of lakes. Where the limestone rock was exposed, the glacier ground it up and left some of it mixed in the soil material. Soils developed from rocks, including limestone, are scattered throughout the northeastern states. In New York, for example, the soils with lime in them are those just south of limestone rock outcrops.

The dark areas on map, page 13, represent soils in New York that contain enough lime to affect lime recommendations. Besides those shown, the limestone soils extend slightly farther south in the valleys due to the fact that the streams flowed south when the glacier stood across the central and northern parts of the State.

On farms outside the so-called limestone areas where lime has not been applied in the past, no soil test is needed to show that lime

Trucks get lime to the farm speedily, and lime spreaders put it on the land without delay.

should be added. Those soils never were rich in lime. You may want your soil tested to show you when to cut your rate of liming from 2 tons to 1 ton, after you have limed each field two or three times. But you don't need the test to tell you when to start.

If you live in one of the limestone areas on the map or a similar area in any northeastern state you need a soil test or the opinion of your county agent or some other qualified person to tell you whether or not you need lime. This is due to the fact that water, washing through the soil for thousands of years, has gradually leached the available lime out of the surface of some soils. Where the surface soil is acid, you need some lime to get legumes started. Once they get a start, the roots may penetrate to the lime in the subsoil if it is not too deep and there is no hardpan.

In some soils within these areas, the lime hasn't reached out. There is no reason for you to buy lime for such soils. The money can better be spent for other purposes.

Lime Used

In New York for the past ten years the lime tonnage dropped in 1947 and 1948, two good years for dairymen. The most lime, 910,000 tons, was used in 1946. Careful esti-

(Continued on page 13)

That Good G.L.F. Seed



EACH YEAR about this time, farmers by the tens of thousands place their orders for G.L.F. Seed. It is a custom of almost thirty years standing, and one that has proved profitable for farmers of this region.

These early orders enable your service agency to estimate accurately the requirements of the community, and to protect these needs in his order to the G.L.F. Wholesale Seed Department. When the orders from all the territory are brought together, the wholesale buyers can check them against their supplies, and if they are short on any particular seed, order more of it immediately before the spring rush begins.

This cooperative system of seed buying not only protects farmers on price and supply, but has enabled G.L.F. to build over the years a seed service which is a by-word for quality.

G.L.F. probably makes the best, most extensive and thorough private seed crop surveys in the United States. The buyers are well equipped with information as to probable production and its effect on prices. Buyers

located at key seed production points spend their entire time contacting farmer producers and local dealers and working with contract seed growers. The volume which is assured by a substantial block of early orders enables G.L.F. to accumulate seed at car-load lots at local points, and move it east at lowest freight costs. Modern cleaning and processing equipment located both in seed producing areas and in the east assures clean and properly treated seed.

All this adds up to a seed service which, year in and year out, delivers quality seed at reasonable cost to the farmers who use and own the service.

The seed order you place now is not binding upon you. You may make changes later if your plans change. So place your order now with your G.L.F. Service Agency and be assured of your supply of G. L. F. quality seed next spring.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC., Ithaca, New York

**NOW IS THE
TIME TO ORDER G.L.F. Quality Seed**



What Do YOU Think?

By JIM HALL

IVAN W. BIGALOW, district agricultural engineer at the New York State College of Agriculture, has been working with area farmers on their barn construction problems for several years. He says that costs and uncertain milk prices have focused many farmers' attention on the possibilities of using pole type construction when expansion of barn space becomes necessary.

Ivan says it is unprofitable to keep cows in the cramped quarters common to many old dairy stables and also that it is economically unwise to go far into debt for construction during these uncertain times. In the following article he has set forth his reasons why he thinks the answer lies in converting old, inefficient barns to pen stables and then using pole construction for additional space needed. I'd like to know what you think of his suggestions.

REMODELING BARNs WITH POLE TYPE CONSTRUCTION

By Ivan W. Bigalow

ONE answer to the economic problem that faces many farmers when they want to expand their herds, or provide present ones with more space to cut down injury and mastitis, lies in converting to pen stabling and using pole construction for additions.

If you prefer a conventional stable, it is often wiser to build a new barn rather than spend great sums of money trying to construct a new enlarged stable within an old, narrow, inefficient barn. However, this old barn may be used for many years as a paved feeding area and probably has enough room to provide space for a modern milking parlor adjoining the milkhouse.

To make the conversion, stanchions and stalls are removed, gutters filled in and the floor levelled with concrete or blacktop to facilitate scraper-cleaning. Feed bunks below hay chutes along the outside walls and silage bunks in front of the silage chute door represent real labor-savers. In some conversions, it may be more efficient to use a wagon with built-on feeders that can be filled near the silo and drawn onto the paved area. Insulated water cups or a water tub may be left in the feed area and the new "dining room" is ready.

Some farmers, in switching to pen stabling, keep a few stanchions to use during milking, but most of them are installing the more efficient parlors

with elevated stalls to eliminate the squats and bends in milking. With grain being fed in the milking parlor, it takes only a short time to train cows to the system. In a well-arranged milking parlor, one man can feed and milk about 25 cows an hour.

With the old barn converted to an efficient feeding and milking area, two main parts of a well-rounded pen set-up have to be constructed: The loafing area which should provide at least 70 square feet of bedded area per cow, and a paved area outside the barn where cows have access to supplemental hay bunks.

It's in adding this loafing area that construction costs can be cut by 50% or more by using poles set in the ground and building the addition on this pole framework. The poles act as both foundation and frame.

There are several types of poles. First and best are poles pressure treated with coal tar creosote or pentachlorophenol. Such poles have a life expectancy of 50 to 75 years in the soil. Home grown straight black locust or red cedar can be used without treatment, but genuine red cedar poles large enough for the job are rare in this area.

Pressure treated poles usually may be purchased from power, telegraph or construction companies or Army surplus yards at from \$3 to \$15 per pole, depending on their size and the way they are treated to prevent decay. If pressure treated poles cannot be purchased, then such wood as pine, white cedar, aspen and birch may be used as a last resort and may be treated by the sap stream method. To give them some extra life, these trees should be cut between May 1 and September 1 and the butts set in a 20% solution of chromated zinc chloride the day they are cut.

Poles up to 16 feet long should be 4 to 5 inches thick at the top, and those over 20 feet long should be at least 6 inches at the top. Poles are set four feet deep in most soils and spaced 13 feet apart to make the best use of 14 foot lumber. For 12 foot lumber, poles should be 11½ feet apart. In soft soils, they can be set in 5 foot holes, and in hard clay soil, the short poles may be set as little as 3 feet deep. Make the hole 6 or 8 inches wider than the butt of the hole to facilitate tamping. Tractor augers as a rule do not dig deep enough for this type work.

In addition to ample bedded area for the cows, loafing areas usually provide space along the north wall to store bedding. Here it acts as an insulator and is convenient for use. An earthen floor is satisfactory in the loafing barn if it is well drained. Because the bed may be built up to 4 or 5 feet deep during the winter season, there must be 10 or 12 feet of ceiling height throughout the pen. The south or southeast side of the barn is left open for effective ventilation.

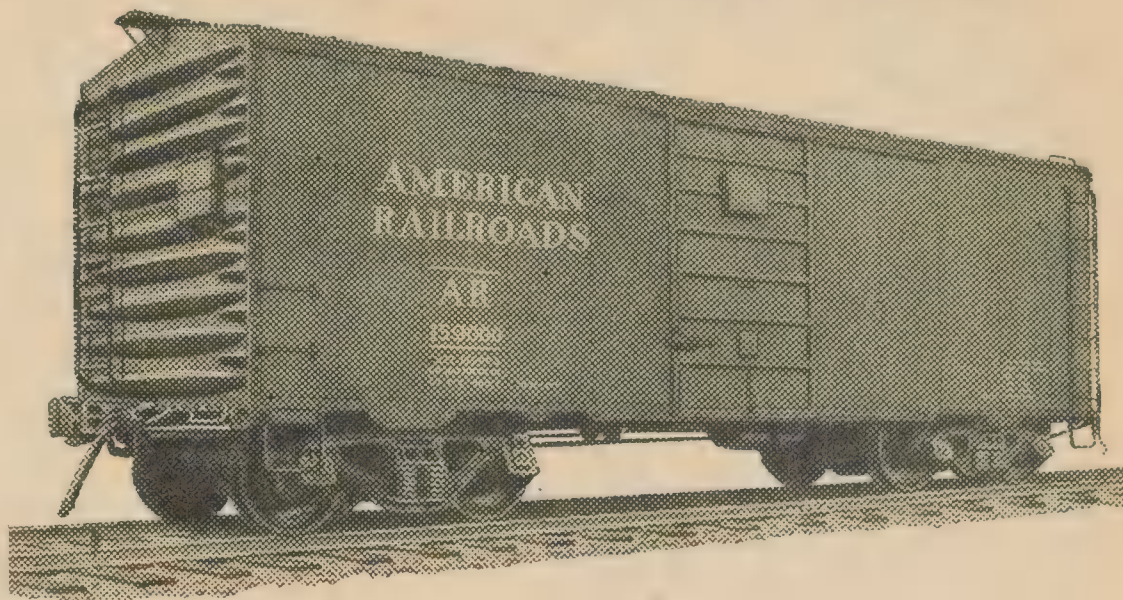
Build the paved barnyard on the open side of the pen so it leads to the feeding area. It should provide 100 square feet for each cow and be built of concrete or blacktop on top of 6 or 8 inches of gravel.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Complete details of pole construction are available. Write to Agricultural Engineering Dept., State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Ask for bulletin 401. It's free to New York State residents.



Jim MacBean Should Take More Care.
That's Him Spinning Through The Air,
Looking For A Place To Roost.
Always Gave His Bull A Boost;
"Tame And Harmless," Said Old Jim. . .
Till That Critter Boosted HIM!

ANOTHER \$500,000,000 WORTH!



A far-reaching program for rail transportation—designed to meet the rising needs of commerce and the demands of national defense — was adopted by the member lines of the Association of American Railroads at a recent meeting in Chicago.

As part of that program, the railroads have placed, or are in the process of placing, orders for more than \$500,000,000 worth of new freight cars. This brings the total spent on improvements in railroad plant and equipment since World War II to more than 5 billion dollars.

In the past ten years, the railroads have built and bought 600,000 new, bigger and better freight cars, 11,000 new Diesel units, and 1,700 new and improved steam locomotives, besides making great improvements in tracks, terminals, signals, shops, and every part of the railroad plant.

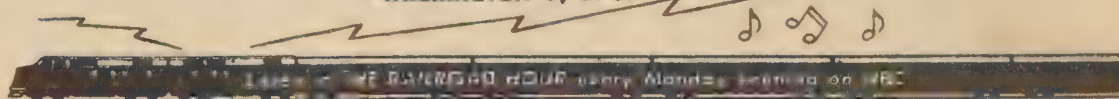
In addition, railroads are speeding up the return to service of freight cars awaiting repair, and are taking steps — with the cooperation of shippers and government agencies — to secure the maximum utilization of all available cars.

The program of the railroads is an essential part of any increase in national production — *for neither in commerce nor in defense can America produce and use more of anything than can be hauled.* There is no way in which the nation's effective hauling capacity can be expanded so quickly and with such small demands upon man power and materials, as by adding to the serviceable freight car fleet of the railroads.

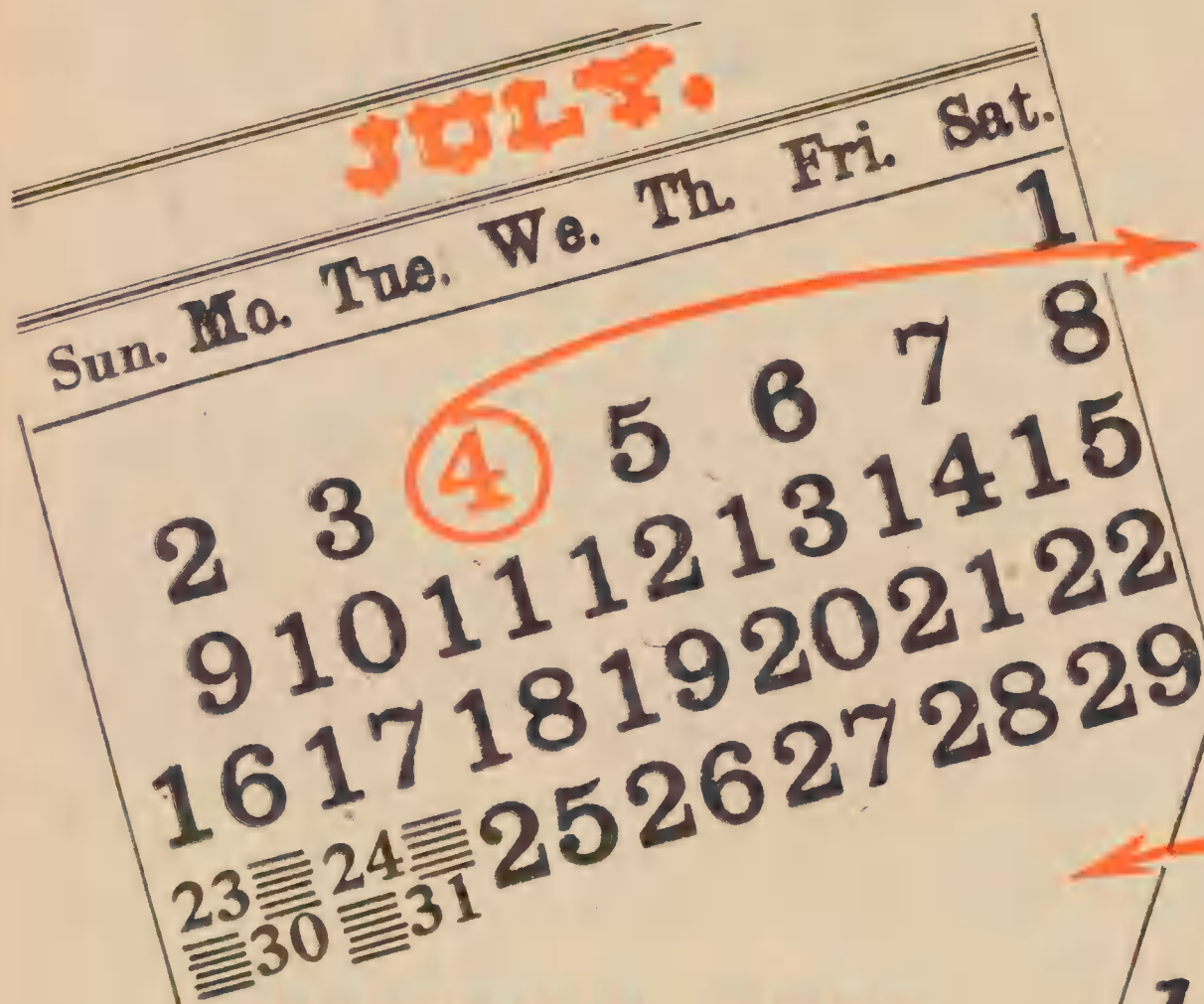
In meeting transportation demands in World War II, the railroads enjoyed splendid cooperation from users of transportation, much of it organized and carried out through the Shippers Advisory Boards and their local Car Efficiency Committees; and the helpful assistance of an outstanding government agency, the Office of Defense Transportation. With this same sort of cooperation and with an opportunity to secure necessary man power and materials, the railroads will reach the goal to which they are pledged — adequate transportation for all America, in peace and in war.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



Three AMERICAN Dates:

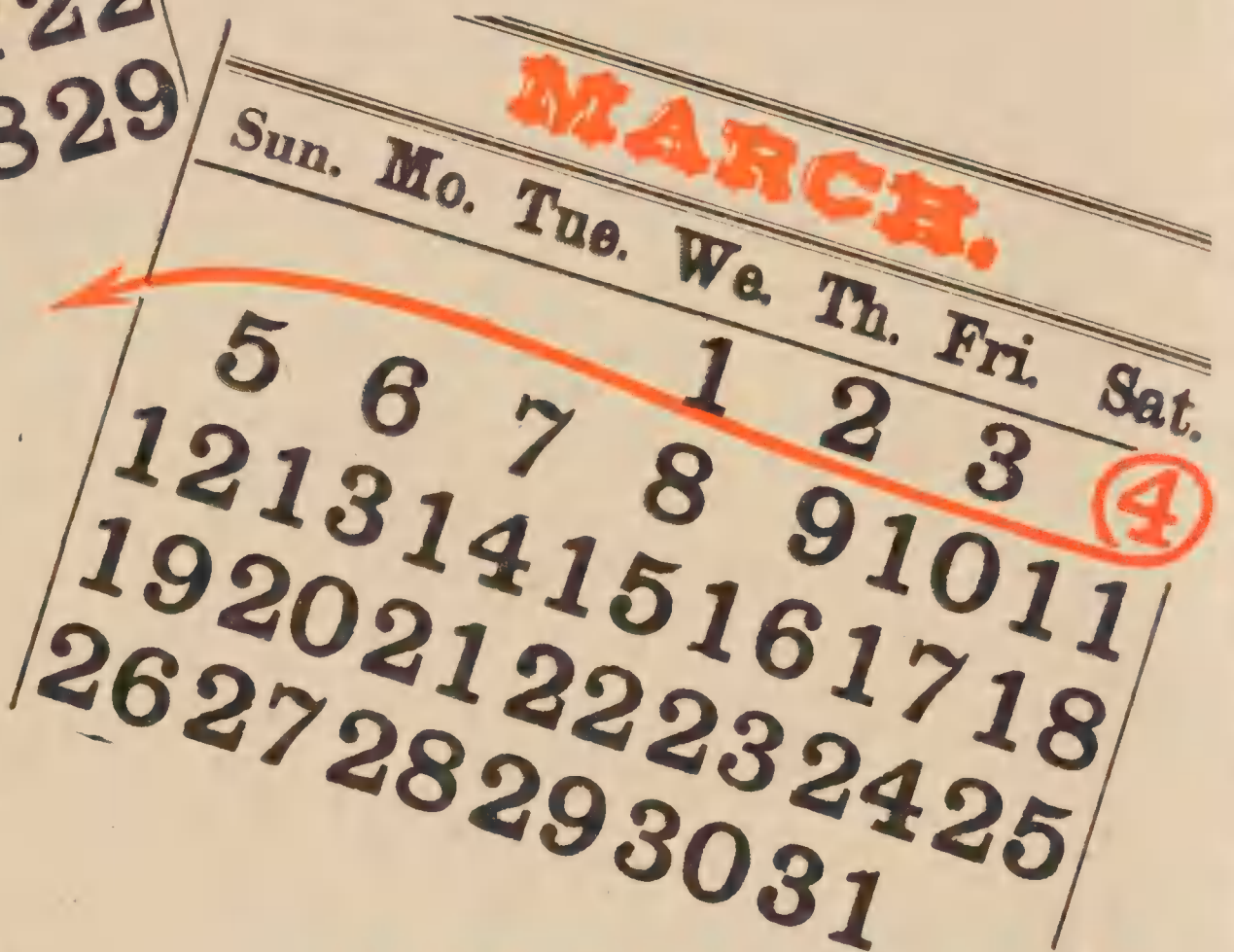


JULY 4, 1776

By sacrifices beyond the power of pen to describe, our forefathers gave us America, founded upon the liberty of the individual to achieve success and happiness through the full use of the talents God gave him. They lighted the torch of freedom and handed it on undimmed.

MARCH 4, 1789

To make sure that the liberties which had cost so much in blood, sweat and tears would become permanent, our forefathers established on March 4, 1789, the Constitution of these United States, which, with its Bill of Rights, guarantees the greatest freedom ever enjoyed by the people of any nation.



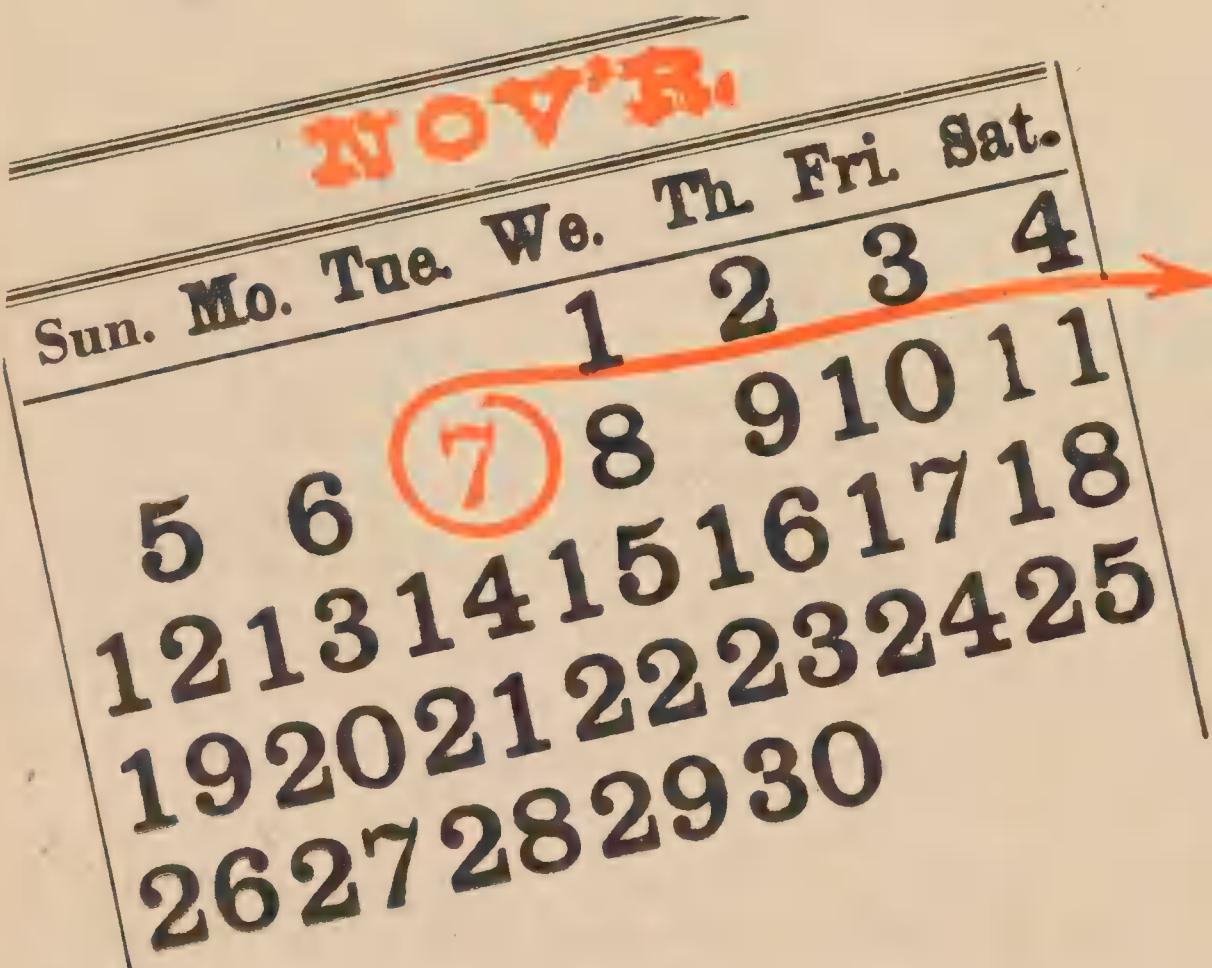
NOVEMBER 7, 1950

But now we of our generation are not handing on the torch undimmed. Millions want to change our form of government for schemes or "isms" that have been tried by mankind in other countries and always failed. There must never be any "ism" in America except Americanism!

Our fathers and our sons fought and died for American principles in two world wars. More of our sons died in Korea. They fought for the principle that the government is the servant, not the master of the people.

The responsibility of preserving our liberties rests on you even more than it does on the boys on the firing line, for the only way we have to preserve liberty here at home is through the ballot box. Compared to the sacrifices of our fathers and sons, it is little indeed that we only have to go to the polls and cast our votes!

Many of us today are doing everything we can to save our rapidly disappearing liberties. Will YOU help? The first thing to do is keep your date November 7.



IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO VOTE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1950

THIS MESSAGE SPONSORED BY

Freedom on the March

Space contributed by American Agriculturist

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

PRICE OUTLOOK: Rapid inflation seems less likely than a month ago; also, danger of war with Russia. U. S. plans for war production will go ahead, but at a slower rate. Present price and supply outlook is about like this:

PRICES will be higher, but not as much higher as was first anticipated. Chief reason for increases is higher wages for labor. Some economists estimate that what you buy in 1951 will average to cost around 10 per cent more. Chances that farm income will be up 10 per cent are not rosy!

Tightening of **CREDIT** on autos is disliked by unions and doubtless by manufacturers and dealers. Might cause some unemployment, especially since credit on houses has also been tightened. Also might make more money available for food and "up" food prices.

No **FERTILIZER** famine is in sight. Production will be about the same as 1950; demand may be slightly higher.

With slower war production, **FARM MACHINERY** output will probably be adequate. Farmers have more equipment now than they had in 1940.

Supply of **INSECTICIDES** for 1951 looks short, but steps are being taken to increase production.

Capable **FARM HELP** will be short. Many young men will be drafted.

CROPS: Total 1950 crop production is 4th highest on record. There will be some soft corn. U. S. **CORN** estimate is 3,118,000,000 bushels. **WHEAT** crop is slightly above 1 billion bushels. **FEED GRAIN** supply is nearly the biggest on record. **POTATO** estimate jumped again in September. The expected crop is 427,000,000 bushels. USDA is suggesting that potato acreage be cut 15 per cent. Without price supports in '51, we might get a voluntary and more sensible acreage cut—bigger cuts, maybe 100 per cent,—on poor potato land; smaller cuts or perhaps none on good potato farms—rather than a straight percentage cut on all farms.

Acreage controls on all crops will be soft-pedaled in '51. With the possibility of war, the administration feels that production should be encouraged rather than discouraged. Chances seem against price ceilings on farm products, but government has power to control (or to try to control) all prices and wages. If you don't like controls, write your congressman now.

BRANNAN PLAN: Vigorous objection by farmers to the Brannan Plan has resulted in a "cooling off" by the administration. If 4 states where the Brannan Plan is an issue turn in fewer pro-administration farm votes than at the last election, there is some speculation about Brannan's future in the Cabinet.

MACHINERY: Increase in farm equipment has been startling. Some southern states have doubled the number of tractors since 1945. U. S. farmers own 71 per cent more combines than they did in 1945, and double the number of corn pickers. Number of manure spreaders is up 20 per cent since 1942 and milking machines have increased from 255,000 in 1942 to 710,000 at the present time.

Farmers' investment in machinery is high. Here are four suggestions for lowering costs and increasing returns:

1. Keep equipment in proper repair and adjustment.
2. Share machinery with neighbors; each buying a part of what's needed.
3. In some cases, try cooperative ownership.
4. Do custom work to use equipment more hours and thus reduce overhead cost per hour.

To this we might add a 5th suggestion, namely, that used machinery can sometimes be purchased economically.

INCOME TAX: It is time to think about your income tax. Check up on your receipts and expenses. Check carefully on exemptions. If you do a big farm business, it may pay to hire the help of an accountant to check over your figures. A little work now will save you time, headaches, and probably some cash.

—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



ONE time when I don't go away is on Mirandy's baking day. When-e'er she lays out a pie tin and flours up her rolling pin, I cancel all my plans to roam and spend the whole day right at home. No sum of cash would make me go when my wife's got her hands in dough; for one thing, her fine artistry is something wonderful to see; then too, I've known no greater joy thruout my life, as man or boy, than sniffin' odors that drift by from ovens full of apple pie. I'll bet that heaven smells the way our kitchen does on baking day.

Besides, it's fun to use my wits and give Mirandy seven fits by watchin' close so I can see where she hides new-baked pies from me; for years it's been a kind of game at which I have earned quite a name. But she keeps right on tryin' hard to catch the expert off his guard by tellin' me today's pies are for neighbors or a church bazaar, or else she sends me on the run

so I ain't there when they are done. It makes no difference, cuz I know each hiding place where pies might go, and so by supper, as she feared, a piece or two has disappeared.

BE SURE!

when you treat

MASTITIS*

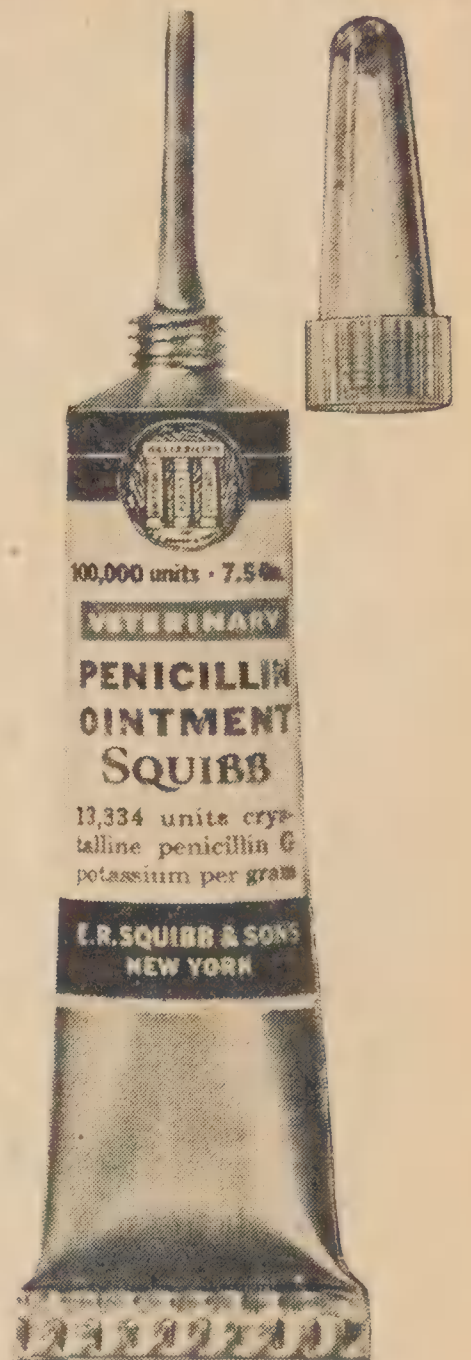
ask your druggist for

THIS TUBE

- Go to your druggist and ask for this "instant-use" tube by name—"Squibb Penicillin Ointment"—if there's mastitis* in your herd!
- This is the penicillin ointment that has successfully treated millions of cases of mastitis.
- This is the penicillin ointment that is successful in 9* out of 10 cases of mastitis. It's a known, accepted, proved product.
- This is the penicillin ointment that disperses thoroughly to all parts of an infected quarter—fights mastitis organisms for from 48 to 72 hours.
- This is the penicillin ointment that gets your mastitis infected cows back quickly to production of saleable milk.
- This ointment is stable, non-toxic, non-irritating. It's a clear ointment and won't discolor milk.
- Remember to ask your druggist for Squibb Penicillin Ointment. Write for mastitis folder. E. R. Squibb & Sons, Veterinary and Animal Feeding Products Division, Dept. AA-11, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

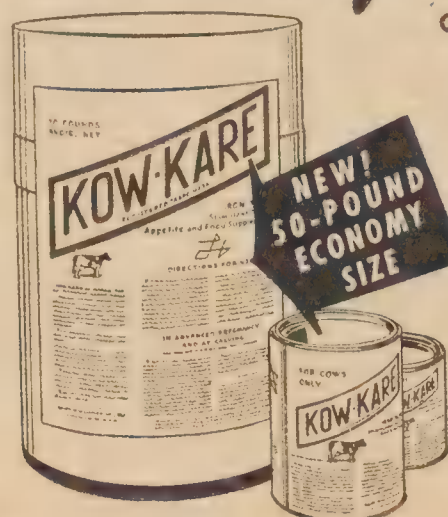
For accurate diagnosis, consult your veterinarian.

*Due to *Streptococcus agalactiae*, the cause of the largest percentage of all mastitis cases.



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and for WINTER LACTATION

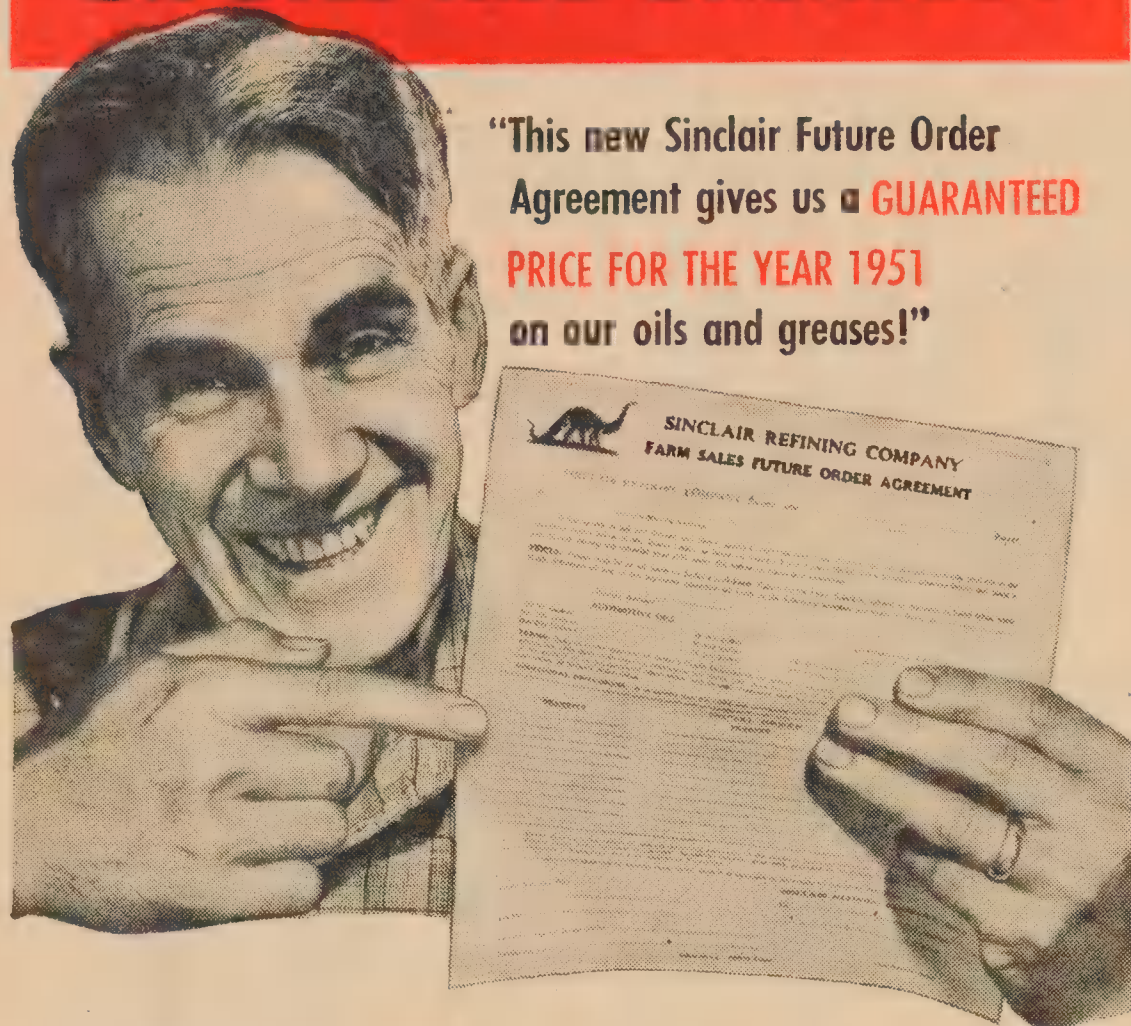


Severe reproduction strains cry out for medicinal and tonic aid to promote healthy functioning of all the organs that play a part in the critical productive cycle. Supplement the feed with the Drugs, Iron, Iodine, Cobalt, Calcium, Phosphorus and Vitamin D in the Kow-Kare formula. It's a "sustaining program" that pays huge dividends. At all farm-supply stores. FREE BOOK, "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle."

Dairy Assn. Co., Inc., Lyndonville 12, Vermont

COSTS ABOUT 2¢ A DAY

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"This new Sinclair Future Order Agreement gives us a **GUARANTEED PRICE FOR THE YEAR 1951** on our oils and greases!"

By ordering now the fine Sinclair Oils and Greases that you will be needing later on — you can protect yourself against possible price rises. For Sinclair's new Farm Sales Future Order Agreement absolutely guarantees the price to you for the full year 1951. Delivery is made to you where, when and as you desire. So . . . save yourself lots of worry and possibly substantial money — phone your local Sinclair Representative today . . . and order sufficient quantities for 1951 of these Sinclair oils and greases:

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SINCLAIR PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR OIL

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Write for price list and samples
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CHOICE OF LEADING DAIRYMEN
FAMOUS 3 FEATURES
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Take BELSAW Portable Sawmill right to the trees—turn out valuable lumber for local yards—do "custom sawing" for neighbors. BELSAW lasts a lifetime. No crew needed. Power with old auto engine. Beginners get excellent results. Send postcard for Free Book, "How To Make Lumber."
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Low-cost, short-term production loans geared to your operating needs . . . long-term Federal Land Bank Mortgages with low interest guaranteed for the life of the loan—available through your local PRODUCTION CREDIT ASSOCIATION
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Springfield, Massachusetts

Chapin Voices Optimism at League's Annual Meeting

I BELIEVE that we can look forward with optimism regarding our milk prices," Leon A. Chapin, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, told 1,500 delegates and guests attending the League's 31st annual meeting at Syracuse last month.

Mr. Chapin granted that it was hazardous for him to predict what the present fiscal year of the cooperative will bring, that uncertain world conditions and threat of war meant rising taxes, increasing man-power shortage on farms, and increased production costs all along the line, and attributed his optimism to the Defense Production Act of 1950. "The Act," said Chapin, "gives the President of the United States power to control prices and wages, but it does not give him the power to fix milk prices. The law provides that prices for milk sold under Federal milk marketing orders shall continue to be established as they have been in the past."

He explained that under the Act, markets not under a marketing order are also exempt from presidential regulation. Said the League president: "It's a matter of pride to me that the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association had an important part in obtaining the exemption for milk prices when the Defense Production Act was written." In obtaining the exemption for milk, Chapin said dairymen were aided in the U. S. Senate by New York's senators and in the House by Representative W. Sterling Cole of Bath, N. Y., who "played a very important part" in getting the legislation that resulted in "dairy farmers throughout the whole country" being in a more favorable position.

Saves \$3,267,000

The League president also pointed out that the Association led a fight in the fall of 1949 to protect dairymen from a sharp reduction in the Class 1-A price. "News of the threat to farm purchasing power was broadcast throughout the whole milk shed. Granges, Farm Bureaus, business men's groups and others joined in an irresistible wave of support for the Dairymen's League program of floor prices for the first five months of 1950. The success of that program added \$3,267,000 to the income of New York milk shed dairymen, which would have been lost had

At the conclusion of the annual meeting, the Board of Directors named Leon A. Chapin president of the League for a third term. Other officers elected were: Ernest C. Strobeck, Macedon, treasurer; A. Morelle Cheney, Bemus Point, secretary; Grover C. Guernsey, Schoharie, executive committee. Re-elected were: Paul Talbot, Burlington Flats, first vice president; Louis M. Hardin, Sussex, N. J., second vice president; Stanley H. Benham, Millbrook, assistant treasurer; Miss Priscilla E. Rowe, Tarrytown, assistant secretary; and Seward A. Miller, White Plains, general counsel.

not the Dairymen's League moved promptly and forcefully to protect producers' prices."

Although the Association handled 14% more milk in the 1949-50 fiscal year, the net sales in dollars were more than 5% less than the previous year, a drop that President Chapin blamed on several things, including the driving down of selling prices "by the pressure of ambitious politicians and organized consumer groups. The situation was made much more difficult by the drastic price reductions initiated by one of the largest New York distributors. That broke the price structure for the whole market and made it impossible to attain an upward revision of prices until after the end of our fiscal year."

Membership Gain

Mr. Chapin reported a gain in membership of 686 over the previous year, bringing total participating membership to 26,002.

Commenting on handling surplus milk in country receiving plants and then transferring the milk to manufacturing plants where it could be converted into a salable product, Chapin said: "The tremendous cost borne by your Association in handling this surplus—an unjust cost in the neighborhood of a million and a quarter dollars—is a serious problem. Handling that surplus is a service to the whole dairy industry of the New York Milk Shed. The cost should be borne by the market pool. A conversion or relocation differential should be written into the market."

(Continued on Page 12)



From left to right: JoAnne Dunn of North Bangor, Louis Bruce, Lois Rowlands of Holland Patent, Gertrude Corfman, Sherwood Steiner of Akron.

Mr. Bruce and Mrs. Corfman are advisers to the Young Cooperators. Miss Dunn is winner of an American Agriculturist Achievement Award as a Young Cooperator, and Miss Rowlands and Sherwood Steiner were winners of calves offered in memorial to Henry Rathbun. Absent when the picture was taken was Robert Erdman of Little Valley, also winner of an American Agriculturist Achievement Award. His father and mother were both delegates and he had to stay home to do the chores.

A Look at the 1950 Apple Market

By E. Stuart Hubbard

President, New York State Horticultural Society

EACH season has its own peculiar pattern in the development, harvesting and marketing of the apple crop. This one is especially interesting. Following the disastrously low prices of last season, a considerable number of orchards in the Hudson Valley were abandoned or changed ownership. New methods of management, especially in spraying, were adopted. Costs were cut to a minimum. In many cases the usual early purchase of packages was delayed.

The weather here in the Valley blessed us with ample, though not excessive, soil water, promoting a continuous growth of fruit. But in doing so the skies were cloudy or overcast, the air humid, some precipitation almost daily during May, June and July, giving ideal conditions for scab development.

Insects Plentiful

The insect problem has been surprising in the almost complete absence of red-banded leaf roller and codling moth (where thorough control measures were used) and in the severity of damage by rosy aphids and the persistence of the mites where the early sprays were slighted or omitted. Apple maggot has so extended its season of activity that special sprays in September were needed to kill the flies found in orchards which formerly were kept free from them and maggot damage by June and July sprays or dusts. Widespread loss of fruit is reported where late sprays were lacking.

The newer mist or air driven sprays made possible cutting labor costs in applying them as much as 75% and a considerable saving in the amounts of materials per application. But the increased number of applications so urgently required has prevented much saving in total costs.

As could be expected, some cases of failure to control came while learning how to use new radically different types of machines. On the whole, the effectiveness of control under most critical conditions has been demonstrated when the ability and weaknesses of each type are thoroughly understood.

A Fine Harvest

This season started ten days to two weeks late. A cold, cloudy summer has maintained this lateness so that, in contrast to the Virginia climate of last season, we have had the climate of down east Maine, especially during McIntosh harvest. Timely hurricane-inspired rains before harvest gave the apples a final boost lacking the two past years. The results are that in nor-

mal size of fruit, in firmness and finish and in color the apples harvested are the finest I have ever seen. Buyers do not have to go North of our Valley to secure northern color and firmness in McIntosh, except where too much nitrogen was available.

As the harvest season approached, it became evident that a fine crop of apples would require containers. Growers who had delayed unduly in ordering from the mills often found that orders could not be filled until during or after harvest. Due to lack of orders and normal early production, the mills and many growers had no stockpile of crates. Then the Korean war caused the government to demand boxes, taking lumber and production away from apple packages.

The result has been a wild scramble for any kind of container that can hold apples even temporarily in storage or packing house. Prices of used apple boxes have soared. Baskets, pear and Western apple boxes, tomato crates, beer cases and old-time orchard crates have been dug up and filled with apples.

This shortage has had one good effect. It has kept a flood of drops off the market. The low price of apples and the need of packages for better fruit have restrained that thrifty impulse to save and force every last apple on to the market regardless of profit or need. While the McIntosh drop, except at the end of harvest, has been negligible there are scab-infested trees that have not been picked which would normally have contributed to a flood of low-grade apples.

Some Mistakes

Marketwise, there is a feeling of fundamental optimism as to the soundness of the apple deal. There is, however, dismay at the demoralized condition of our markets. This has been caused mainly by:

1. The need by growers of money to harvest the crop and to pay debts.
2. The shortage of farm storage space where yields have been heavy.
3. The need for packages which could be brought back for second use.
4. The slowness of consumers in using McIntosh and other red apples because of premature picking of red, but unripe, apples due to beautiful color coming before maturity.
5. Lack of grower cooperation in securing crop and market information and the concerted, intelligent use of such information to prevent the dumping of the finest apples in the world on an unready market at whatever price the apples would bring.

These conditions have resulted in our New York and New England apples selling in our markets at lower prices than those quoted for any apples of comparable quality anywhere in America this fall.

Fundamentally Sound

Western New York has made a start at organized grower marketing and promotion. There are several large co-operatives in New England and large operators in Eastern New York who are better informed and able to distribute more widely than the great mass of uninformed growers and dealers whose market information comes mainly from the buyers who wish to buy their apples cheap on a flooded market.

There are many indications of the
(Continued on Page 16)



HOT NEWS

One evening while he smoked in bed
And scanned the paper, careless Fred
Made news himself which was quite dire—
He found he'd set his bed on fire!

for **BIGGER YIELDS**
of **BETTER CORN...**



FUNK G HYBRIDS

There are two varieties of Funk G Hybrids available that ripen to full maturity and produce more corn even with short growing seasons.

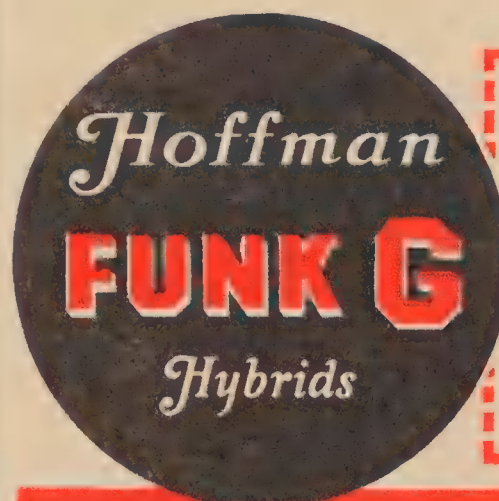
These hybrids have been tested and proved locally in your area. Fast, vigorous growth to maturity even in short, wet or cold growing seasons makes these Funk G Hybrids ideal for corn growers in New York, northern Pennsylvania and other high altitude areas.

Both Funk G-10 and G-6 have "bred in" characteristics that produce outstanding results. Each of these 5-star features — fast-starting, excellent standability, disease, insect and drouth resistance — means bigger yields and greater profits at harvest time.

Whatever your local soil or climate conditions, there is a Funk G Hybrid especially suited to your needs whether you want silage or husking corn. We will be glad to help you select the FUNK G HYBRID that is "made to order" for your area.

Plant for profit. Take the first step. Order your Funk G Hybrid seed corn today.

FREE—New colorful 24-page booklet that tells all about the new 5-star Funk G Hybrids that are especially suited to high altitude, short season areas. To get your copy while they are available, mail the coupon below.



A. H. Hoffman, Inc., Box 411
Landisville (Lancaster County), Pa.

Please send me your new booklet on Funk G Hybrids for high altitude, short season areas.

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ALSO FULL LINE OF FIELD AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

PERSONAL STATEMENT

I AM NOT much of a partisan. I do not believe the best men are all in one party, and more often than not I have split my ticket when voting. But this year I shall vote the straight Republican ticket, and if you are interested, here's why:

Nationally, the safety of our liberties is very dependent on a two-party system. One party, either Republican or Democratic, too long in power, becomes bureaucratic and dictatorial, and rapidly builds up its power to keep itself in office. The New Dealers and the Fair Dealers have been in power for 20 years. They have built a tremendously powerful political machine which is rapidly centralizing our government and usurping our liberties. It's time for a change.

This is not a presidential election year, but the congressional elections are highly important, for if the Republicans can elect a majority in either or both houses it will give a balance of power, and the checks and balances needed to protect the interests of the people. Furthermore, if the Republicans lose the state and congressional election, it will be difficult indeed for them ever to secure a foothold again and may well lead toward complete one-party control. I don't believe that either thinking Democrats or Republicans want that!

From the farmers' standpoint the elections this year are particularly important. In these northeastern states, where rural people are outnumbered by city consumers twenty to one, the Democratic Party is a city party. Its candidates, except for a few for whom I have voted in past years, know little and care less about farm and other rural problems. This is particularly true of most of the Democratic candidates in New York State this year. Their number one idea is to get cheap food for consumers, and farmers know that at the present high costs of production, cheap food cannot be had without taking it out of the hides of the producers.

Mr. Lynch, the Democratic candidate for Governor and most of his associates are New York City men with the big city point of view. Most of their policies are opposed to upstate policies and interests, which are mostly rural.

On the contrary, Governor Dewey and nearly all of the Republican candidates know the need of rural people and have an outstanding record in support of nearly everything the farmers and their organizations have asked for. Ninety-five per cent of the requests and suggestions for the good of agriculture and rural life made by the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations (which is composed of every state wide farm organization) have been granted by the Dewey Administration.

I am personally familiar with Governor Dewey's farm operations on his farm in Pawling, New York. He is gradually paying off a mortgage, and the whole farm operation is practical and down to earth. He knows farm problems from his own first-hand experience. A Governor with that kind of farm experience and understanding is too rare for rural people to lose in this Northeast region of skyscrapers.

Those are some of the reasons why I shall vote Republican next Tuesday, but whether or not you agree with me, I hope that you will surely vote.

OUR HOME EDITOR HONORED

WITH a number of other women leaders, Mrs. Mabel Hebel, Home Editor of *American Agriculturist*, received a citation from the New York Woman's Council at its fifth anniversary luncheon in New York City on October 16. Governor Thomas E. Dewey awarded the citations, which were signed by the Governor, Commissioner of Commerce Harold Keller, and Miss Jane H. Todd, Deputy Commissioner of Commerce and head of the Council.

The award was given to Mrs. Hebel in recognition of her contribution to the program of the New York Woman's Council, which was organized in 1945 by Governor Dewey to widen economic

By E. R. Eastman

opportunities for women. The Council provides expert guidance, free of charge, for women who are interested in starting or expanding a business.

Many a woman who has a family to care for has longed for ways and means of earning extra money at home. This need has been fully recognized by Mrs. Hebel and *American Agriculturist*, and she has enthusiastically supported the fine work of the Council. We are indeed proud of this honor that has come to Mrs. Hebel.

ALBERT S. GOSS

AGRICULTURE has lost a great leader, and farmers a real friend in the death of Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange from a heart attack on October 25.

Master Goss was born in Rochester, New York, in 1882. His life is another outstanding example of what a boy or girl can achieve under the American system of free enterprise and liberty of the individual.

Albert Goss's career began as a bookkeeper in 1901. He had early business experience in the milling business, in a general store, the telephone business, and finally in farming. Since 1920 he had been active as a leader in Grange affairs, including Master of the Washington State Grange from 1922 to 1933. From 1933 to 1940 he was Land Bank Commissioner in the Farm Credit Administration in Washington, and at the time of his death was Master of the National Grange, in which position he has served for many years.

It was my privilege to know and work with Brother Goss personally. He believed in America, and he spent his energy and his life in fighting to preserve the basic principles that make this country great. One never had to guess where Albert Goss stood on any question. He may have been wrong sometimes, as we all are, but if he made any mistakes, they were of the head and not of the heart. As Master of the National Grange he kept it marching on in its service to farmers and to America.

NEW COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

AT ITS OCTOBER MEETING, the New York State Board of Regents elected Lewis A. Wilson Commissioner of Education and President of the University of the State of New York.

Teacher, school principal, Director of the Division of Vocational Education in the State Department of Education, Assistant Commissioner of Education, Associate Commissioner of Education, Deputy Commissioner of Education, and Acting Commissioner of Education is Dr. Wilson's record for more than forty years in the service of the educational interests and welfare of boys and girls.

The State of New York is to be congratulated upon securing for this highly important position the services of a man who knows the educational problems of the State and is so well qualified to help solve them.

THEY HAD WHAT IT TAKES

IN E. R. EASTMAN'S book, *THE SETTLERS*, a farm family leaves their Columbia County home on a cold February morning in 1807 and face westward over the famous Catskill Trail. Few of us now can realize what that journey was like, where for mile after weary mile the woods came right down to the rough winding trail.

Before the journey of this family is completed, before the Genesee country is settled, before the War of 1812 is over, these New York State pioneers have ample need of their qualities of endurance and courage to win through the hardships and the adventures so convincingly told in *THE SETTLERS*.

Much of central and western New York State is included in the area covered by this great story. From Claverack on the east bank of the Hudson River a line may be drawn westward to Ithaca, northwest to Geneva, and then west again to the banks of the Genesee River. That is the country through which the settlers traveled, bringing to light a vital chapter in American history and the work, adventures, hatreds and loves of the people who made that history.

I have enjoyed reading all of Ed's five books, but in my opinion this is by far the best one yet. You will make no mistake in buying this book for yourself, or several copies for your friends or for Christmas giving. Send a check for \$3 for each copy to *American Agriculturist*, Department S, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and the copies will be sent postpaid.—I. M. L.

HOW HE HANDLED HIS CORN

"On your editorial page of the October 7 *American Agriculturist*, you mention a fellow picking his corn for grain and then putting the stalks in the silo. How does he propose to do this? Our experience around here has been that mechanical pickers couldn't pick corn while stalks were green, and they would destroy most of the stalks.

"Perhaps where there is a small acreage it can be picked by hand, but will corn picked so early keep in a crib?

"We have a large farm here—or rather farms—about 500 acres, with about 70 acres of black raspberries, milk 24 cows, and keep about 900 chickens." N.W.H., N. Y.

TO comment on the last part of this letter first, all my life I have wanted to run a berry farm, but I'd certainly hate to take the responsibility for picking 70 acres of black raspberries! And as between picking the blackberries and the corn, I'll take the corn.

To answer the question in the first part of this letter about picking corn, my friend and neighbor waited until the corn had matured, cut it with a harvester, snapped the ears off without husking at the blower, and ran the stalks into the silo with plenty of water. The ears will be ground later, husks and all. My friend thinks that the combination of husks and the corn makes a good feed. Of course, the stalks and the corn are mature and dry, and therefore the dried stalks don't have the value in the silo that they would have if they were green.

My neighbor is among the increasing number of farmers in the Northeast who are growing more and more of their own grain for home feed. Next year, in addition to wheat and corn, he plans a large acreage of soybeans.

MORE MILK FOR FARM BANQUETS

EDITOR George Lee of the *Dairymen's League News* points out that no milk and cheese, and very little butter, are served at big farm dinners. This is true, but I wonder, George, if the dairy organizations themselves are not to blame for this situation? Why not bring a little pressure on those who plan these dinners to serve to each guest a glass of milk, a pat of butter that one doesn't require a microscope to see, and cheese in some form? What's the matter with pie and cheese for dessert?

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUTS

PILOT to tower! Pilot to tower! Plane out of gas. Am 8,000 feet in air and 30 miles over Atlantic Ocean. What shall I do?"

"Tower to pilot! Tower to pilot! Repeat after me: 'Our Father, who art in heaven . . .'"

Floating down through space, he came upon an old lady flying up through same.

"Hey, lady," the flier yelled, "seen anything of a P-38 going down?"

"Just passed it!" she yelled back. "Seen anything of a gas stove going up?"

Best by "Gain-Test"

From range country experiment stations come news-worthy reports, telling of a sire selection method that's something new in livestock improvement. A method that may help you select sires whose offspring should make faster gains, turn your feeds into meat at less cost.

You want cattle, hogs and lambs that will make you more for the grass or feed you put into them. That's why you look long for good sires; why you will pay a big price for a bull, boar or ram that you hope will improve your herd. But it's often difficult, or too expensive, to buy proven sires. And, even with fine pedigree, appearance and conformation, the young animal that looks best to you may prove disappointing as a sire. Now, the experiments indicate, this new method of "gain-testing" may enable you to use more than your eyes and the animal's pedigree in selecting your sires. Here's how it has worked out:

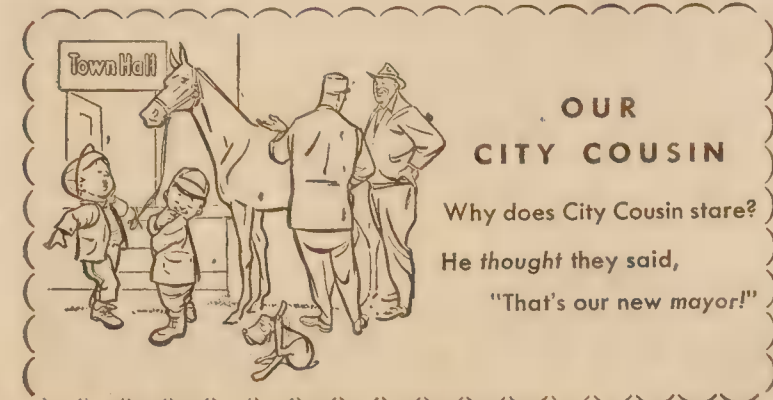
At weaning time a number of bull calves were selected as possible sire material. The weight of each individual was recorded. The young bulls went into a feed lot. They were fed the same ration as fattening steers would get. After several weeks on feed they were weighed again individually. . . . Repeated, carefully controlled tests—by the U. S. D. A. and several co-operating states—have shown that the bulls which make the best gains usually prove to be the best sires in the lot. This test is not "dead sure." But in over 80% of the cases reported sires were able to pass along to their offspring their own fast-gaining ability.

This gain-test method is a new aid to your experience and judgment in sire selection. It's good not only for cattle, but similar tests are valuable in sheep and hog raising also. It can save you time and money. It may speed up your breed improvement program—perhaps more than any other recent development in breeding practice. Ask your county agent or vocational agricultural teacher for information on gain-testing of sires. It might be highly profitable for you.

Competition

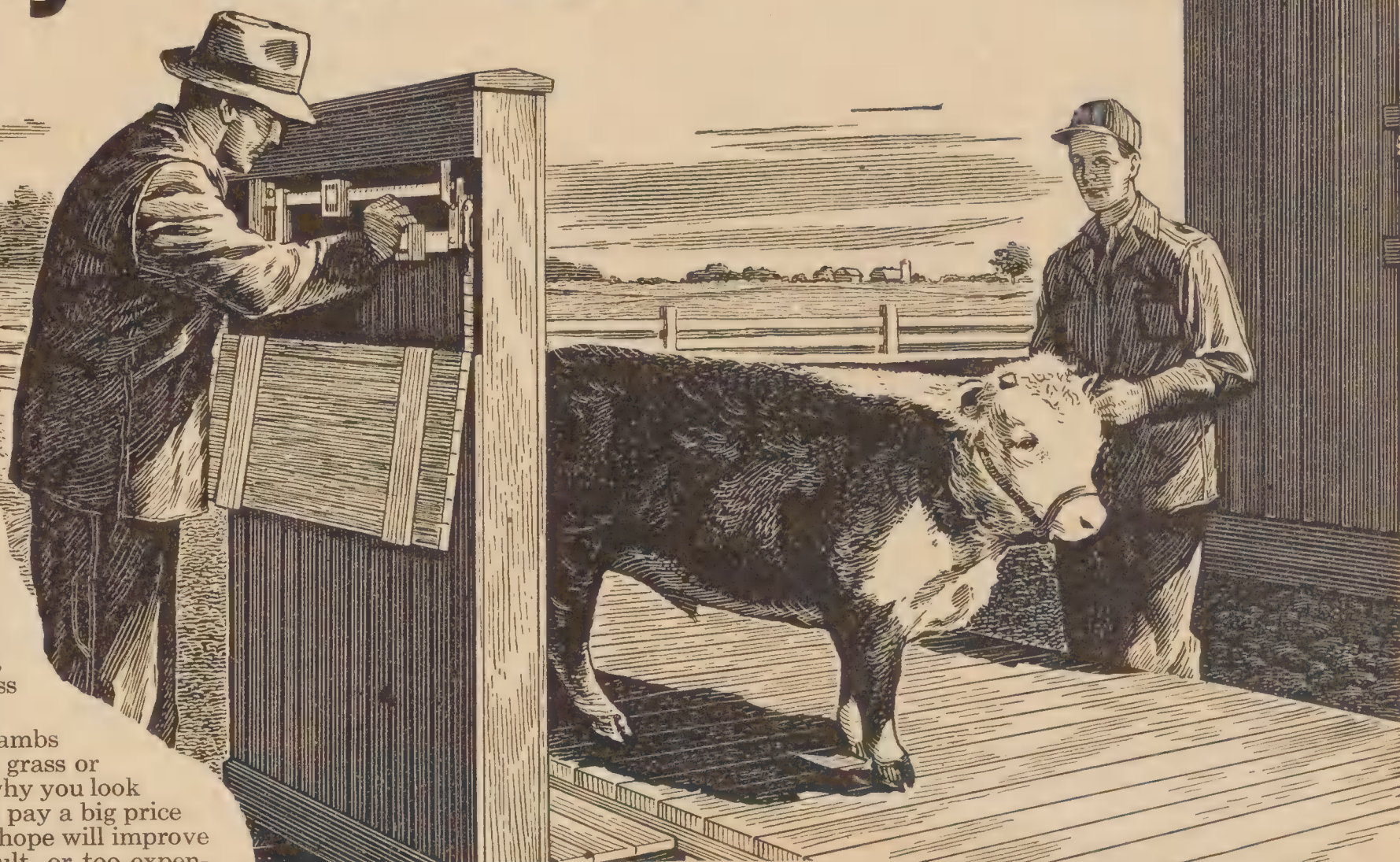
What would happen to a meat packer who tried to buy livestock for less than others are willing to pay? He just simply wouldn't get the animals. His plants would stand idle. He would lose money, fast. Pretty soon he would be out of business. . . . Or, if he tried to sell too high, the storekeepers wouldn't buy his meat. It would begin to spoil. Losses would pile up. Pretty soon, again, he would be out of business.

We are in the business of buying livestock, turning it into meat, and selling that meat. As most people know, it is a business of large volume and small margins. For we are dealing in commodities—and against the stiffest kind of competition. Besides Swift, there are 18,000 other meat packers and commercial slaughterers of livestock. At one time or another we are in direct competition with all of them—both in buying and in selling.



OUR CITY COUSIN

Why does City Cousin stare?
He thought they said,
"That's our new mayor!"



"What does Chicago say?"



You have probably heard that question many times. I know I have—livestock commission men, teachers of livestock marketing, producers asking, "What does Chicago say?"

What do they mean by that?

Well, as you know, Swift & Company has meat packing plants in many places. Each of those local plants supplies meat to the customers in its own territory. But when the producers in the area surrounding one of our plants are marketing more livestock than our people know can be sold locally as meat, then our plant asks Chicago for help in distributing that surplus.

To find markets for that surplus meat, Swift keeps track of the demand for meat on a nation-wide basis. Information similar to ours, from government sources, is available to everyone. From it we estimate what meat will bring in consuming centers where little or no livestock is produced. Then our Chicago office advises the local Swift plant with the surplus accordingly. With this information at hand our local livestock buyers go into the market to buy cattle, calves, lambs and hogs. The livestock which our plants buy, with the help of Chicago's advice, they convert into meat and ship to the big consuming centers.

In short, the only time "Chicago says" anything is when a local plant needs help in distributing a surplus supply of meat. Seldom if ever do as many as a dozen out of our fifty plants need this help from Chicago at one time.

This distributing of surplus meats (from areas that produce more than they can consume locally) is of great value to producers and consumers. To producers, because their local livestock prices are thus determined on a basis of nation-wide demand, rather than on an over-supplied condition in their own local community. And to consumers, because it provides adequate supplies of meat to people living in those areas which do not produce enough livestock for their own needs.

F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Dept.

Martha Logan's Recipe for SPECIAL HOT TURKEY SANDWICH

Here's a real he-man sandwich made from sliced cold turkey and heated stuffing and gravy.

On slice of bread (or toast) place about 1 cup of hot well-seasoned stuffing. Over the top lay slices of white and dark turkey. Then pour on about 1 cup of hot turkey giblet gravy. Serve with hot mashed potatoes, if desired. Cranberry sauce, of course.

Soda Bill Sez:

When a feller makes a mistake and doesn't admit it, he's made two mistakes. And if he doesn't fix it up, he's made three!

When a man says, "You're like me . . ." that's a compliment, even if you don't think so.



Quote of the Month

Big business is little business grown up. It grew up and became big because it was useful and contributed to the general welfare; was efficient and rendered a valuable service. Big business grows up because the public allows it to do so. No business can become big business without public approval, and public approval cannot be bought. It is earned through hard work in giving a better service than competition can perform or produce. Demand for its product is what makes it grow big.

The Kansas Stockman
(Published by Kansas Livestock Assn.)

The Role of Grass in Beef Production

by A. J. Dyer,
University of Missouri
Columbia, Mo.



A. J. Dyer

Grass puts stability into the cattle business. Thirty years ago, cattle feeders were corn-minded. Feeder cattle were almost immediately started on grain feed after purchase. Now, wide use of pasture and roughage enables the cattle feeder to make some profit from cattle fattening even if cattle prices drop some between purchase time and date of sale. If income is to be maintained, roughage and pasture must be converted into meat. Beef cattle can do it.

At the Missouri Station, choice 400-pound feeder calves have been developed to 1200-pound fat 2-year-olds grading good in the carcass with about 10 bushels of corn. Sixty percent of the entire gain was made from pasture and 30% from roughage, 10% from grain feeding. Fat 1050-pound yearlings have been produced from 400-pound feeder calves with about 25 bushels of corn. About 40% of the total gain was made from pasture, 30% from roughage, and 30% from grain feeding in dry lot. Feeding some grain is essential in order to market the pasture gains to advantage.

New and old pasture crops and more know-how about utilizing them, increased use of plant foods, development of cattle that put on flesh readily have all contributed to the increased use of roughage and pasture.

Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Nutrition is our business—and yours

Animal Disease Control in Sweden

By VIRGIL WHITE
As told to Karl E. Jensen

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author, a 4-H Club winner of one of the National Poultry Awards, completed a tour of Scandinavia last summer under the auspices of the Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company. This trip was sponsored in the belief that American youth should come to know better our European farm cousins and their methods. White was accompanied on this trip by Karl E. Jensen, a Lederle executive.

ONE OF the most impressive observations made during my tour of Scandinavia was the low incidence of disease among the country's livestock. The Head of the Ministry of Veterinary Affairs in Sweden, Director G. A. Bouveng, told me that one of the most important factors contributing to the health of livestock in Sweden is the observance of the "Epizootic Law," enacted in 1935, and which governs the control of epidemic animal diseases.

The law currently covers foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, bovine pneumonia, hog cholera, glanders, rabies, sheep-pox, anthrax, mange, fowl pest, fowl cholera, Newcastle disease, bru-

cellosis, infectious hoof anemia, and distemper. Although covered by the law, glanders, rabies, rinderpest, bovine pneumonia, and mange are rare or absent in Sweden.

Foot and mouth disease, the importation of which is an ever-present threat in our southwestern states, has not been found in Sweden since March, 1949. Hog cholera has been absent from the country for the last five years, fowl pest for the last two, and only one case of Newcastle disease was reported in the first three months of this year.

Indemnities to Owners

Control of bovine tuberculosis and of brucellosis are left pretty much in the hands of each individual farmer in districts in which epidemics have not been brought under control, but when one of the diseases involved has been brought under 95-99% control, the Epizootic Law is applied to the district, and all animals carrying the disease are systematically slaughtered. In each case the owner of the animal receives partial compensation from a

public fund set up for the purpose; in the case of brucellosis, he receives full value of the animal.

The Ministry of Veterinary Affairs maintains very accurate statistical reports of the incidence of all animal diseases, and this information is published monthly for the benefit of veterinarians, who number almost 700 throughout Sweden.

Until 1947, the Veterinary Administration was one of seven departments under the direction of the Ministry of Health, which is a subdivision of the Department of Social Affairs. The particular problems of the veterinary department were, however, chiefly channeled through the Department of Agriculture.

Good Organization

The veterinary department is roughly divided into four sections. The so-called general section distributes a great deal of educational material, supervises quarantine stations and military veterinarians, and controls the standards required of livestock and fodder from abroad. The second department, concerned with hygiene, supervises the city and rural veterinarians, public meat inspection stations, the import and export of meat and fat, and hygiene concerned with milk and fodder in general.

The third department is concerned with control of specific diseases. This department supervises the control of several diseases of livestock, such as tuberculosis, with the cooperation of the farmers, themselves. It also controls those veterinarians and laboratories which are enlisted in such campaigns, as well as overseeing the general hygiene of the farm.

The fourth department deals with administrative matters and judicial questions in general. It is concerned with the general organization and per-

sonnel of the entire veterinary administration and with its relation to other sections of the government.

Keeping Disease Out

The problem of foot and mouth disease in Sweden is mainly one of danger of infection from outside the country. The occurrence of this disease is intimately related to its occurrence on the island of Zeeland in Denmark, a very concentrated agricultural area with a large cattle population, which is separated from southern Sweden by only a few miles of water. Usually, the incidence of the disease in Sweden is from one-third to one-fourth of the incidence in Zeeland. The most serious outbreak in recent years occurred in 1948 when approximately 18,000 herds on this Danish island were infected, with about 5,000 herds infected in southern Sweden. The only other outbreak comparable to this occurred in 1936 when about 17,000 herds on Zeeland and about 5,000 herds in southern Sweden were infected. The disease seems to move in 5 to 6 year cycles.

I had the good fortune to be in Stockholm in July, 1949 at the time of the 12th International Dairy Congress, and attended a number of the sessions. There were several other 4-H boys present, and we learned a great deal from the Congress.

So far, the Swedish dairy industry has been collaborating chiefly in the eradication of tuberculosis and brucellosis. As far as bovine tuberculosis is concerned, the dairy industry has done its best to persuade the livestock owners to take remedial action, and economically compels them to do so by establishing different prices for milk sold to dairies. They also encourage the farmers to place their infected herds under state control for tuberculin treatment. Leaders of the dairy industry feel that dairies should now

(Continued on page 13)

after 32 years of tractor experience

RAY PINGRY
Omro, Wis. says: "I have found
my *Sheppard SD-3*
to be the most economical
and best performing tractor
of them all."

"... My SD-3 takes it easy on my fuel bill. I used to use 1700-1800 gallons of gas. At the rate my SD-3 is going, I expect to use only 800-900 gallons of fuel oil this year. Last winter we used the tractor every day to haul out manure. My fuel savings will pay for my tractor."

MAIL COUPON for folder that explains
Sheppard Diesels' big 75% Fuel Cost Savings

Cuts Fuel Costs Over 75%

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The Fuel The Price The Cost



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DIESEL'S THE POWER... SHEPPARD'S THE DIESEL

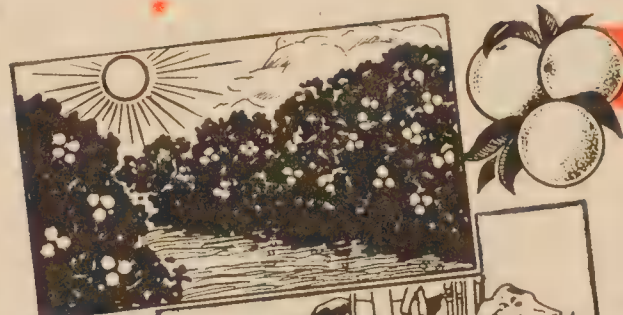


We Need Florida
Sunshine Too!
"us cows that is"

You can't send your cows to Florida, but you can bring sunshine to your cows with Florida Citrus Pulp—now available year 'round!

Florida Citrus Pulp is highly palatable and cattle eat it readily. A bulky feed which keeps well in storage, this Citrus Pulp is extremely high in TDN (total digestible nutrients).

The fiber content of Florida Citrus Pulp is extremely low and the feed contains factors which stimulate milk production. This feed imparts no unnatural flavor to the milk.

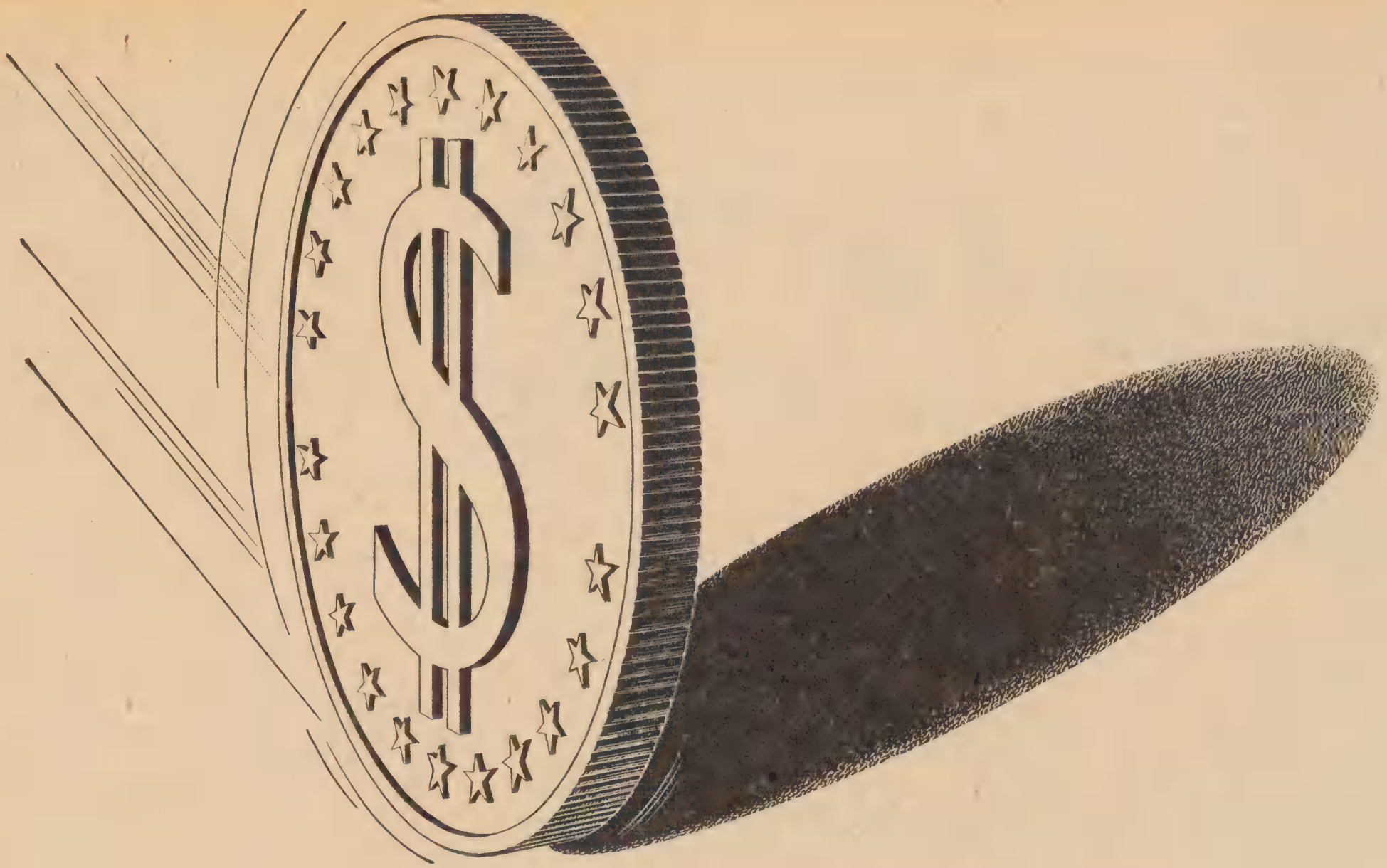


THE SUNSHINE
CATTLE FEED!

Florida Citrus Pulp is mildly laxative and imparts a sleek appearance to the cows, giving them a glossier coat of hair. The feed contains the important minerals—calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, iron, copper, zinc and manganese—essential to milk production and animal growth.

For free, illustrated folder giving complete information about Florida Citrus Pulp, write a card today to Citrus Processors Association, P. O. Box 188-A, Lakeland, Florida.

**CITRUS PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION
LAKELAND, FLORIDA**



How low cost retailing Produces More Income for Farmers

SAFEWAY'S FUNCTION in food distribution is *retailing* . . . the retail store selling of food at low cost.

Our kind of retailing works to keep *down* handling costs and to keep *up* the volume of farm product sales.

During recent years we've been remodeling and modernizing our stores to make possible even more convenient *self-service* food shopping.

Our modernized stores sell more food per store and per employee. Thus they can operate for fewer pennies out of each food dollar spent in them.

We are selling a much larger volume of food which, together with increased efficiency, has enabled us to reduce costs percentage-wise . . . in spite of the tremendous dollar increases in labor and other costs compared with 10 years ago.

For all retailing services, Safeway now requires less than 14¢ out of each food dollar spent by customers in Safeway stores.

This 14¢ covers all our costs of doing a retail business (wages, rents, taxes, advertising, etc.) plus a profit.

Safeway's profit in 1949 was 1½¢ per dollar of food sales at Safeway stores.

Do not confuse this 14¢ Safeway cost for retailing with the total cost of ALL distribution services.

Such total cost is sometimes estimated to average 50¢ per dollar of food sales (with the remaining 50¢ going to farmers).

For example: Farm products need transportation to market by railroads and trucking companies. They also need, in varying degrees, such services as cleaning, grading, processing, packaging and wholesaling.

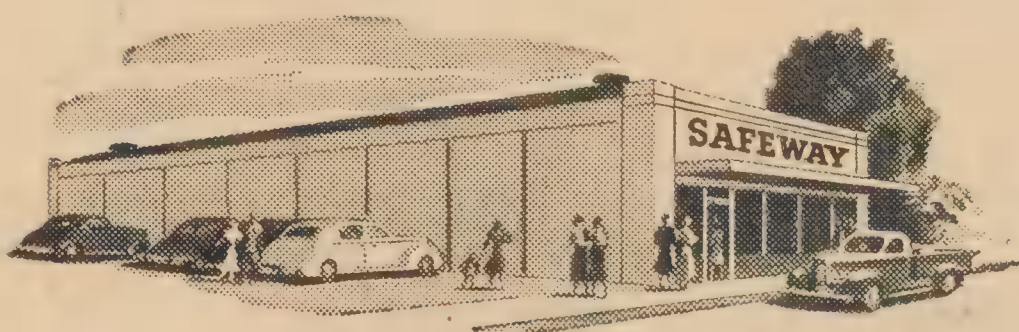
All such distribution services, of course, are rendered *before* farm products reach the retailer.

By working efficiently in the field of food retailing, Safeway is able to return to farmers a larger share of each dollar of Safeway sales—and also a larger total number of dollars. Thus we do our part to produce more money income for farmers.

. . .

The Safeway idea of selling more food per store and per employee isn't ours alone. We are in free competition with many stores working toward the same end.

It seems to us that is good for everybody—for farmer, customer and store man alike. We invite you to test our ideas of how a store should be run by doing your food shopping at Safeway, where almost one-fifth of all customers are farm families.



SAFEWAY STORES

CHAPIN VOICES OPTIMISM AT LEAGUE'S ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from Page 6)

keting orders to compensate for the handling and transportation of surplus milk."

Elected To Board

New faces on the League's 24-man board of directors will be Lester E. Tucker of Marathon to succeed Harold L. Creal of Homer, who left the directorate when he became Director of the New York State Fair, and Eldon J. Rozelle of Johnson City. Re-elected were: Stanley H. Benham, Millbrook; John E. O'Brien, Middletown; Wilber K. Clark, Delhi; Milburn J. Huntley, West Winfield; A. Morelle Cheney, Bemus Point, all of New York State; and Edward E. Kinsman, Honesdale, Pennsylvania.

Resolutions

The League members approved 14 resolutions during the session. They want representatives on rural draft boards and want their Board of Directors to "take such steps as it deems advisable to secure a change in the regulations for deferment of farm boys." It was stated in the resolution that "many draft boards are putting most farm boys in Class 1-A, thereby seriously depleting the supply of farm help."

Three resolutions put the League on record as opposed to any New York or Pennsylvania law changes that would permit the sale of yellow colored oleomargarine, and asked for a ban on the sale of any imitation dairy products.

The members want the adoption of a food allotment (stamp) plan to give low income families any food surpluses in government hands; and resolved that the board of directors should "take every step possible" to combat what was described as an "indicated attempt" by the Federal Government to obtain control in the U.S.D.A. of the State and Federal milk marketing orders.

The members opposed "any form of compulsory health insurance or any system of political medicine designed for national bureaucratic control," and want efforts made to have newspapers and radio stations publicize the blended price of milk per quart so that consumers will have accurate information of the prices received by farmers.

In another resolution the League commended the American Dairy Association and Milk For Health officials for their work in advertising and promoting sale of milk, and urged continuation of their efforts to the end that milk advertising and promotion become a permanent active project in all markets.

The 31st annual session of the League opened Tuesday, October 10, in Syracuse, when the resolutions, women's, and Young Cooperators committees held preliminary sessions. The next two days were devoted largely to the Home Department and Young Cooperators programs, ending Wednesday night with a program of entertainment and presentations. The H. H. Rathbun Memorial Awards, consisting of two purebred heifer calves, were presented by League Vice-President Paul L. Talbot to Lois E. Rowlands, 16, of Holland Patent, and Sherwood G. Steiner, 22, of Akron.

Hugh L. Cosline, Associate Editor of *American Agriculturist* presented this farm paper's medals for outstanding leadership among rural young people to Miss JoAnne M. Dunn, 16, of North Bangor, and Robert Erdman, 14, of Little Valley. Both are very active in League Young Cooperator groups in their areas. *American Agriculturist* annually presents these achievement medals to outstanding young people in 4-H, F.F.A., and Grange, as well as to Young Cooperators.

COOPERATION

For a Brighter Farm Future...

Dairymen's League Seeks a Fairer Balance for Producers as Costs and Prices Seesaw

When today's Class 1 milk price formula was being considered last February, the Dairymen's League objected that the formula as presented would not cover production costs for the first five months. League President Chapin went to Washington with figures that caused the Agriculture Department to set a five-month floor over the formula prices. By that action, New York milkshed dairymen won an increase of almost 3½ million dollars during the months from March to July.

Prices Up After July; Costs Zoom, Too

Since July, fluid milk prices have edged steadily higher. Some of the rise is due to the ordinary workings of the formula; more of it is due to zooming living costs and department store sales, scared to inflationary levels by the Korean war.

League members—like all dairy farmers—are grateful to the formula for introducing these saving factors. They have rescued all of us from a cost squeeze that might otherwise have been ruinous. But League members are not blind to the fact that production costs and milk prices are still running neck and neck. Dairy farmers have a hard time to stay even with the race, and to husband their resources for the next round of wage boosts and cost increases.

Only Class 1-A Milk Prices Are Rising

The important thing for everybody to remember is that the increases under the formula are for fluid milk only. Too large a share of the milkshed production still goes into other classifications, dragging our blend return far below satisfactory levels.

That's why the League is launching a big television advertising campaign in New York City, striving to sell more fluid milk even in the face of price increases. And upstate League branches are advertising constantly to boost consumption in all the higher-yield classifications. Even so, we recognize that the most powerful advertising requires months before it can make an impression on an inflation-pinched public. And until that time comes . . . until consumers generally are persuaded by our advertising to drink and use more fluid milk at whatever the going price may be . . . each of us must fight to hold his costs in line with the relief that will surely come under the formula.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

Cooperative

ASSOCIATION, INC.

Does Your Lime Show ?

(Continued from Page 1)

mates show that we need about 2,000,000 tons each year for the next ten years, and 1,250,000 tons each year thereafter.

Soil tests on 948 samples from general and dairy farms in 1949 revealed that about 450 (nearly half) were pH 5.8 or lower, which is too acid even for good red clover.

Costs and Returns

Lime is cheaper for dairy farmers than it was in 1935 or 1940. If you were farming in 1935, you needed about 312 pounds of milk to buy a ton of lime. In 1940 you could buy it with 244 pounds of milk. This year, you could buy a ton of lime with slightly less than 200 pounds of milk. Furthermore, you still had to spread the lime in 1935 and 1940. The figure for this year is for bulk lime spread on your fields.



In a Cornell Experiment on acid hill land, one ton of lime produced extra feed equal to one ton of grain. This extra feed was produced during a six-year rotation. The lime cost about \$7.50. A ton of grain was worth about \$70.00.

You need to use enough lime in order to get a good return on the money you spend for seed, fertilizer, and labor. For example the new alfalfa, Ranger, that is resistant to the wilt disease, performs no better than varieties farmers have been using if it is planted on acid soil.

Home-Grown Nitrogen

The big three nutrients in fertilizers are nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Nitrogen is the most costly. Yet there are thousands of pounds of it in the air over every acre of farm land. It's yours for the asking—almost. The key, of course, is found in the nodules on the roots of legumes like those on the birdsfoot trefoil shown on page 1. The partnership set-up between legumes and the nodule bacteria is fascinating. The legume roots provide food for the bacteria, and in return the bacteria take nitrogen from the air and supply it to the plants. Probably the best research in the world on the amount of nitrogen fixed by legumes was done nearly twenty years ago by Cornell agronomists. They found that a good crop of red clover took from the air in one year as much nitrogen as is contained in 2,900 pounds of a 5-10-5 fertilizer. Alfalfa was even more effective.

Is Conservation Lime Enough?

Many farmers have not understood that their ACP allotments of lime or other conservation materials is not the amount needed for good crop production. The Federal Government has a certain appropriation of money to spend for ACP practices. Various committees from Washington, down to the local county, decide on the best way to divide the money among lime, phosphate, potash, clearing brush, building diversions, and the other ACP practices. Your allotment is your share of the money available, rather than the

amount of material you need. As a result of this misunderstanding, many farmers have bought very little lime or phosphate beyond their conservation allotment. Last year, ACP lime was about one fourth the amount needed yearly for the next ten years.

Lime in the Stable

This may seem to be the wrong season of the year to talk about lime, but you can make your plans now and start using lime. You may be able to get lime spread before snow flies.

Lime can be put on loads of manure and spread all winter. You may remember that several years ago farmers were advised not to use lime on manure. That recommendation applies to the use of hydrated lime on well rotted manure. Limestone can be used satisfactorily on manure as it is spread daily.

To apply one ton of lime per acre, throw two bags of lime on each load and spread ten loads of manure to the acre. If you want to apply two tons of lime per acre, throw four bags on each load and spread the manure at the same suggested rate.

Remember that limestone does not take the place of superphosphate in the gutter and on the stable floor. In addition to the things that lime does, phosphate balances the fertilizer nutrients in the manure and reduces the loss of nitrogen. Putting lime on manure is merely a convenient way to spread it with little work on your part.

When the thermometer drops into the low 30's at night, you start laying in a supply of coal or wood for the winter. Unfortunately there is no such effective reminder to tell you when to buy more lime. Probably no one will try very hard to sell you the lime you need. The farmer makes most of the profit on this deal. If you want your share go out and get it. There is plenty of lime available, and at a reasonable cost to you.

— A.A. —

ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL IN SWEDEN

(Continued from Page 10)

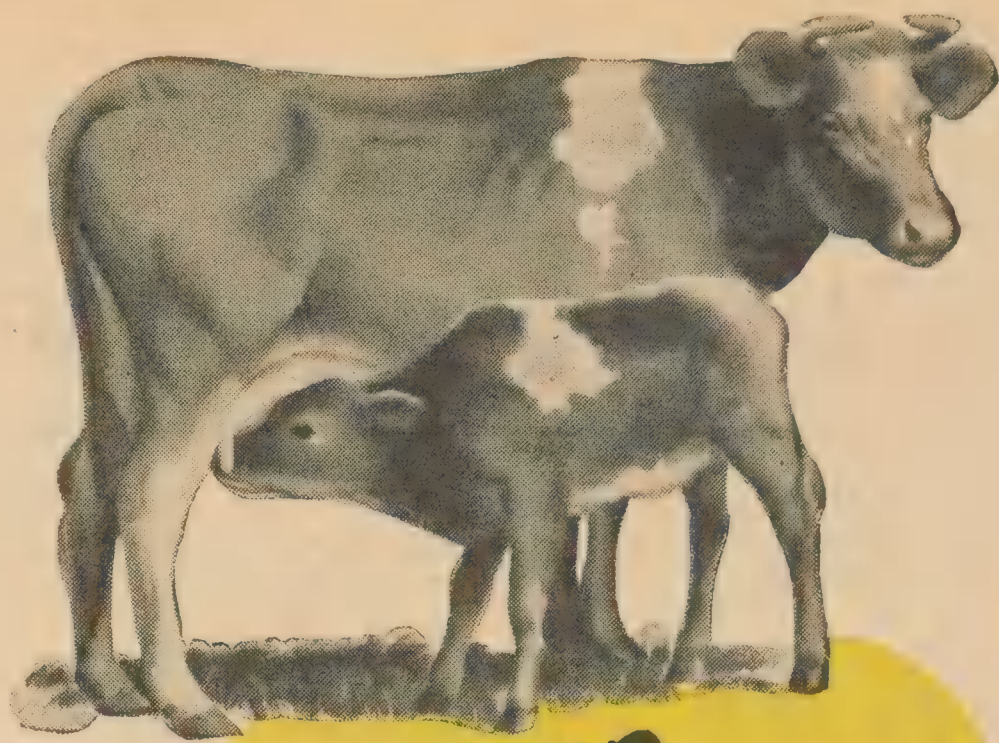
begin to encourage definite measures against streptococcic mastitis.

Brucellosis is handled chiefly through dairy cooperatives working closely with special bodies, set up to deal with the disease, in the veterinary organization or the county farming society.

Drugs Help Control

As in many other countries in Europe, Sweden relies primarily on quarantine to protect the cattle population from epidemic diseases. In both Denmark and Sweden, when the disease has actually invaded the country to any serious extent, it is summarily dealt with even if this involves slaughter of the animal. It is therefore difficult to compare the problem as encountered in these small countries with the problem faced in the United States, with its huge area and thousands of miles of frontiers of Canada and Mexico. The trend here is to rely more heavily on immunization of herds as the means of prevention. To combat infection, American veterinarians are enlisting the potent and miraculously effective drugs which have been developed by such companies as Lederle during the past few years. Against mastitis, for example, we now have aureomycin ointment; against Newcastle disease, we have a vaccine, against blackhead in turkeys, we have 2-amino-5-nitrothiazole—all developed by Lederle Laboratories—and the future promises many more.

It was a stimulating experience for me to have the opportunity to consider the methods used in these agriculturally advanced countries for their application to the problems we face here. We can learn much from them and the converse is equally true.



WHY FEED YOUR CALF DOLLARS?

When you can feed KAFF-A

The safe replacement for milk!

Sell your cow's milk! Don't waste it on your calves. That's just like feeding them dollars! Low cost Kaff-A is an absolutely safe replacement for milk! When you feed Kaff-A, the milk your cows produce goes to the dairy—puts dollars in your bank account. Just 1 lb. of Kaff-A can replace up to 10 lbs. of milk in calf feeding. That means every 50 lb. box fed with low-cost hay and grain can release as much as 500 lbs. of milk you can sell! A handsome extra profit! With Kaff-A no milk is needed after the 10th day. Kaff-A is tested, tried,

proved a safe replacement for milk. A million healthy heifers have already been raised on it! Its dried buttermilk base is known for its nutrition. In addition, Kaff-A contains other dairy by-products, some cereal products, and plenty of Vitamin A and D Feeding Oil!

Don't risk your calf's health on inferior imitations of Kaff-A. A few pennies saved now may cost you many a dollar if your calf becomes a stunted cow. Feed Kaff-A and be sure that your calves get the nutrition that helps develop good milkers... good breeders!

Consolidated Products Company, Danville, Illinois
Makers of Semi-Solid Buttermilk, Semi-Solid Emulsions and Kaff-A.

KAFF-A



another money-maker for you from CONSOLIDATED

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Write for folders on low-priced folding partitions and stanchions. **Unadilla Silo Co., Box 1110, Unadilla, N.Y.**

It's later than you think!

As you read this—it may be freezing outside ... possibly a cold rain ... or even snow. If not today, it will be in a day or so. BUT LISTEN—right this very minute, our incubators are hatching out thousands of Sunnybrook Baby Chicks. Some of them will be the Pullets that will lay the eggs for next summer and fall ... others will be the money making broilers of February and March ... while the others will be the high premium priced Capons of April and May (the big Easter season market, you know).

Are you one of those who have the habit of waiting until late spring before you get the "urge" for baby chicks? That is not the way money is made in poultry and eggs. We are booking orders every day from the successful Poultry men and women and from now on, these orders will increase until the rush of next March, April and May.

BE SMART! BE THRIFTY! Buy your Sunnybrook Baby Chicks — Started Pullets — Started Capons NOW and avoid the peak rush with peak prices and doubtful dates of delivery. Your order **will** be shipped at a later date if you insist. **LOOK!** A liberal discount will be allowed on all 1951 deliveries if we receive the order before December 31, 1950. Take a tip from us — **BE SMART! BE THRIFTY! PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW!**



BABY CHICKS



STARTED PULLETS



STARTED CAPONS

Thousands of leading Poultry men and women say that Sunnybrook Baby Chicks are the finest on the market today—regardless of price. Sunnybrook Baby Chicks are priced within the reach of every one! They come from the highest quality Poultry strains in America. They are highly selected — extra fine quality 1951 Baby Chicks and can be bought NOW at low pre-season prices. In all the popular breeds, ready for immediate delivery.

Sunnybrook Started Pullets are selling at a rate we find difficult to keep up with—they are that good. Many Poultry men and women are now buying them in addition to Baby Chicks—to keep a steady income the year round. Why don't you try it? They are priced so low, they will cost you less than if you had raised them yourself. No heat is needed—just feed them right and make some egg money in mid-winter. We have some dandy ready-to-lay pullets that we can ship you immediately.

We don't have to say much about Sunnybrook Capons. Every one knows they are great money makers, as they always bring highest premium prices. Remember that 60c a pound Capon market last Easter? We have some dandies—just the right age for that Easter market next Spring. Our 4 and 6 weeks old Capons cost less than day old turkey poults. They are past the danger point for losses. Many turkey growers are changing to Capons. In the popular heavy breeds — ready for immediate delivery.

From U. S. Approved Pullorum Clean Breeders—of Course

Wherever you live—you are a neighbor of Sunnybrook. By Parcel Post, Railway Express, by Air or by our own fleet of trucks, we get them to you safe and sound 100% alive, we guarantee.

Let Us Send You Our Picture Story of Sunnybrook—WRITE US TODAY

SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARMS

A. Howard Finger, Box 6, Phone 8-1611, Hudson, N. Y.

Automatic Poultry Feeders

By G. T. KLEIN

TWO SUMMERS ago automatic feeders were the new sensation of the poultry industry. What do poultrymen think of them after a fair trial? How are they used?

To get these answers we asked questions of 50 or so New England poultrymen. The answers, not surprising to us, were all favorable. Not one would want to give them up. They have mechanical defects, yes, but nothing serious. "They save labor," practically everyone says; some think they save feed, perhaps to the extent of 10 percent.

"Put them in a new house," most growers say, especially if it's near 100 feet long. Save the expense of conventional feeders, for the cost is about the same. But they're best for the longer houses with large pens. Partitions in brooder houses aren't good, say the poultrymen. The playful little fellows get on the chain for a merry-go-round ride and are killed as it drags them through the partition wall.

Leon W. Parkhurst, Ascutney, Vermont, thinks the feeders are great labor-savers. Now working 8 hours a day, he keeps 4,000 breeders, does all the work himself. Bob Thurrell, East Wolfboro, New Hampshire, goes it one better with a worker caring for 12,000 layers. Bob doesn't say what the worker does other than keep the feeder operating, gather eggs and clean waterers.

Hand-Feed Pellets

Few poultrymen feed other than mash in the automatics and those who do run pellets and grain through them find it a bit unsatisfactory. Pellets are usually hand fed in the litter and so is grain.

"Broiler growth and egg production is as high with automatics as with hand feeding," say poultrymen and researchers. In fact, Pennsylvania found the timid birds had a chance for a "square meal," and gave higher initial production than a hand fed group. Later this leveled off. Walter Wood claims his New Hampshires lay better on an automatic. Considerably better? He's scratching his head over results.

Richard Caswell says that with enough big buildings like his 100x125 footer he could care for 100,000 broilers or replacement pullets, doing the work himself. Of course, he would want hot air heat and a positive working watering system. No one that I know of has the brooding capacity to check Caswell's estimates.

At Tracht and Roche broiler plants, workers are becoming mechanics, not poultry management experts. They go around with an oil can in their hand and a wrench in their pocket. Yet the

mechanical difficulties are not terribly serious and are being remedied.

Stephan H. Garjian, No. Abington, Mass. thinks he would go back to hand feeding if a young man. But now he's willing to forego the pleasure and let the automatic carry the feed.

Labor saving is slightly greater if the feeders are set up in the feed room near where bags of feed are stacked. Feeding flocks on second floor pens from a first floor feeder is for the future. But it will come. There are reported to be 35 feeders on the market or being built. I look to see bulk feeding come to some plants now made easier by automatic feeders. All in all, the reports look favorable. Automatics are here to stay.

— A. A. —

LEON TODD

POULTRYMEN throughout the Northeast will be shocked to hear of the untimely death of Leon Todd, managing director of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, who died at his home near Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday, October 24, at the age of 47.

Leon was not present at the recent NEPPCO meeting at Harrisburg, as he was called home by the death of his father. On the evening of Leon's death he had just returned from Philadelphia where he led a meeting of producers and market men interested in broiler production.

Previous to the time he took over the management of NEPPCO nine years ago, Leon Todd supervised the poultry projects of the Division of Markets of the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. Before coming to New Jersey he had been on the staff of the University of New Hampshire, the University of Michigan, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and Purdue University.

Surviving are his widow, the former Miss Henrietta E. Oswald of Butler, Pa.; three sons, Thomas Leon, John Miller, and William Robert; a sister, Mrs. Earl Wilson of Shavertown, Pa., and his mother, Mrs. William R. Todd, Honey Brook, Pa.

— A. A. —

BETTER FEED

At the recent NEPPCO Exposition at Harrisburg Dr. John Hammond made the following statement:

"In 1935 it required 14 weeks and 14 pounds of feed to grow a 3-pound broiler. This year poultrymen in 12 weeks are growing the same size bird with 12 pounds of feed. Within a short time they will be doing it in 10 weeks with 10 pounds of feed."

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Safe Arrival Guar.	Non-Sexed per 100	Pullets per 100	Cockerels per 100
R.O.P. SUPER MATED			
200-327 EGG SURED WHITE			
LEGHORNS (58.8%)	\$13.00	\$26.00	\$ 3.00
UTILITY MATED WH. LEG.	11.00	24.00	3.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15.00	22.00	14.00
SEX LINK CROSS AAA	15.00	22.00	14.00
ROCK RED CROSS AAA	15.00	22.00	14.00
BAR. ROCKS, W. ROCKS	14.00	22.00	14.00
HEAVY MIXED \$10.00; ASST. BROILER CHIX \$8.95			
STARTED LEG. PLTS. 4 Wks. 35c...6 Wks. 45c			

Tested by Official Tube Agg. Method. Order direct from this ad. or write for 16 page actual photo catalog Cash or C.O.D. Delivery. Sexing Accuracy 95%. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, Pa.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS



MAKE GREAT LAYERS

At the 1950 Storr's Conn. Egg Laying Test, our White Leghorns won first, all breeds with 3899 eggs and 4124.5 points. For the fourth time we won the high leghorn pen at the Georgia Test. Other 1950 records were good but not outstanding. In every test entered our Leghorns placed fifth or better. We still hold the all-time World's record for all breeds, all tests won in 1944-45.

WE HATCH THE YEAR 'ROUND White Leghorns, Red-Rock Cross, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks own two hatcheries with 600,000 egg capacity, three poultry farms and 15,000 breeders. We carry on a complete pedigree-progeny testing program.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG This 36-page illustrated catalog describes our breeding program. Write today for your free copy.

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'Selected Strains, Farm Proven'

Chicks Hatched Year Round

ROCK RED CROSSES

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Nichols & Christie strains

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WHITE LEGHORNS (Babcock Strain)

Layers for high egg production

Always Good Prices

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SURPLUS CHICKS, C.O.D. New Hampshires, Rocks and Heavy Assorted 25- \$3.50; 50-\$5.50; 100-\$10.00. Prices at Hatchery. A. F. HOOKMAN, R9, Bellefonte, Pa.

HATCHING EVERY WEEK—Pullorum Clean Ebenwood Farm Hamps. Nothing better for eggs, meat, and profits. Free catalog. EBENWOOD FARM, Box B-50 West Bridgewater, Mass.

BE SATISFIED

In remodeling or repairing your home be sure to use reliable equipment and good materials. Patronize American Agriculturist advertisers and you will be satisfied.



Here is an ingenious arrangement which saves time in killing broilers and capons at the farm of Carl Schwaryer, Fayetteville, N. Y. Carl hangs the birds on rope shackles when killing, and then spins the wheel slightly and hangs another bird. By the time the first bird stuck returns to Carl, it is completely bled out.



↑ "Best poultry boys of the year" in F.F.A. program were named at the recent NEPPCO Convention Banquet at Harrisburg, Pa. Eleven were present to receive their awards at the annual A & P Food Stores' Youth Banquet. Left to right: Harold Beishline, Millville, Pa.; William McGuire, Hinkley, Me.; Keith Bower, Trumansburg, N. Y.; Fred Figarotto, New Brunswick, N. J.; Paul Heavener, Moorefield, W. Va.; Nor-



— Morse, Groton, Vt.; Russel Bruette, New Castle, Del.; Karl Zeigler, Glastonbury, Conn.; David Dymacek, Louisa, Va.; John Bruno of Agawam, Mass., and Robert E. Kelley, Derry Village, N. H.

← "Jimmy" Rice, known the world over for his work with poultry, was present at NEPPCO meeting and spoke at dedication of a new poultry library for Cornell. It will be known as the James E. Rice Library.

↓ Pennsylvania team of James Bower (left) of Irwin, and William Lazar, Jr., Jeanette, won top honors in 1950 NEPPCO 4-H Production Demonstration Contest.



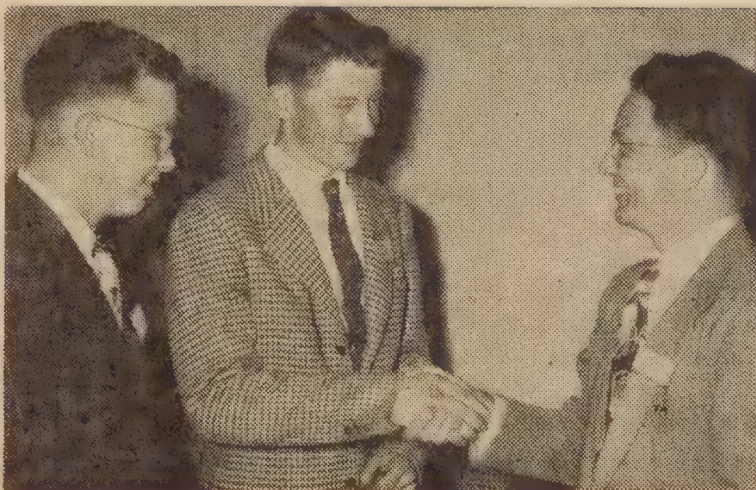
Title of demonstration was "Poultry Cleaning and Dressing." Richard Warren (right), University of New Hampshire, extension poultryman, congratulates the boys.



↑ Winning team at NEPPCO F.F.A. Egg Grading Contest was Donald Griffin (left), Hudson, Mass., and Chester Foster, Hatfield, Mass. The future farmers, who excelled in judging interior as well as exterior egg quality, receive awards from V. A. Martin, Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction.

← "Make a Lemon Meringue Pie" was a demonstration which won first place for Shirley Wilson, Rush, N. Y., in 1950 NEPPCO 4-H Consumption Demonstration Contest. Miss Lois Jean Smith, Pennsylvania State College, presents award.

NEPPCO 4-H Egg Judging Contest was won by Rhode Island team of Fred Austin (left), East Greenwich, and Fred Wertz, Hamilton. The team scored 341 of a possible 400 points. Congratulating them at annual A & P Youth Banquet is Owen S. Trask, University of Connecticut, who supervises this division of NEPPCO youth program.



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BETTER THAN GLASS for Poultry House, Barn and Hog-House Windows

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20

Chas. Dawes selling at his farm located
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County Road from Kirkland to Clinton, 10
miles southwest of Utica.

T. B. Accredited, blood tested, calfhooed vaccinated.
All strictly fresh or due very soon at sale
time. Every animal raised on the farm. All
bred in the famous Posch lines of Harry
Yates with many sensationally, high produc-
ing animals back through their ancestry.
Those carrying calves are bred to a son of
MONTVIC PATHFINDER or a grandson of
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All good ages, large, nice condition, and genuine heavy
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DON'T MISS THIS "POSCH" SALE.

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Don't Miss This Thrilling Trip!



amazing Carlsbad Caverns, and two days in fascinating old New Orleans.

The list of all the wonderful things we'll see and do is too long for this space... but it's all in the illustrated itinerary, as well as the price of the "all-expense" ticket, which covers absolutely everything with the exception of one meal. Our party will again be escorted by Mr. Verne BeDell of the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

Decide now to take this glorious, carefree vacation. The price is reasonable, the accommodations and meals are the finest, you'll have folks you love for fellow travelers, and you'll be looked after to perfection by Verne BeDell. Write today to E. R. Eastman, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y., for a copy of the itinerary. Don't delay, or you will be disappointed in getting a reservation.

Henry Sherwood, National Grange Overseer, Will Preside at Minneapolis

On the editorial page of this issue, you will find a tribute to the late Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange. Because the National Grange session, which opens at Minneapolis, Minn., on November 15, is so near, National Overseer Henry D. Sherwood of Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., left for Washington immediately on receipt of the news, to complete plans

for the National Grange session where he will be presiding officer. Mr. Sherwood is also Master of the New York State Grange.

Fortunately, Paul Taber of Ithaca, N. Y., who has been assisting Mr. Goss for some months, is familiar with the plans already made. Mr. Goss had completed his address which will be read to the National Grange.

BOOSTING MILKING SHORTHORNS

I HAVE at hand your publication dated October 7, 1950. I have always considered this paper of yours informative and progressive—up until now, that is. As of today I have my doubts.

My reasons are based on the omission of the various winners of Milking Shorthorn Contests at the New York State Fair at Syracuse. I know there were Milking Shorthorns because I was asked to consider showing animals there.

When you finish using a cow for milking purposes, her ultimate end is on the butcher's block. This breed's laurels at both ends of the farming business are fast becoming noticed and appreciated by an increasing number of enterprising farmers who want a cow that will "replace" herself when she ceases to be useful as a milk producer.

Consider the fact that we don't all eat bologna all of the time, but like a good steak occasionally, and please give space to the news about a breed that has everything, the modern cow that gives milk and butterfat without becoming a "bag of bones" while doing it.—Mrs. Steven Pinkowski, Whitehall, New York.

(Thanks, Mrs. Pinkowski. We didn't have the Shorthorn results when the Fair results we published were prepared. Here they are: Senior and Grand Champion bull—Last Chance General, Last Chance Ranch, Lake Placid, N.

Y.; Junior and Reserve Champion bull—Barrington Wildeyes, Grassy Lane Farms, Cazenovia, N. Y. Senior and Grand Champion Female—Imp Almer Misselthrush, 6th, Mystery Farm, Hope, R. I.; Junior and Reserve Champion female—Last Chance Bell Van Berg, Last Chance Ranch. Last Chance Ranch won premier breeder award. Ed.)

—A.A.—

A LOOK AT THE 1950 APPLE MARKET

(Continued from Page 7)

soundness of the apple deal once the fruit is in storage.

The Midwest has a much lighter apple crop than last year. The increase in the Southern crop is moderate and should find a ready market at home and to the West. The far Western crop is not sizing up due to a cool, late season, while the wastage in our area due to scarcity of packages, storage space in places, scab in some orchards and a sudden heavy late drop of McIntosh will be great.

Competing fruits are less than last year, while consumer purchasing power is at its highest.

But, above all, is the marvelous color and firm quality of this stored apple crop.

It is now up to growers and distributors to pack, distribute and promote this crop so that every potential consumer learns about these wonderful apples and can always obtain them in pleasing condition throughout a long, orderly marketing season.

SCAB TEATS INJURED TEATS



Keep them milking
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Medicated
Teat Dilators

A dependable treatment for maintaining full stream milking through the canal of injured Teats, Scab Teats, Bruised Teats, Obstructions.

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Box 526 A Inc. Ithaca, N. Y.

CHEMUNG COUNTY DISPERSAL 69 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14

At LOCKWOOD, N. Y. on Route 34, twenty miles east of Elmira.

Accredited negative to blood test, calfhooed vaccinated.

HERD AVERAGE — 415 lb. fat on 2 time milking, many 2-year-olds.

Several from 500 lb. to 650 lb. fat. Daughters of many popular sires including 2 by INKA SUPREME POSCH.

20 Granddaughters of CARNATION MASTERSTROKE. A splendid bred herd is in all stages of lactation and includes 23 Bred and Open Heifers, 9 Spring Heifer calves. Sale under cover, starting at 11:00 A.M. THIS OUTSTANDING HERD WILL PLEASE YOU. HERMAN PORTER, Owner, Lockwood, New York

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sale starts at 10:00 A.M.

55 HOLSTEIN CATTLE

(33 Registered—20 Grades)

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19 Fresh and Close Springers; 16 Bred and Open Heifers; 7 Spring Cows; 12 Heifer Calves. Yearling Bull from nearly 700 lb. fat dam by 4.7% sire.

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FRESH AND CLOSE choice Grade Cows and first calf heifers. Also registered and grade Canadian Holsteins, mostly calfhood vaccinated. Terms arranged. We deliver. Over 25 yrs. at the same address. Tuttle Farms, King Ferry, New York. Roy A. Tuttle, Owner.

ORCHARD Hill Stock Farm offers choice heifer and bull calves and young heifers from Carnation dams & 4 per cent Carnation and Rag Apple sires. M. H. Klock & Son, Fort Plain, New York.

WANTED: Registered Holstein cows and heifers. Close springers or due in early fall. Write full details and price. R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.

FOR SALE: 25 large Reg. Holsteins due, Aug., Sept., Oct. with first calves. Accredited, blood tested. Loneragan Bros., Homer, N. Y.

FOUR registered Holstein bulls ready for service and from high producing cow family. C. F. Crowe, Dryden, New York.

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REGISTERED Ayrshires. Cows fresh, calves, Elmer Fisher, Madison, New York.

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FOR SALE—Bull born Dec. 1949. Dam made 14175M 702F Sr4. Granddaughters are Foremost Peacemaker 168 AR daughters including 2 World Records and Langwater Romulus 34 AR daughters, 36 PR sons. Sire, Cold-spring's Romulus Anchor, 15 AR daughters, is desirably proven for both type and production. A choice individual. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

2 REG. bulls, born May 27, 1949 and Feb. 25, 1950. High record dams (A.R.) May Royal breeding. Vaccinated. Open bred yearlings. Forge Hill Farm, R. D. 4, Newburgh, New York.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: One purebred Milking Shorthorn bull calf. Watson Johnson, Cameron Mills, New York.

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COWS FOR SALE. T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

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WE ARE LOOKING for complete herds of cattle located anywhere. For a quick sale with top prices call or write Goldstein & Gurwitz, Ware, Mass., Tel. 890.

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12 REGISTERED, vaccinated Hereford heifers 6 to 8 months old. 4 heifers 14 months old. Also cows and bulls. Walter W. Flisk, Wolcott, New York.

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REGISTERED two year old Angus bulls. West Acres Farms, New Lebanon, New York.

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REGISTERED Yorkshire gilts and bred sows. Chas. A. Slater, RFD No. 4, Newburgh, N. Y.

CHOICE young feeding pigs—6-8 wks. old \$9.00 each—8-10 wks. old \$9.50. Chester Yorkshire crossed—Berkshire and O.C. Shipped C.O.D. Service boars 150-200 lbs. Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

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PINCKNEY Farm's Saanens—At stud, Tyler's Cavalier from America's highest classified herd. Stock for sale. Mrs. C. P. Horton, Carmel, N. Y. Tel: Mahopac 8-4402.

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WANTED—Rabbits, 5 to 6 lbs. Write J. Stocker, Ramsey, New Jersey.

CHOICE English Angora rabbits. Juniors over 3 months, \$3.50. Senior does \$8.50, bucks \$5.00. Clarence Mittelstadt, Barker, New York.

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FOR SALE: certified seed potatoes, Katahdins, Smooth Rural, Essex, Kennebecs. Low field readings. Booking now for Spring delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

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Dec. 16 Issue.....Closes Dec. 1
Jan. 6 Issue.....Closes Dec. 22

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HAY—timothy, clover mixed. First and second cutting alfalfa. Straw. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca, Tpk., Syracuse, Phone 92885.

OATS, \$2.40 a hundred, straw \$15.00. Alger Drew Tele. Lovel 104-33, Fryeburg, Maine.

ALL TYPES of hay and straw, delivered by truck load. Guaranteed as represented. Kenneth Stewart Maplecrest, New York.

STRAW and all grades of hay delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Tel. 48-282.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Choice clover, New York's finest. 11 lbs. \$1.35; 6 5-lb. \$7.38. Delicious buckwheat 5 lbs. \$1.25; 6 5-lb. \$6.60. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. clover \$9.00; 60 lbs. buckwheat \$7.20. F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

HONEY—choice clover — 5 lbs. \$1.35. Postpaid 3rd zone. Garfield Apiary, Potsdam, New York.

REAL ESTATE

PERMANENT year round pastures are being rapidly developed in South Carolina and land suitable for permanent pastures is still cheap. You can let the cattle gather their own feed and save the cost of labor for harvesting and feeding. Wholesale milk prices 55c per gallon, retail price 24c per quart. If you are interested in good farm lands suitable for year round permanent pastures, see or contact Bradham Realty Co., Realtors. "We specialize in farm lands, small and large tracts." Phone 48, P. O. Box 430, Sumter, South Carolina.

STROUT'S catalog—Farms, homes, country businesses. World's largest! 3029 outstanding bargains, 31 states. Mailed free! Buy now and save thru Strout. 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

TWO OF THE BEST farms in New York State—365 acres—350 tillable—modern homes for three families—modern barns for 75 head of cattle—granaries for 10,000 bu., corncrib for 2500 bu. Garages for 7 cars—2 large silos. Price \$55,000 — 1/2 down. Stock, produce and equipment can be bought at inventory prices. 347 acres —300 tillable—modern 2 apartment main house and two modern tenant houses—modern dairy barn with fireproof stable. Complete line of modern tools and a good herd of cattle. Both of these farms are priced worth the money and are in the very highest possible state of cultivation. The Tydings Real Estate Co., Exclusive Brokers, Skaneateles, New York.

FOR SALE—165 acre modern dairy farm. Large residence, good barn, silo, etc. Located mile from village. Included 40 head stock, tractor, milking machine, cooler, etc. For sale at a reasonable price because of retirement plans. Frank Howard, Fort Plain, New York, R.D. 1.

FARMS—Businesses—Places. Farms from 6 acres to 500 acres equipped. \$9500 buys 200 acres dairy farm \$4000 down. 140 acre dairy and fruit farm, apple orchard 700 trees. Terms given. Write or ph. 46-224. C. M. Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y.

FARM for rent, 45 acre trucking farm in Monmouth Co. in Colts Neck Section. Not far from Monmouth racing track. Suitable for raising horses or live stock. 5 room house, all improvements. List from 1 year up to 25 years with option to buy. 45 miles from New York in the rich section, with large barn and other buildings. Apply to Harry Serafin, Collingwood Diner, Collingwood Park, N. J. Highway 34 and 33.

FOR SALE—long established dairy and general purpose farm. 145 acres in central New York's best farm section. 3 good houses, good dairy barn, other buildings. Owned by family 102 years. Located 2 miles from Homer, route 90, 5 miles from Cortland. Registered Holstein herd and equipment. Owner retiring. Ralph A. Butler, RFD 4, Cortland, New York.

**TWICE EACH MONTH
THIS PAGE
goes to
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living in the Northeast**

It is a market place in which that great family of American Agriculturist readers turn for merchandise they need and YOU MAY HAVE FOR SALE. We know it works, because advertisers tell us how well pleased they are with returns and it is not costly.

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By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

I AM meeting too many "blue" farmers this fall. To be sure, the weather has been unsettling and prices on practically everything our Northeast produces have not been good. Livestock prices on the whole have been good, but replacements and breeding stock have been discouragingly high. Farming and farmers have always been right eventually and they will be again.

Livestock prices are meeting their fall break. Hogs broke sharply, but seem to have leveled off at around 20 cents. If they can hold at about this price through the pork-packing season, which means for six or eight weeks, then after that there is every reason to believe they will advance in price. Hogs at present are money-makers for packers and producers, except perhaps for the man who had to buy all his feed. So again, generally speaking, the more home-grown grains we can feed, the more profitable our operation. Never expand your livestock operation over your available rough feed.

Cows, for meat, have also broken in price, but unless there are more cows in the country than I think there are, they are going to level off at about present prices. They should also work higher as we get further into the winter.

Cows for dairy purposes continue in very strong demand. Really good close-up cows or heifers are hard to buy at prices in line with the price of milk.

Calves and lambs have broken a little, but mostly the real good ones are about as high as ever, which means plenty high; best calves at around 38 cents and best lambs at around 30 cents, with few of any kind getting much below 25 cents.

Winter Plans

Here is what I am doing this winter. I have bought Holstein heifers, about 70, running from 550 pounds to 750 pounds; and while I bought them by the head, they cost about 20 cents a



FARM EQUIPMENT DEALERS HELP "BOOST MILK"

"What's good for the farmer is good for me"—that's the slogan of the Allegany County Farm Equipment Dealers Association. That is also the reason for their sponsoring the milk promotion sign which is located on Route 17 near Andover, New York. This is the second in a series of billboards planned by the machinery group. Officers of the group are in the foreground. This is believed to be the first organized group in New York State to support the "Milk for Health" program in this way. It is hoped that other business groups might follow this example, and support the business to which they are tied so closely.—H. I. Blixt

pound. I am going to feed both grass and corn silage along with hay and 3 or 4 pounds of ground corn a day. I hope to have them in good enough flesh any time after January to be able to market them for meat or to sort out the best and save to sell for dairy purposes.

Then about the middle of February I plan to buy 500 or 600 half-fat lambs from the West to shear within three weeks, and market as fat lambs—feeding up to 2 pounds of grain, until about the first of May. I am going to de-horn the heifers when cold weather sets in and when I am sure flies will not come back during a warm spell. I am also going to sort the heifers—feeding the lighter ones in one group and the heavier ones in another. I know from experience they will do better this way, for they will all be running loose.

What a shame to have discouraged the sheep, lamb and wool industry for the last 10 or 15 years, and now hold international conferences because there is not enough wool to meet world re-

quirements! This did not happen overnight; even we, right here in *American Agriculturist* years ago, were warning about the liquidation of the sheep industry, and that instead of it being encouraged it seemed as if everything was being done to discourage it. It will be a costly, slow process to bring sheep back to the many acres and many farms in the Northeast which are so well suited for their production. The few sheep farmers that are left with a good flock of ewes are in an enviable position.

Are you all ready for winter on your farm? Neither am I, as usual!

PENNA. DOUBLE DISPERSAL 70 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

T. B. Accredited, Bang Certified, many calfhood vaccinated, up-to-date tests, ready for immediate shipment anywhere.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11

At the F. F. & B. A. RESSEGUIE Farm at SOUTH GIBSON, Susquehanna Co., Pa., which is on Route 92 about 8 miles from Kingsley on Route 11 and 3 miles east of Route 106. Easy to reach from Southeastern New York and New Jersey.

The famous F. F. & B. A. RESSEGUIE Herd of 40 head consisting of 15 cows with records from 500 lb. to 677 lb. fat, the latter as a 2-year-old averaged 4.3% for the year.

—30 Cows fresh or springing close at sale time, rich in Posch and Carnation, and Rag Apple breeding.

The A. L. BOWELL and NANCY TINKLEPAUGH Milking Herd of 30 Head also sells, widely-known for its long reputation of sensational production with numerous cows through the years making from 700 lb. up to 1100 lb. fat.

This offering is all fresh or right ready with calves by their sides.

SALE MUST START AT 10:00 A.M., held in large tent.

Sales Manager & Auctioneer
R. AUSTIN BACKUS — MEXICO, N. Y.

WESTERN NEW YORK DISPERSAL

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9

55 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

T. B. Accredited, negative to blood test, calfhood vaccinated.

VERNON R. ROSS selling his splendid herd at his farm, 3 miles east of GOWANDA, N. Y. on Gowanda-Zoar Road, 14 miles west of Springville.

Production average nearly 400 lb. fat with 10,667 lb. milk in 1949, nearly all first and second calf heifers. They are high testers.

Daughters of the well-known sires, SIR BESS ORMSBY FOBES DEAN — INKA SUPREME POSCH — FAIRVIEW MONTVIC CHIEFTAIN 12th.

25 Fresh and Close Springers; 4 Bulls; Bred and Open Heifers; Heifer Calves. A choice group of cows in all stages of lactation.

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VERNON R. ROSS, OWNER, GOWANDA, N. Y.

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NOVEMBER 14, 10:00 A. M.

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3 tractors: Int. H, Int. A and Oliver caterpillar AG-6 log Cruiser; hydraulic lift; AC combine 60 with motor; field chopper; AC roto baler; silage carts; 2-3 bottom plows; mower; manure spdr; harrows; discs; cultipacker; side del. rake; cultivators. Ford truck; corn picker and husker; planter; U-6 power unit; unloader; weeder; seeder; sprayer etc.

Write for circular.

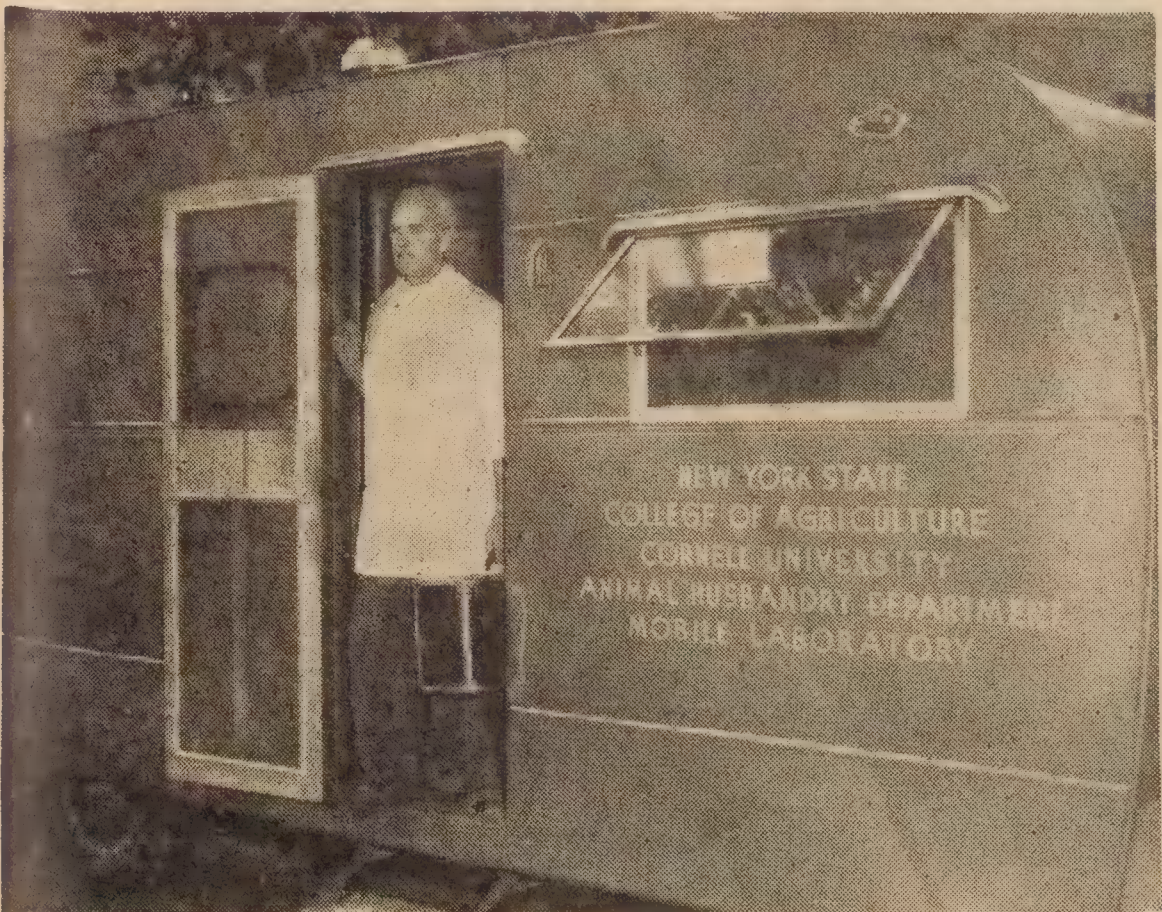
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FIELD LAB TO STUDY CATTLE BREEDING PROBLEMS



Dr. S. A. Asdell of the New York State College of Veterinary Medicine, standing in the door of a mobile laboratory which is being used to study sterility in cattle and other dairy cattle-breeding problems in the state.

The laboratory is equipped with cupboards, drawers, benches, sink, a refrigerator for storing samples, and various other equipment for making field diagnoses right on the dairy farm. The mobile laboratory is a gift to Cornell from the New York State Artificial Breeders Cooperative and the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

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It's Warm and Bright Inside!



THOSE cold, dreary winter days are not far distant. You can see them coming in the color of the sky and the landscape, and the bright, lazy days spent outdoors in the summer and early fall are only a memory now. But winter days need not be dull and dark within the four walls of your home, not if you prepare for them. This is how I go about it.

First of all, the house gets a thorough cleaning. The closets are cleared out. Tennis racquets and the like make way for skates and hockey sticks. White coats and summer frills are put away. Winter's sturdy garments come out of storage. Jean's snowsuit will fit Doris this year. Jean will have a new red one for her birthday. Dick's red cap is beyond mending, but the knitting lessons I took last summer will enable me to knit him a new one, and caps for the others, too. Those knitting needles will click a merry song for me, and mentally I picture the bright yarn I'll buy on my next trip to town.

One room after another I tackle. At the beginning of summer I had made the living room cool and inviting by taking down the heavy drapes and leaving just the frilled Priscillas at the windows. Now the drapes will hang in their old places again, bright red against the cream colored walls. Those pastel colored prints will make way for the more colorful pictures that I put away in the attic. There's a vivid garden scene an old friend painted. It will hang once more in its accustomed place over my desk, and in its bright colors I'll see again my garden, which will soon be covered with snow.

The gay knick-knacks we all love will come out of hiding to sparkle and laugh at us and with us. The books on the shelves must be rearranged so there'll be plenty of room for our old winter favorites as we read aloud during the evenings. The sewing machine comes in from the sun porch. Jean is learning how to sew, and we will make it a comfortable sewing party by the fire as father reads to us.

Big chairs that have been placed by the window so one could watch the sunset will now move toward the fireplace. A study corner is fixed up for Jean and Larry, who are sixth and

eighth graders this year. And there must be room for Doris and her family of dolls, and for Dick's blocks and cars.

My husband will want to go over his records and talk over the prospects of the coming year. Room must be made in the desk for his books and papers. He has a birthday coming up, and I plan to get for him a file case that he has been looking at for some time.

That long table that was kept bare this summer, with just a light runner, a vase of flowers, and a book or two will now be filled gaily. My potted plants will each have their turn on it. There'll be a bowl of bright red apples, nuts in another bowl ready to crack, and on some evenings there'll be bowls of popcorn or a plate of fudge.

That stack of magazines that we didn't have time to read carefully this summer . . . they'll join the crowd, and I'll enjoy having more leisure to read them, as well as my favorite books. I'll have time, also, to study new patterns and new recipes.

My garden comes inside, too. Every room in the house has its garden guest. Geraniums, cyclamens, begonias, the ivies and the philodendrons, and the Christmas cactus that shows every sign of being a thing of beauty by holiday time—all have their part in brightening up our house for winter.

In the dining room, warm copper candlesticks with bright colored candles come out of storage. Red

glassware comes to the front in the china closet. The low white bowl disappears from the center of the table

to make room for an old-fashioned copper bucket which on some days will hold flowers, the last of the chrysanthemums, and on other days will be heaped with apples, pears, and grapes from our own vines. Then,

again, I may fill it with gourds that we have grown and dried, or maybe one of the plants from the indoor garden will nod cheerily to us as we eat our meals.

Our meals will be served with plenty of color, and we will laugh over the trials of blackberry picking as we enjoy the tart jelly. The hours of weeding will be forgotten as we fill our plates with vegetables from our own garden.

In the kitchen, my collection of salts and peppers come out to display themselves on shelves and windowsills. My curtain shades will be up so



The shining antique mirrors, the gay checked curtains, the autumn foliage on the mantelpiece, the colorful picture on the wall, the flowered chair and sofa drawn up to the fireplace where on wintry nights a fire will be kindled, make this room sparkle and glow with color and light and happiness. —Photo courtesy General Electric Co.

I can enjoy watching my birds fly across the windows. They are saucy curtain pulls made of soft wood and painted in bright colors. Bluebirds, a redheaded woodpecker, a cardinal, all dangle there, cheering me as I work.

The days get shorter, the ground is frozen, snow has come, and we prepare for winter guests . . . guests who will not enter our home, no matter how cheerful it is, but they will twitter thanks for our thoughtfulness if we see that their table out in the garden is kept full of seeds and suet.

Mischief, our gray pussy, knows he will be welcome to curl up by the fire. Rover stretches out comfortably, and

Goldy trills happily in his cage as he pecks at the bit of red apple I have just given him.

I spread a red-checked cloth on the dining room table. The soup has been simmering for hours. There is a big pan of hot cornbread. . .

The children come in with red cheeks and gay laughter. The man of the house follows with a log for the fireplace.

"Snowing right along," he says, as he greets me with a kiss. "Everything will be white by morning!"

I look around the house. It is cheery and bright.

FOR ALL GIFTS

By ELAINE V. EMANS

For courage to wear within, as shoes without;
For loveliness to feed on, often as bread;
For certainty protecting me from doubt,
As well as roof, from weathers, overhead.
For laughter quite as much as livelihood,
For vision of tomorrow as for today
Already proven to hold its share of good;
For all potential friendships, Lord, I may
Discover and cherish, as for these now treasured;
For love within my heart as for the measured
Beating of it . . . and for all gifts which You
Gave and I may not have recognized as such
At first, but which You in Your wisdom knew
Were strangely right for me, I thank You much.

For Christmas Sewing



No. **3512**. Bonnet-pocket apron—a present that's both pretty and practical! Sizes small, medium, large. Medium, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 35-in., $\frac{1}{4}$ yd. 35-in. contrast. (Another ample apron style also included in pattern.)

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dress enhanced by ■ tidy weskit effect, the perfect choice for either wool or cotton. Sizes 2 to 10. Size 4, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yds. 54-in. fabric; or $1\frac{1}{8}$ yds. 35-in.

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Together We Can Do It

IF every woman in the United States knew that by going to the polls and voting on Election Day, November 7, she could help this Nation to maintain the kind of life that she wants for herself and her family, I believe it would not be possible to keep any woman from voting that day.

And yet the stakes are really that high. In this country, we do not have the "vote—or else!" kind of compulsion to vote that totalitarian countries have. We are free to vote or not to vote, free to choose the party of our choice. But if we fail to use this privilege, we will surely lose it.

Voting is not just the act of choosing candidates for political offices. It is also a demonstration of faith in the ability of the plain people of America—farmers and their wives, business and professional men and their wives—to govern themselves. One vote—your vote—may seem unimportant to you, but it is of transcendent importance to 150,000,000 other Americans. Together we can hold fast to our American heritage, together we can have the kind of America we want, together we can show the world that we care about America and have no intention of losing what we have.

I hope that for your sake, and your family's sake, and for the sake of all of us you will not fail to vote next Tuesday.

Mabel Hebel

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"Faster dissolving" says Natalie Scott, cookery expert and editor. "It gets to work in jig-time. No other yeast can top it! All you do is combine New Improved Fleischmann's Dry Yeast with water, stir it well and that's all there is to it! You're ready to start."



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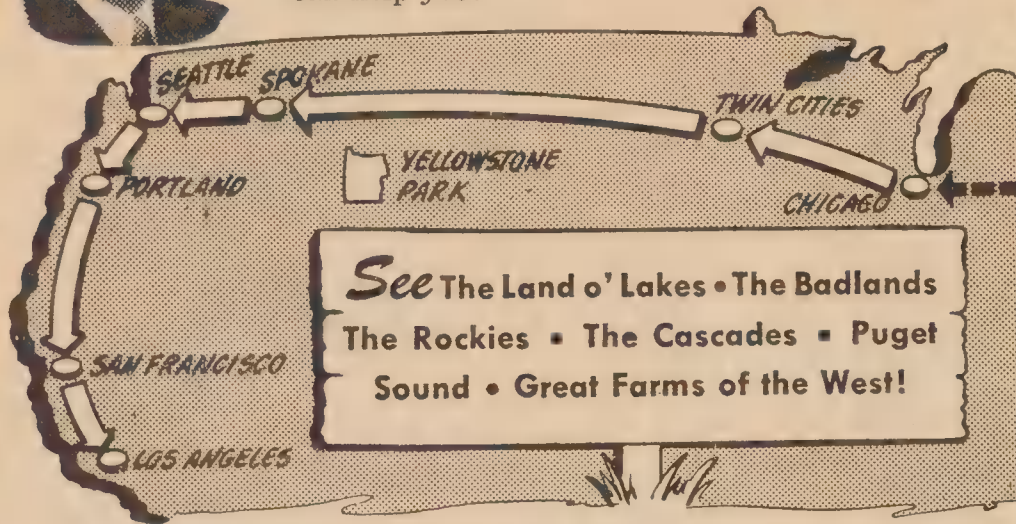
Yes—America's foremost cooking authorities agree—no other yeast can beat New Improved Fleischmann's. You've never seen a yeast dissolve faster . . . you've never known any yeast that's easier to use! It stays active for months when kept cool and dry. It will stay active even longer, if you keep it in the refrigerator. When you bake at home, try New Improved Fleischmann's Dry Yeast . . . you'll see why cookery experts say it's the finest, fastest, easiest yeast ever!

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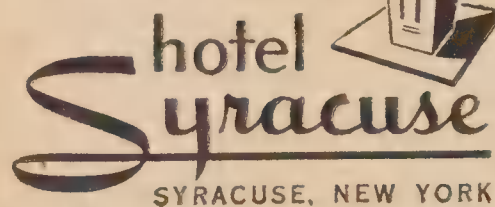
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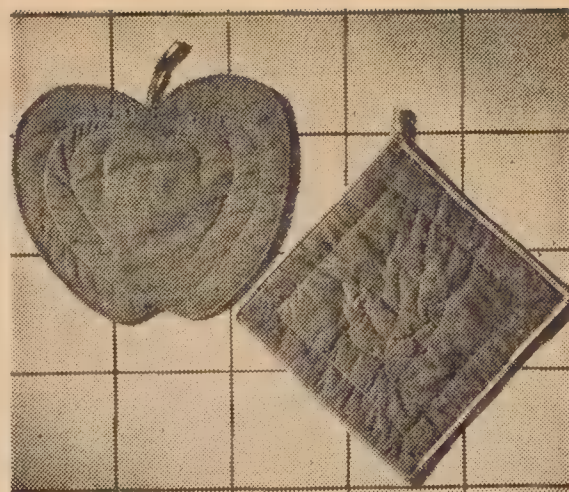
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E-2471

E-2472

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Design No. E-856 and Hot Iron Transfer Pattern No. X-749 are 15 cents each.

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X-749



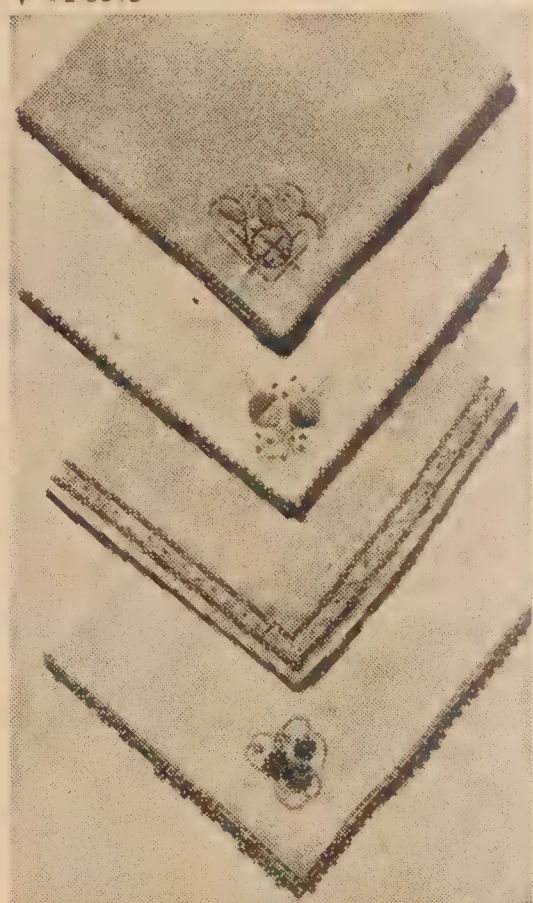
E-856



E-2526



PE-5613



E-1249



The trend toward growing more grain in the Northeast brings the need for a feed grinder to many dairy farms. If interested, put your name and address on the margin of the PAPEC ad on page 15 of the October 7 issue. Mail it and the company will send you a booklet describing the PAPEC hammer mill.

A folder describing the use of penicillin ointment in treating mastitis is available from E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, Veterinary and Animal Feeding Products Division, Dept. AA-10, 765 Fifth Ave., New York. A postcard will bring it.

Hybrid chicks are proving as profitable as hybrid corn. For the story, fill out the coupon on page 12 of the October 7 issue and send it to the DEKALB AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, Dept. AA-3, DeKalb, Illinois.

"Meat and the Mississippi River" is the title of the newest book in Swift's Elementary Science Series. Write to SWIFT & COMPANY, Agricultural Research Dept., Chicago 9, Ill., and ask for Booklet "G."

The August 1950 issue of "Beacon Flashes," published by BEACON MILLING COMPANY of Cayuga, N. Y., was the 31st anniversary number. It contained many interesting comments about the development of the company.

THE SAM DANIELS MANUFACTURING CO. of Hardwick, Vt., announces an easily-installed auxiliary heater which burns wood. The company will be glad to send you a descriptive folder on request.

FRICK SAWMILLS are now being manufactured in a new shop at Waynesboro, Pa. If interested, drop a card to the Frick Company at the above address for an illustrated descriptive folder.

Based on a remarkable discovery made at the University of Wisconsin, a new rat killer known as Ratu 42 is being offered by the DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY COMPANY, Waukesha, Wisconsin. This new product contains a chemical which prevents the blood from clotting normally and death is caused by internal hemorrhage.

Diesel tractors are rapidly coming to the front. If you would like more information about them, just fill out the coupon on page 17 of the September 2 issue and send it to R. H. SHEPPARD COMPANY, DIESEL TRACTORS AND IMPLEMENTS, Hanover, Pa.



Once again it's time for Mr. Dairyman to set up a barber shop for Bossy and give her the haircut she badly needs. Cow's udders and flanks need clipping so that manure and other debris will not cling to them. Clipping at this time of the year will materially aid in improving the quality of milk and will reduce the time necessary to clean the cow in preparation for milking.

Hot Bread for Breakfast

By ETHEL M. EATON

EVERYBODY likes piping hot bread for breakfast. It does something for this first meal of the day — especially if it's dressed up a bit—and is a pleasant change from the everlasting toast. Many breakfast breads are quickly made; and often the process can be speeded up still further by mixing part of the ingredients the night before.

CORN AND RICE BREAD

- 2½ cups milk
- 2 eggs, well-beaten
- 2 cups corn meal
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon melted butter
- 1 cup boiled rice (cold)

Pour the milk gradually into the eggs. Sift together the corn meal, baking powder and salt, and add to the egg mixture, beating thoroughly. Then add the melted butter and cold boiled rice, pressed through a sieve. Beat until very light. Turn into a well greased shallow pan and bake in a hot oven, 400° F., for 30 minutes. Be generous with the butter when serving! Yield: 8 servings.

BREAKFAST BUN

- 2 eggs, separated
- 1 cup sugar
- ¾ cup milk
- 1 cup flour, sifted
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon cinnamon
- 1 tablespoon melted butter

Beat two egg yolks and one white with the sugar until frothy. Stir in the milk. Sift together the flour, baking powder, salt and cinnamon and add to first mixture, mixing thoroughly. Add melted shortening and beat well. Pour into a greased narrow loaf pan and spread with icing before putting into oven. Bake in a moderate oven, 350° F., for 25 minutes. Cut in slices and serve hot. Yield: 6 servings.

ICING

- ¼ cup butter
- ¾ cup confectioner's sugar
- 1 egg white, beaten stiff
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon

Cream butter and sugar. Add the egg white and cinnamon. Spread over the unbaked bun mixture.

PRUNE COFFEE CAKE

- 2 cups sifted flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- ¼ cup sugar
- ¼ cup shortening
- ½ cup light cream or evaporated milk
- ½ cup juice from stewed prunes
- 8 stewed prunes, sliced
- Sugar and cinnamon

Sift together flour, salt, baking powder and ¼ cup sugar. Work in the shortening until the mixture resembles coarse meal. Combine prune juice and cream and add to flour mixture, stirring quickly but thoroughly. Spread batter in a shallow, greased cake pan. Cover top with sliced prunes and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Bake in a hot oven, 425° F., until delicately browned — about 20 minutes. Yield: 8 servings.

SALLY LUNN WITH BRAZIL NUTS

- ¼ cup shortening
- ¼ cup sugar
- 1 egg, well-beaten
- 2 cups flour
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup milk
- 1 cup chopped Brazil nuts
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- ¼ teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 tablespoon butter

Cream shortening, add sugar, and cream together until light and fluffy. Stir in beaten egg. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt, and add alternately with the milk to the first mixture. Stir in two-thirds cup of Brazil nuts, chopped fine.

Pour batter into a buttered eight-inch square pan. Mix remaining nuts with the two tablespoons of sugar and the cinnamon and sprinkle over the

batter. Dot with butter. Bake in a moderately hot oven, 375° F., 35-40 minutes. Cut into squares and serve hot, with or without butter. 6 servings.

SAUSAGE RICE MUFFINS

- 2 cups flour
- 5 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- ½ cup cooked rice
- ¾ cup milk
- 2 tablespoons melted shortening
- 6 pork sausages

Sift together the dry ingredients. Combine the egg, rice, milk and shortening. Fold this mixture into the dry ingredients. Pour into lightly greased muffin tins and stand one-half a sausage upright in each one. Bake in a hot oven, 425° F., for 20-25 minutes. Yield: 12 muffins.

BUTTERMILK CAKES

- 2 cups flour, sifted
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- ½ teaspoon baking soda
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1½ cups sour milk or buttermilk

Sift together the dry ingredients, then gradually stir in the buttermilk or sour milk to make a dough that can be handled. It may be necessary to add a little more liquid. Turn onto a floured board, roll to one-half inch thickness, cut into four-inch rounds and bake slowly on a well-oiled griddle, turning once. Baking takes from eight to ten minutes. Split and serve very hot with butter. Yield: 8 servings.

— A. A. —

NEEDLEWORK BOOK

IF YOU like to knit, crochet, tat, embroider, or transform your home with pretty new drapes, slip covers, lamp shades, pretty quilts and crocheted rugs, then you'll want to have a copy of our American Agriculturist Needlework Book. It is full of charming, inexpensive gifts you can make, and the patterns cost only 15 cents each.

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patterns, including 4 pages of drawings and instructions for redecorating your living room. It tells how to plan a color scheme, make the curtains, slip covers, etc., to carry it out. To get a copy of it, write to Needlework Department, American Agriculturist, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and enclose 15 cents in coins.

Rural Radio Network

FM PROGRAM SCHEDULE

FOR NOVEMBER, 1950

NEWS

Every hour — on the hour

WEATHER

7:15 A. M.
12:15 P. M.
6:15 P. M.
7:25 P. M.

FARM MARKETS

6:35 A. M. 12:20 P. M.
7:10 A. M. 6:20 P. M.
11:05 A. M.

YORK STATE FARMER

12:30 P. M.

COUNTRY HOME

1:00 P. M.

Northeast Farm Digest
7:00 A. M.

Barb's Scrapbook
8:35 A. M.

Evening at Home
6:30 P. M.

FM School of the Air
1:30 P. M.

FINE MUSIC

from WQXR-FM in New York

2:30-5 P. M. 7:30-11:05 P. M.

SUNDAY

3-11:05 P. M.

RURAL RADIO NETWORK

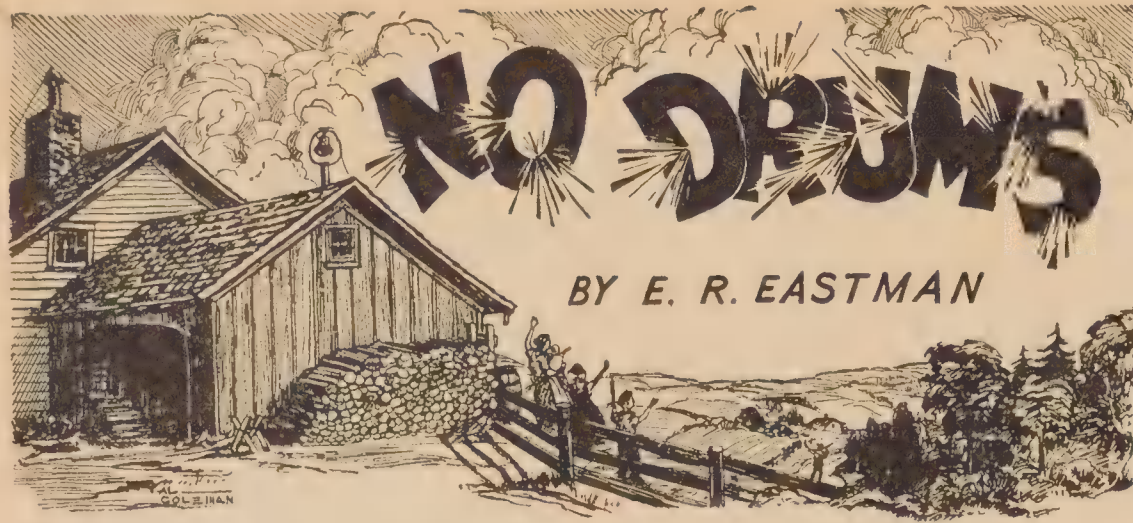
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WVBT 95.1 mc. BRISTOL CENTER
WVCN 105.1 mc. DeRUYTER
WVCV 101.9 mc. CHERRY VALLEY
WFLY 92.3 mc. TROY
WHVA 104.7 mc. POUGHKEEPSIE
WHCU-FM 97.3 mc. ITHACA
WHLD-FM 98.5 mc. NIAGARA FALLS
WWHG-FM 105.3 mc. HORNEILL
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WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

"No Drums", a story of what happens to home folks in time of war, started in the September 2 issue. Mark Wilson, living in a typical farm neighborhood in southern New York at the opening of the Civil War, is in mental conflict about answering Abe Lincoln's call for volunteers and leaving his sweetheart, Ann Clinton, a neighboring farm girl.

Henry Bain tries to steal Ann away from Mark, a fight follows, and Mark lays down the law to Ann. Finally, Mark decides to enlist and he and Ann are married in a surprise dramatic ceremony in the little church before a large congregation.

In common with millions of other boys who go to war, Mark's joy in his wedding is marred by the necessity of telling his bride the day after the wedding that he expects to enlist that day. After a difficult parting from the home folks they leave together with horse and buggy to make the trip to the county seat, where Mark is to enlist.

CHAPTER V

IT WAS nearly noon when Mark drove into the livery stable in Owego and put up his horse. Then, rather hesitantly, he and Ann made their way to the little waiting-room across the hall from the bar in the Ah-wa-ga House to wait for the call to dinner. It was an entirely new experience for both of them to be in a hotel, and they looked around curiously.

The room was furnished with a long, uncomfortable-looking, leather-covered sofa and several chairs to match, and in the center was a marble-topped stand. Over the mantel, evidently left from the last political campaign, was a life-sized poster of Abraham Lincoln. Hand in hand they stood gazing up at the homely face, and as always when Mark heard the name or saw a picture of the gangling Western giant who had been elected to the White House, it did something to him. Apparently it had the same effect on Ann, for suddenly she whispered:

"He's good, Mark! He's good! And I think he's right. I'm glad you're doing what he wants."

The dinner bell rang and they entered the dining room to find it filled with several small tables seating from four to six people, each table covered with red cloth and the inevitable revolving cruet stand, with half a dozen bottles of ketchup, horse-radish, vinegar, pepper and salt. Some tables were already occupied by men, and more were coming in. Two bored-looking, rather ancient waitresses were carrying in the food—generous dishes of potatoes, roast beef, thick brown roast gravy, boiled cabbage and big slices of home-made bread for each table, with a choice of coffee, tea or milk.

As the only woman in the room, Ann at first felt shy and embarrassed, but it was so evident that eating was the main interest of the men, including the two at their table, that her own healthy appetite soon asserted itself, and both she and Mark made a hearty meal of what seemed to them the most delicious food they had ever tasted.

By the time the waitresses came to take orders for the several kinds of pie with cheese, the diners had become more sociable. One of their table companions, a dapper, rather loudly dressed individual in his thirties, winked at the other man and, looking meaningfully at Mark, inquired:

"What's your line, friend?"

Not understanding, Mark said: "Line?"

"Yes, line. What do you travel for?"

Sizing him up quickly and not liking his attitude, Mark answered:

"For my country."

The other man, who looked like a quietly dressed business man, laughed.

"I guess he's got you there, my friend," he said to his companion. Then to Mark he said:

"I take it that you have enlisted or are going to?"

"That's right," agreed Mark.

"Taking the girl along, too?" asked the salesman, with another wink.

This riled Mark.

"If it's any of your business," he snapped in a little louder tone, so that some of the other nearby men turned to look, "this girl is my wife."

"Aha!" said the salesman, not easily squelched. "Just married, eh?"

At this Mark started to rise, but the older man intervened.

"Take it easy, boy. This fellow doesn't mean to be rude. And as for you, I'd like to be right back in your shoes, starting all over again, with such a pretty little bride."

"No, I didn't mean nothing," said the salesman. "Just tryin' to be sociable. So you're going to enlist, eh? Wished I'd time to take a nice little vacation like that."

"By jiminy!" said the other, indignantly, "I wish you could, and maybe it would take some of the cockiness out of you. 'Little vacation' indeed! You may have your wish before we get

through with this matter and get that kind of a 'vacation' yourself. It would do you good. And in the meantime, those of us who are staying home for one reason or another need to show a little appreciation for what these boys are doing for us. Look at our young friend here—just married and now they have to separate. 'Vacation' indeed!"

As they all got up from the table, the salesman walked out of the dining room, but the other man came around to Mark and Ann.

"I'd like to shake hands with you and your bride," he said. He gestured to the other diners and several of them came over, introduced themselves and shook hands, wishing the young couple luck. So cordial and sincere were the greetings that, after the men left, Mark and Ann felt as if they had been among friends.

"Now we'll see about getting a room for tonight," said Mark to Ann, "and you can rest while I go over to the recruiting office, or maybe you would like to take a walk. I don't know how long it'll take, but I'll be back just as soon as I can."

A little later, Mark found his way to a couple of small rooms on the ground floor of a vacant store building which served as the recruiting office. In the front room was a hard-faced Army recruiting sergeant and a clerk. Lined up in front of the desk were a group of young men waiting their turn. When Mark's turn came, the sergeant yelled:

"Another farmer! Look at 'em!"

He wrinkled his nose in disgust and waved his hands at the line of boys and men back of Mark, most of whom were obviously off the farms. Half scared and uneasy in their ill-fitting clothes, they were an awkward-looking lot.

"How in God's name we'll ever make soldiers out of such stuff I don't know," snarled the sergeant. Suddenly he shouted:

"Stand up straight!"

Mark didn't know whether the order was directed at himself or all of the boys, but he pulled himself erect. Then the sergeant began to fire questions at him, the clerk took down the answers. The questioning finished, the recruiting officer motioned him to an adjoining

room.

"Get in there and get your clothes off!"

In the other room Mark shed his clothes and, shivering with cold and nervousness, joined the other naked men who were working up one by one to the Army surgeon at one end of the line. In spite of the chilly room it was close in there, and rank with the odor of sweat. When Mark's turn came, the doctor thumped his chest, then dropped his ear to his chest to listen to his heart. He made no comments for a time, but his keen eyes looked approvingly at Mark's finely muscled body. Then he said:

"Practice sucking in your guts, son; chest out, shoulders back. Get that plow-handle stoop out of your shoulders while you can." Then, with one last look, he added:

"You'll do! Get your clothes on and report back to the officer in the other room."

When Mark returned to stand again before the recruiting officer, the man actually smiled, giving Mark the impression that his bark was worse than his bite. He gave Mark the oath, and then remarked:

"You're in the Army now, boy, and you'll soon be moving."

"How soon?" Mark summoned up the courage to ask.

"Don't know for sure. Never know nothing in the Army. But maybe tomorrow. Anyway, you're on your own for tonight. Report back here in the morning."

Outdoors Mark drew in great gulps of the spring air and almost ran back to the hotel and Ann. He found her waiting in the decrepit old Boston rocker by the window of their room. As soon as he opened the door, she ran across the room and threw her arms around his neck, clinging to him tightly:

"I was scared for fear they'd keep you and I wouldn't see you again," she cried. "How was it? Did you get in all right?"

"Yes, darling, I'm in the Army."

"Can you come back home with me?"

"No, dear, the sergeant says we'll probably go South soon, maybe tomorrow." Then, in an effort to cheer her he added: "But you know what they all say—that it won't take long. I'll be home before you know it, and in the meantime we can think and plan what we'll do when we are together again."

He led her across the room, pulled her down on his lap in the rocker, which groaned dismally under their double weight. As he looked around the room he laughed, a little ruefully. In addition to the chair, the furniture consisted of a wash-stand, on top of which was a large white washbowl and a pitcher half filled with water which probably had been there for weeks. One or two hard-bottomed chairs and the bed completed the equipment. But the bedstead itself was large with a deep feather bed, and the brightly colored homemade quilts were attractive. Reading his thoughts, Ann said:

"Mark Wilson, don't you go to criticizing. This is our first home, all by ourselves, and wherever we are, whatever we have or don't have, we have love, and nothing else will really matter much."

First to awake again next morning Mark found himself dreading the day. Why, he thought, had he been so foolish as to enlist and go away from his wife when she needed him and he needed her? How would he ever stand the separation? What did one man more or less in the Army mean anyway? Why did he have to go barging off when he had so much to stay home for? There were thousands just as able and as duty bound to enlist as he. Why couldn't he have had sense enough at least to have waited a while?

Looking at Ann sleeping by his side, (Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM & SPUD

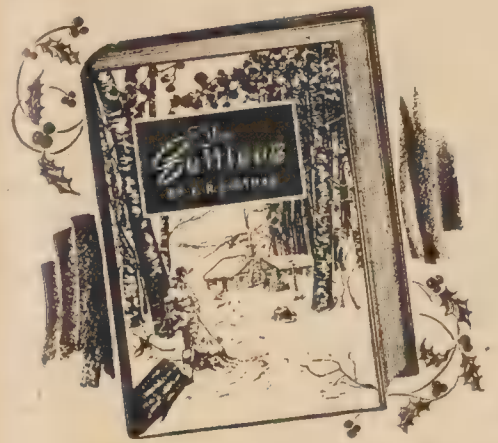


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(Continued from Opposite Page)

her soft lips parted, one little hand outstretched as if reaching for him, her young breasts rising and falling with her gentle breathing, a lump came into his throat. He breathed a prayer:

"Dear God, take care of her and take care of me, so that we can soon be together again and live like other folks."

Then he felt better, for it seemed that God gave him the answer as to why he had enlisted. It was the memory of that grave, homely countenance on the poster downstairs, the deepset, sad and burning eyes of Abraham Lincoln, the new President of the United States.

Ann stirred, opened her eyes, and smiled at him lovingly. With great tenderness he took her in his arms, his restraint and gentleness telling her of the sadness that lay on his heart.

They had breakfast in the hotel dining room, where several of their friends of the day before greeted them smilingly but refrained from breaking in upon their time together. Breakfast over, they went back to their room. They made a pretense of being very busy packing up their few things, but finally Mark turned to face her:

"Well, sweetheart, it's time to go. We've got to face it."

"Yes, Mark."

Dry-eyed, she clung to him briefly, then together they carried their belongings downstairs and went to the livery stable, where the attendant hitched the horse for them. Climbing up over the buggy wheel, Ann gathered up the reins, gave Mark a crooked smile, slapped Molly gently with the reins, and drove off, never trusting herself to look back or to wave.

As she drove up North Avenue on her way out of town, Ann saw a column of men led by a fife and drum corps swing out of a side street into the Avenue ahead of her. She pulled Molly to one side to let them pass. There were seven or eight men in the drum corps, with bass and snare drums led by four fifers, and at first Ann heard only the loud rat-a-tat-tat of the snares, punctuated by the deep boom, boom, boom of the big drums. Back of the little band were twenty-five or thirty men in civilian clothes trying to keep step and to look as soldierly as possible. As they came abreast of the buggy, the fifes suddenly began to shrill and the drums changed their rhythm to keep time with the tune. Familiar as Ann had been with that old tune all of her life, never before had it had any particular significance for her. But now as she mentally fitted the words to the melody they somehow expressed the loneliness and pain in her own heart:

I'm lonesome since I crossed the hills
And parted with my Peggy;
I'm lonesome since I crossed the hills
And left the girl behind me.

As she listened and watched the procession pass on down the Avenue, she thought of the thousands of men and boys, and especially her own Mark, marching away to that same tune from the girls they had left behind them. Then for the first time she gave way to tears.

When finally she picked up the lines and spoke to old Molly, who had been dozing by the curb, she thought half humorously that it must be nice to be a dumb animal and care about nothing but eating and dozing in the shade. Driving back up the valley she thought how all the joy that she and Mark had experienced the day before had now given way to pain, all the shining brightness that had been a part of their happiness—the sunshine, the song of the birds, the green of the fields—were gone.

But at last the long, lonesome journey ended and she gave the horse over to Charlie Wilson to unhitch and went into the house. Mark's mother looked at her white, drawn face and said,

cheerfully:

"We've been waiting supper for you, my dear. You're one of the family now. Wash up at the sink. The roller towel is over on the right. And come eat."

"That's right," said George Wilson, heartily. "We've saved a place for you at the table and there it is." He pointed to Mark's vacant chair, and in a further effort to distract her he blundered on:

"That's Mark's place, and I know of no better person to fill it while he's

away than his wife."

But Ann smiled at him gratefully and attempted to do her part in maintaining the matter-of-fact talk around the table, though she ate little. When the meal was over, George and the two boys went to the barn, and Ann helped the girls and their mother to clear the table and wash the dishes. Ellen and Elizabeth were more than usually willing to help clear up tonight, proud to show their new sister how they could work. (To be continued)

For rugged construction . . .



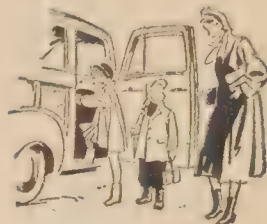
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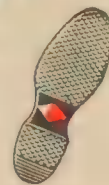
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KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



HERE AT HAYFIELDS

By Tom Milliman

NEW YORK generally stands 5th in acreage among bean growing states and usually about 5th in yield per acre. The leading state is California, with Michigan, Colorado, and Idaho following in that order. New York ordinarily grows about 150,000 acres of dry, edible beans, but in 1950 had only 136,000 acres.

Of New York's acreage, about 72% are red kidney beans and 20% the little white pea or Navy bean, with the balance made up of marrow or marrowfats, white kidney, yelloweyes, etc. Hayfields grows pea beans because we are in the pea bean district west of the Genesee River, with 15 acres this year. We've tried red kidneys, which practically always sell for more money per pound, and found that our yield of reds was considerably less than the lower-priced little white beans. So we're content to stay in line with the kind of beans the section finds most worthwhile in dollars per acre.

East of the Genesee, few white beans are grown and the crop is almost universally red kidneys, stretching as far east as Oswego and in all the Finger Lakes area. The knowledge that soils west of the Genesee are a little lighter and higher in lime, with drier harvesting weather, does not completely explain why pea beans do better there while red kidneys yield more in the heavier soils to the eastward. We must be content with longtime trial and error findings without knowing all the reasons why. Dry bean production has been an important cash crop for much more than 50 years and many a farm has been paid for by beans.

However, with the gradual return of corn for grain to western New York, the start of a shift away from dry beans, especially pea beans west of the Genesee, is in evidence. Farmers are beginning to find that grain corn is a profitable cash crop in place of beans. Many factors, including government programs and high transportation and handling costs of Mid-Western corn for Northeastern use, are contributing to the shift to corn. As an example, Hayfields has just sold 12½ tons of dry shelled corn from the 1949 crop to make room for the oncoming 30 acres of 1950 ear corn to be machine-picked in early November. This was surplus above feeding requirements. The seed for an acre of beans costs much more than the hybrid seed corn required for an acre. Cost of growing each crop is about the same. Harvesting beans is far more expensive than machine picking of corn, although this may be offset by the fact that corn must be stored in open-air cribs. Grain corn is returning to an area

from which it almost entirely disappeared when silos came in, and western corn was very cheap.

Now grass silage is becoming popular and helps the shift.

WASHING UDDERS

IMAGINING myself doing the tedious job of washing, boiling, and drying a mess of washcloths once or twice a day, I realized that on such a side issue I couldn't be depended upon to do it daily or to do it thoroughly. How then could I ask others to do it? Consequently, we never started washing cows' udders with damp cloths, for fear of spreading mastitis instead of reducing it.

Then came the paper towels for washing udders. After looking into it carefully and conferring together, for a little less than \$6.00 we bought a bale of 3,700 tough paper towels measuring 10" x 10¾". Other sizes and makes are available. Marion, our cowman, better known as "Stub", had seen a milking demonstration at the annual field day at Gannett Farms in L. B. Skeffington's charge, and was ready for it. After a thorough trial, here's what Stub has to say:

"Now we've got a little electric water heater in the cow stable. I draw off a pailful, add a jigger of chlorine preparation, dip the towel in the water, wash the cow's udder and drop the towel in the gutter. I move the pail along and do three cows at a time, one towel for each cow, keeping ahead of the three machines. The udders are cleaner, my hands are cleaner, and our milk is cleaner. The cows 'give down' faster and hold nothing back. Now I do the milking 5 to 10 minutes faster than before. Maybe I make a few more motions, but with less stripping, the whole job of milking is easier. A few of the cows give a trifle more milk this way."

After trial, Jim and I are sure we



COMBINING SPEEDS BEAN HARVEST

Modern dry bean threshing or combining on a neighbor's farm in Monroe County, N.Y. The man standing to right of tractor driver, with a pitchfork tosses out the larger stones and tosses in any bean vines which may be missed by the pickup conveyor. The dry beans are bagged at the rear of the moving thresher, while pods, vines, stones and dirt are dropped to the ground. A tractor-attached bean puller has previously cut and lifted the standing beans into windrows. Because bean combining is faster, its use grows, although it is not radically cheaper than the old method of pulling, bunching and hauling to the barn for threshing.



THE LAST TEAM DOESN'T LEAVE

The most beautiful sight at Hayfields is this team of Belgian 7- and 8-year-old geldings, standing side by side with their heads over the pasture fence watching a tractor work. Realizing that we have hardly any machinery to which horses can now be hooked, I let a young farmer talk me into selling them for \$250 with harness. When the lad changed his mind and begged off, my spirits rose. In winter the team eats the sweepings from the cows, and in summer they do a little work but are mostly at grass. Who knows but what a team of horses may be priceless, should the flow of gasoline and repair parts be interrupted!

are benefiting the consumer, the cows, the milker and the farm by the use of cowbarn paper towels, at a cost of about a dollar a year for each cow. It was Jim who figured out that an inexpensive towel dispenser, hung on the wall, was worth a trial, and got one. Now we have four dispensers, two for each side.

SILAGE CAP

TO stop the big waste of silage, grass or corn, which occurs when a silo is filled and left unused, we've been searching for years for something to prevent spoilage. Apparently one of the big rubber companies has something which fills the bill. It is a circular covering made of plastic and of a diameter somewhat greater than that of the silo when filling is completed, with the center of the silage higher than the edges. When the lightweight circular covering is placed, it turns up all around the edges. Then

what is called a water roll, of the same material, is put around the circumference just inside the plastic cover. When filled, the water roll presses against the sides of the silo to exclude air and seals the whole thing.

In June we filled a 12' x 40' tile silo with alfalfa-ladino-brome and placed the plastic cap and water roll seal. The silage settled considerably and in early October the cover was removed for refilling with corn. Settling had been uniform all around the silo, except at the chute where it was lower, and it was here that a little spoilage occurred. All the rest of it was green and bright.

Not over 400 lbs. of spoiled silage had to be tossed down the chute and taken away.

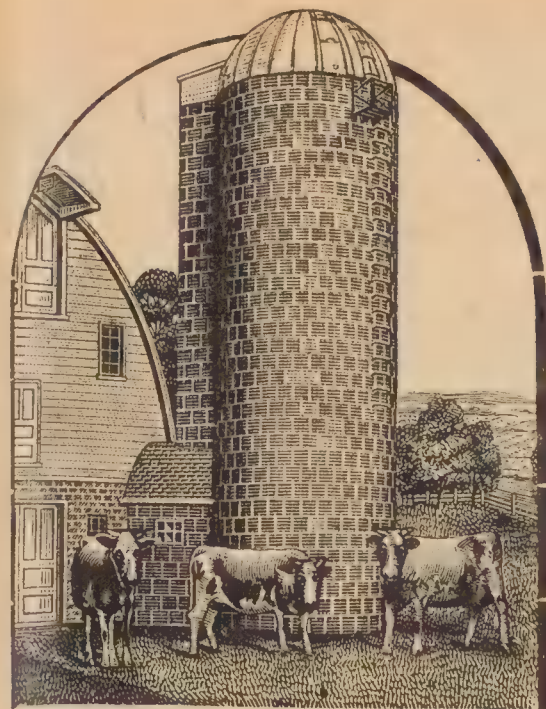
Cost for a 12 foot silo is not over \$47 and the device is said to be good for 15 years.

FARMERS TOO

AFTER inspecting pastures with five eminent specialists from early morning 'til 8:00 o'clock in the evening, we went to supper at a Howard Johnson restaurant near New Brunswick, N. J. That day we had seen a few fine new things, not all of which carried college recommendations. When I asked my companions to point to something significant, Dr. M. A. Sprague, Research Specialist in the Dept. of Farm Crops at Rutgers University, responded. He said:

"Farmers who go ahead with new ideas before agricultural colleges can establish specific recommendations for them are benefactors to the colleges."

Dr. Sprague's utterance grew in value as I thought it over for days afterward. It served to bring out the reason why colleges seem sometimes to be slow on their feet. They have to be sure. You and I wouldn't respect a college which went off half-cocked on a new thing.



Your New Silo— PLAN IT NOW!

Plan a new Craine silo now. Plan, too, for more farm profits, time and labor savings — and the pride of ownership that's yours with a handsome, dependable Craine.

You know that good silage provides the most profitable, efficient feeding. And you'll find that a durable Craine silo is *not* an expense. It's an *investment*—and like other farmers, you'll say "My Craine is the best investment I ever made!"

CRAINE'S THE NAME



The early buyer gets seasonal discounts—better service. We'll send full details, including easy payment plans. No obligation—just drop us a line.

Craine, Inc., 1110 Pine Street, Norwich, N. Y.



CRAINE SILOS

Fresh bog spavin? "Clear it up fast with **ABSORBINE**"

says C. W. Pace of Longmont, Colorado



"As soon as I see signs of bog spavin, puff or soreness on my horses, I use Absorbine. That's the treatment advised by our veterinarian, and I have been using it for over 16 years."

Yes, farmers know there's nothing like Absorbine! It's not a "cure-all," but a time-proved help in relieving windgall, collar gall, and similar congestive troubles.

A stand-by for over 50 years, it will not blister or remove hair. Only \$2.50 at all druggists. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

CATTLE RUSTLERS ACTIVE

Farmers in Oneida, Herkimer, Madison, and Cortland counties in New York state have been recent victims of a cattle rustling gang. Police are investigating in an attempt to break up a gang which has stolen animals in recent weeks worth thousands of dollars. While farmers in Onondaga County have not reported losses, there is some indication that the stolen animals are being killed in a Syracuse slaughter house. Authorities are hunting for it.

To get down to cases, a farmer near Bridgewater lost a six-month-old heifer, and the next day another one was taken from a farm pasture near Sangerfield.

Seven Holstein heifers were stolen from the Warren Fitch farm at Poland recently. Two cows were taken from the Spencer Sauer farm at German Flats, and Martin Cole of Sangerfield had two heifers stolen from a pasture less than 100 yards from his house.

These are just a few of those who suffered losses. Until the gang is broken up it is important that you take whatever precautions you can, that you check up frequently, and, if you have animals stolen, that you notify the nearest State Trooper immediately.

— A. A. —

GUN SHOP "MOVED"

My friend and I sent checks totaling \$317.80 to the Cold River Gun Shop in Alstead, N. H., in July of 1948. We were promised delivery on two different dates, but our high-powered rifles never showed up. The last letter we wrote them was returned by the Post Office stamped "Moved, left no address."

The above letter was received back in January. Since then the Service Bureau has been making every effort to trace the operator of this outfit, one Martin Owen. Alstead has no Chamber of Commerce, which complicated the matter considerably. We finally located a reliable source of information there and were given the following data.

For a short time Martin Owen operated the Cold River Gun Shop at East Alstead, but he seems to have disappeared. Reports are that he has been heard from twice—once from Michigan and once from Florida. Apparently Mr. Owen is no longer in the Northeast; but if he should happen to turn up around these parts again or if anyone knows of his present whereabouts, the Service Bureau would appreciate word. Write us at Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

— A. A. —

CHRISTMAS CARDS

For several years we have reminded you about this time that you can buy Christmas cards from Leopold Roy, South Main Street, Richmond, Vermont.

Leopold is a victim of arthritis and has been in bed for the past 19 years. But in spite of that he maintains a mail-order business in greeting cards and magazine subscriptions. If you will drop him a card he will be glad to send you a folder.

He tells us that previous notes in *American Agriculturist* have resulted in some excellent repeat customers. We are glad of this because we admire his courage and independence.

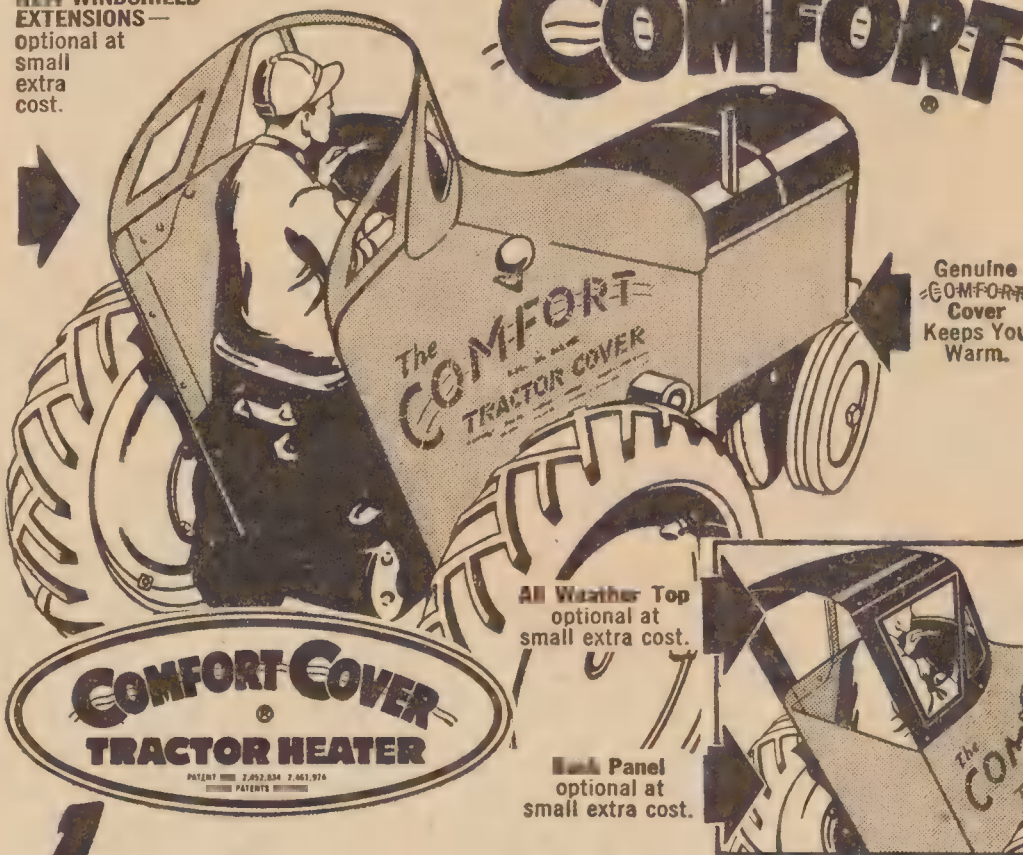
— A. A. —

One of our subscribers is very anxious to learn the address of Leonard S. Dunk, formerly of Whitehouse Station, N. J. If Mr. Dunk should happen to see this item, we would appreciate his writing us; or if any subscriber knows his whereabouts, we would be grateful for the information. Address Service Bureau, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

ON COLDEST DAYS—WORK IN

COMFORT

NEW WINDSHIELD
EXTENSIONS—
optional at
small
extra
cost.



1ST CHOICE AMONG FARMERS

For winter tractor work—there's one tractor heater more farmers use than all others. It's the famous genuine ~~COMFORT~~ Cover—the tractor heater that gives you the features you want—smooth, streamlined fit, and quick easy installation. Converts to a low cost heated tractor cab if desired. For real warmth on your tractor be sure to insist on the genuine ~~COMFORT~~ Cover. Complete details at your dealers or write manufacturer.



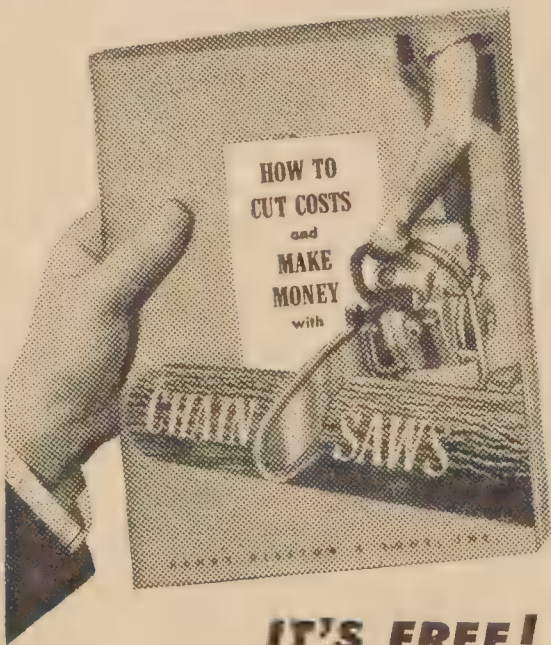
Here's What ~~COMFORT~~ Owners Say:

Bert Stimple
Fairbanks, Alaska

"With the ~~COMFORT~~ Cover our tractor no longer stands idle in our 40° to 50° below temperatures. We do a lot of log hauling for fuel, sawing, plowing snow, hauling water, etc. Without our ~~COMFORT~~ Cover much of the work would be impossible. I certainly would not be without it."

Manufactured By
COMFORT EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2609 E WALNUT KANSAS CITY, MO.

This BIG 36-PAGE BOOK can save YOU money!



IT'S FREE!

Learn how to buy and use chain saws profitably. Mail the coupon today.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.

1124 Tacony, Philadelphia 35, Pa., U.S.A.

In Canada, write: 2-20 Fraser Ave., Toronto 3, Ont.

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc. (Adv. Dept.)

1124 Tacony, Philadelphia 35, Pa., U.S.A.

Gentlemen:

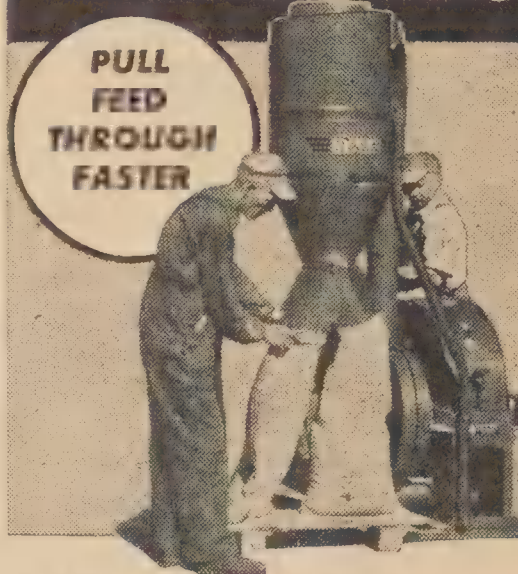
Please send me my FREE copy of "How To Cut Costs and Make Money with Chain Saws."

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CASE "Hi-Suction" HAMMERMILLS



SAVE GRINDING TIME

Hi-Suction by giant flywheel fan pulls feed in—hustles ground feed out through screen. Makes less fine stuff, grinds cooler—and faster. Eight keen edges on each hammer tip—turn to new edges, get eight-fold grinding life. Wide range of screen sizes, for all kinds of grain and forage. Mill sizes to make the most of 2 and 3-plow tractor power. Ask your Case dealer for demonstration.

MAIL THIS COUPON!

HAMMER MILL BOOKLET tells about good grinding—more about Case mills. Sent free—address J. I. Case Co., Dept. L-11, Racine, Wis.

Name _____

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RFD _____ State _____

Two famous Silos
WOOD
HARDER SILOS
CONCRETE

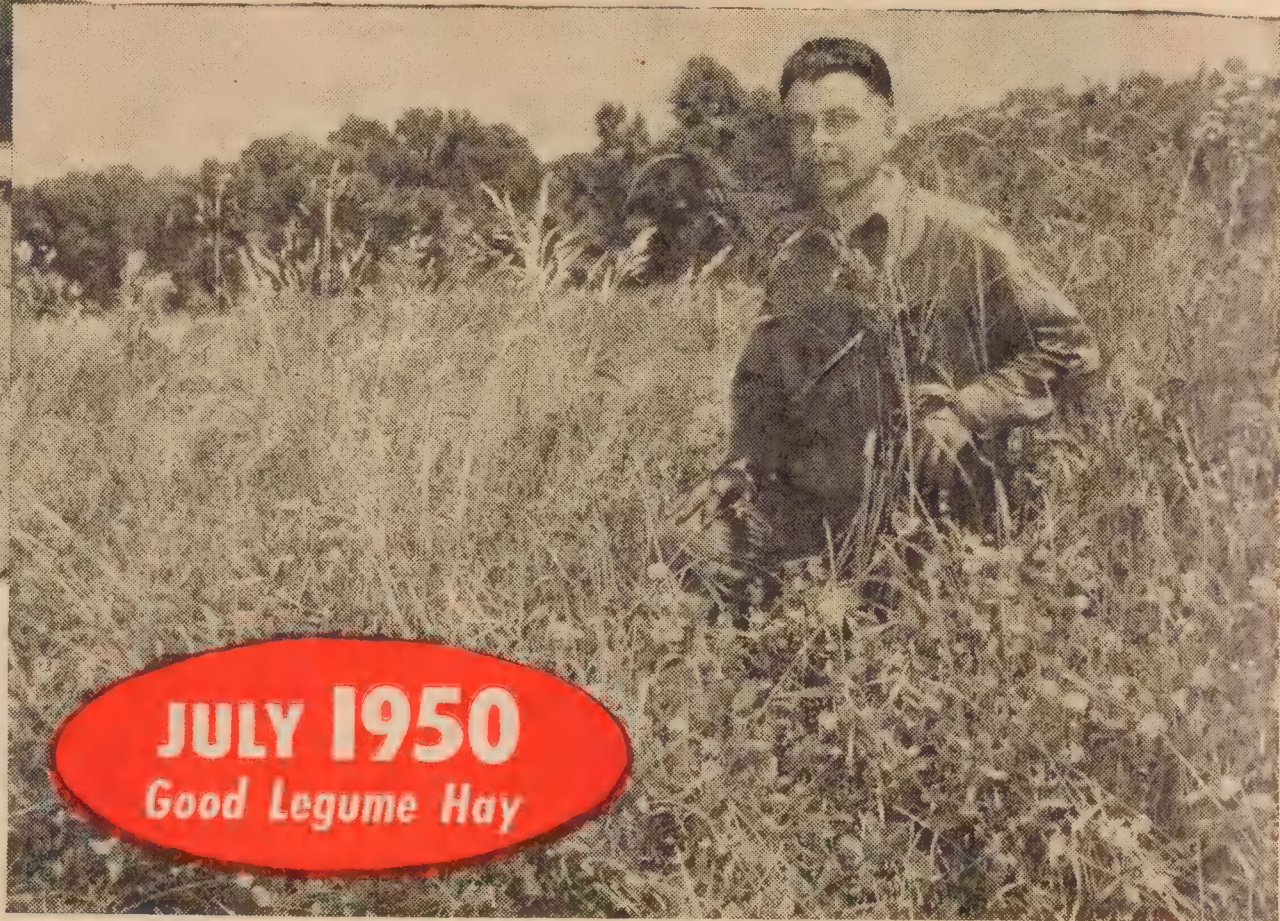
Write for literature • Cobleskill, N. Y.

“\$5,440⁰⁰ RETURN IN 1ST YEAR

from 65-acre Renovated Pasture...



PASTURE RENOVATION MADE THE DIFFERENCE you see in these two photos, taken at HUB FARM, owned by S. J. REYNOLDS, Wappingers Falls, N. Y. Above, taken July '49, shows thin, weedy growth, practically no feed at all. In photo at right, taken July '50 in the same field, Mr. Reynolds shows the thick, lush growth of good legume-grass, which yielded 3½ tons per acre when cut for hay early this Summer. Now 20 acres of this 65-acre field are being pastured, and the rest of the field has an excellent 2nd crop of hay in the making. Read details, below.



“A.A.C. Soil Service and 18% NORMAL Superphosphate Have Done a Real Job for Me!”

Says S. J. REYNOLDS, of HUB FARM, Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

“OPERATING on a planned grass farming program, we are carrying 85 head of registered Holsteins on a farm which had been abandoned for 18 years,” writes S. J. Reynolds, of Wappingers Falls, N. Y. “Here is the kind of results we are getting:

“Last year we had your A.A.C. Soil Service analyze the soil of a 65-acre field to be seeded to legume-grass. We applied 1½ tons lime per acre and then had 18% NORMAL Superphosphate, 800 lbs. per acre, applied by Spreader Truck, a big time saving. We disked and cultipacked, making a first-class seed bed.

“\$900. SAVING ON SILAGE”

“We seeded Brome, Timothy and Birdsfoot Trefoil, followed by Ladino Clover on July 15, 1949. We got an excellent stand, and on Sept. 1, 6 weeks after seeding Ladino, we turned in 36 dry cows and heifers for 60 days. Usually at this time we had been feeding silage, so this good grazing saved us 70 lbs. of silage per head per day—or 75 tons during the 60 days—a \$900. saving, at \$12. a ton for silage.

“This Spring, the legume-grass did so well I decided to cut it for hay. A year ago, this field wasn't producing a bit of feed, yet this July we cut 3½ tons good legume-grass hay per acre—227 tons from the 65 acres, worth \$4,540., at \$20. a ton.

“\$5,440. GAIN IN LESS THAN YEAR”

“Add the \$900. saved on silage and you see that renovating this pasture has already returned \$5,440.

“On August 4, we turned 36 head onto 20 acres of this pasture, fencing off the rest to be cut for a 2nd hay crop. With high-protein feed like this I can see possibilities of feeding less grain and maintaining high production levels—our herd will exceed 400 lbs. butter fat on DHIA test this year.

“This shows the quick, profitable results from pasture renovation, particularly when you KNOW where you are going, by getting the facts through A.A.C. Soil Service. By topdressing with 18% NORMAL—or AGRICO PHOSPHATE & POTASH, if potash is also needed—we will keep this pasture at top production.”

START THIS FALL to renovate run-down pasture—send for free copy of booklet, see below. And don't forget to topdress good pasture with 18% NORMAL or Agrico, to maintain and improve the stand of clovers and good grasses. See your nearby Agrico Dealer now.

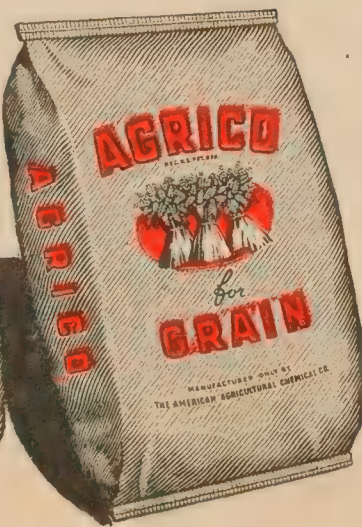
AGRICO® Fertilizers and 18% NORMAL® Superphosphate
are made only by

The AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL Co.

BALTIMORE, MD.

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CARTERET, N. J.



THIS BOOKLET CAN MEAN ^{Real} MONEY TO YOU

Send for this FREE 32-page booklet, which tells, in pictures and brief text, how to rebuild run-down pastures—how to prepare seed-bed—what seed mixtures do best—how to fertilize for utmost economy. Also contains statements from farmers showing that, in as short a time as 60 days, run-down land can be converted into best legume-grass pastures, providing excellent hay, top-quality silage and most profitable kind of grazing—even in mid-summer when ordinary pasture fails to maintain profitable production.



The American Agricultural Chemical Co.
Baltimore, Md. • Buffalo, N. Y. • Carteret, N. J.
(Mail to address nearest you)

Please send me FREE copy of 32-page illustrated booklet describing practical method of renovating pastures, quickly and economically.

Name.....

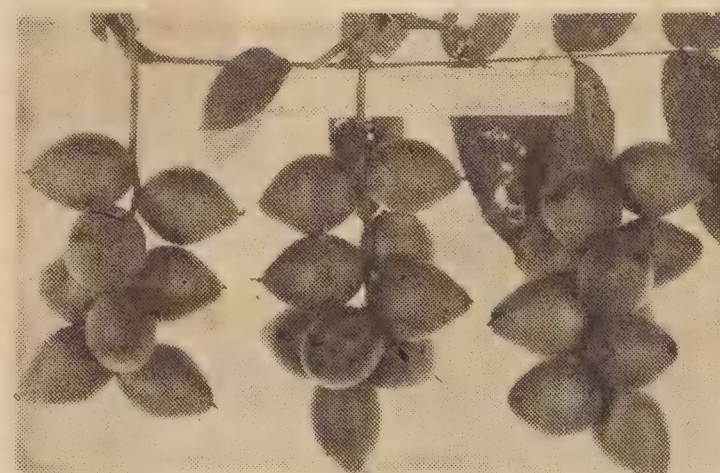
Address.....

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Better NUT TREES for Northeastern Farms

By L. H. MacDANIELS

THE arrival of autumn with its frosty nights and bright colored foliage sets farm and village folks to thinking about gathering nuts. To older people who were farm reared come nostalgic memories of the big hickory that used to stand in the south pasture or the black walnut in the valley along the creek. They may recall the thrill of filling their coat pockets with shining brown chestnuts, and the rivalry among the neighborhood boys to harvest the crop from trees bearing nuts with particularly large or meaty kernels.

The nut tree situation has changed through the years. True, many hickory and walnut trees still stand here and there on the farmsteads, but in general the trees have been cleaned out of the fence rows and cultivated fields to make provision for more intensive farming. The chestnut blight has all but destroyed the forests of these great trees that used to be so plentiful throughout the Northeast and now have for the most part disappeared altogether. Even their dead and barkless trunks have decayed and vanished.

There also has been a change in the temper of the people. Harvesting, drying and cracking the wild nuts seems to be too great a price to pay for what is recovered, particularly if the delicatessen store is available with nut kernels already prepared, even though their price does seem exorbitantly high.

Some aspects of the nut tree situation have, however, changed for the better. Through the years there has been a search to find the better kinds of nuts. The Northern Nut Growers' Association was organized more than forty years ago, and State associations have grown up in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and elsewhere. Contests have been held offering

prizes for the best trees found in the fields and woods. One of these, sponsored by *American Agriculturist* some years ago, is an example. As a result of these activities, many varieties of native nut trees have been selected, propagated, and are now in the process of being tested.

The United States Department of Agriculture and some other agencies have been active in breeding varieties that are resistant to the blight disease and have already made substantial progress. These new chestnut varieties will not replace the wild native trees in the forest, but under favorable conditions they do succeed in dooryards and are well worth planting.

The search for hardy Persian or English walnuts has also been fruitful in securing the Crath strain from North of the Caucasus Mountains. These trees are hardy under temperatures of 30° below zero and some of the seedlings promise to be well worth propagation. During the current season the Northern Nut Growers' Association is holding a contest to locate the best varieties of these hardy walnuts which have developed from seed planted some years ago.

After these years of selection, testing and investigation of cultural needs, the limitations and possibilities of nut growing in the Northeast are becoming better understood. From this experience it is evident that with the possible exception of the Chinese chestnut, there is little basis for a successful commercial industry in growing hardy nut trees in this area. There is, however, every reason to encourage the planting of nut trees around the farmstead and around the house in suburban areas where there is room. The improved varieties of hardy nut trees now available are as much better than the ordinary run of wild nuts in the ease of recovering the kernels as the Northern Spy or McIntosh apple is better than the wild fruit from seedling trees in the pasture. Too many people still remember bringing home inferior wild nuts only to find the chore of cracking and picking out the kernels too great for the returns. It is little wonder that after hammering a hard nut until it explodes and then retrieving the fragments of the kernel from the far corners of the room, interest in nut trees subsided for many.

It is quite true that at the present time there are no black walnuts or hickory nuts that can be compared with the southern pecans for the thinness of shell and the ease of

TOP: Chinese chestnuts, tasting very much like native chestnuts, will grow on acid soils in Northeastern areas where fruit trees thrive.

—Photo by USDA Bureau of Plant Industry.

SECOND: Heartnuts, shown here in clusters, grow rapidly. The trees have a tropical appearance and the nuts have a mild, butternut flavor. The rule shown for comparison in this picture and the one below is 6" long.

THIRD: Hybrid filberts grown in the Ithaca, New York, area.

BOTTOM: Thomas black walnuts, the kernels of which crack out into quarters with little waste.

(Continued on Page 6)



The best answer yet to winter driving on northeast farms is this tread—the Unico Extra-Traction. It has plenty of pull both backward and forward. The long buttons dig in and bite, not only on unplowed roads, but in muddy lanes, rutted driveways, and slushy yards.

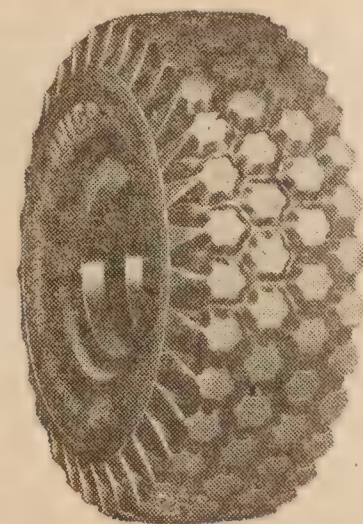
From now until late spring there will be many days when you need extra traction to get in or out. Often on the same trip you will drive over some plowed or even bare roads.

These tires are built for just such conditions. The lock-grip buttons are long and deep to give a positive hold on a loose or sloppy surface. The grip along the side takes hold of ruts. They don't get clogged up easily with mud or snow. Yet they run smoothly on dry roads.

Many farmers get through the winter on Unico Extra-Traction tires without ever once putting on chains. See your G.L.F. Service Agency for tires built for rough weather driving.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York.

UNICO EXTRA-TRACTION TIRES
...a G.L.F. Service



Grange Master Sherwood Hits "Statism"

WHAT seemed to be a trend toward socialism last year now seems to be a rush toward socialism," Henry D. Sherwood, master of both the New York State and National Grange, warned 1,200 delegates in his annual address at the 78th session of the State Grange at Elmira, New York.

He lashed out at what he called a "philosophy of statism" by President Truman's administration, saying, "We have seen politicians brazenly buying the favor of unthinking people by offering security without work, safety without courage, salvation without character; in short, by offering a something-for-nothing system of doles, subsidies, pensions and hand-outs which every sane person knows can only bring us all finally to poverty and slavery."

Sherwood, discussing highways, said that proper laws should regulate weight loads on the highways, which are for the people, so that the legal rate will not destroy them. He also urged that the weight limits be rigidly enforced. "As rural people we need adequate means of moving our produce from our farms to markets. We need good roads the year around and we need railroads for long hauls especially. There must be a middle ground which will give opportunity for all to serve and be served."

Mr. Sherwood has headed the Empire State Grange, which with its 142,518 members is the largest of any state, for seven years and was inaugurated as National Master following the death, October 25, of Albert S. Goss. He had been Overseer of the National Grange. Mr. Sherwood of Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., is considered a leading candidate for election to the National office at the National Grange annual meeting in Minneapolis this month.

1,500 Get Degree

A class of more than 1,500 took the Sixth Degree at a program in the State Armory and heard Carroll Bean, High Priest of Demeter, say that world events had convinced him of the need of universal military training; and that the Grange, teamed up with schools, churches and service clubs can stop Communism by making known the real facts about Communism.

Another highlight of the session was the singing contest, held as a pre-convention feature. Solo winner was Charles House, Avon; with Mrs. Sally McAllister, Gouverneur, second; George Falk, Corfu, third. Duets: First, Helen and Helena Fowler, Lyons; second, Mrs. Florence Mabe, Harriet Shawl, Onondaga County; third, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Sabin, Sherburne. Quartets: First, Robert and Richard Shuart, Charles Potter, Edwin Simonson, Steuben County; second, Rebecca Coffin, Myra May, Alice Robidou, Margaret Feters, Dutchess County; third, Jerry Loomis, Walter Fletcher, Kenneth Lamb, Bill Hosic, Oneida County.

Winners of the American Agriculturist Achievement Awards, in the form of engraved gold medals, were: Miss Audrey Morehouse, 16, Garratts-ville; and Willis Simpson, Jr., 16, Port Jervis. This contest for outstanding leadership and accomplishment in Grange and other activities for the past year was open to Grangers under 21 years of age.

Resolutions

During the four-day session, representatives of the State's 896 Granges approved the many reports from officers of

the Grange, were entertained by some excellent programs. However, of the greatest importance was the action the delegates took on nearly 100 resolutions. Of most general interest were the following:

The Grange Opposes:

Manner in which welfare is financed and administered in New York; and payment of cash to recipients.

Establishment of Regional fairs by the State Dept. of Agriculture.

Any form of compulsory health insurance or any system of socialized medicine.

The allotment and inspection of wheat acreage.

Federal aid to education "for the best interest of all concerned and our national welfare."

Divorce of extension service from Farm Bureau in all states because of abuses in a few; and "any bill that would make an extension agent just a mouthpiece of the U.S.D.A."

Communist candidates having their names on any ballots for county, state or national public office.

Any modification of the legal responsibility of the City of New York for any damage caused by efforts of city to induce rainfall.

The Grange Favors:

Study by the Conference Board of Farm Organizations, of state, county and town highway financing, design and conservation; including, "An increase in big truck license fees so that they pay a fairer share based on use and benefits, of the cost of thoroughfares. . . . a reduction of the axle weight limits of trucks to the 18,000 pound weight recommended by the American Association of State Highway Officials . . . vigorous enforcement of truck weight laws to prevent damage to our roads and to reduce the safety menace of the highway boxcars," and, "more money from State collected gas tax and fees for rural road improvement, this money to come from savings in constructing less costly heavy-duty truck highways and reduction of maintenance expense as a result of lowering truck weight limits."

A plan providing a guaranteed source of revenue for highway purposes through the progressive earmarking of motor vehicle and gas tax revenue

State assuming responsibility for damage to motorists caused by collisions with legally protected wild deer.

More stringent laws and more rigid enforcement of traffic laws.

Strict enforcement of laws pertaining to covering wells and cisterns.

Reducing legal voting age from 21 to 18.

A support price under agricultural commodities to prevent ruinous prices to agriculture; and vigorously opposes present form of subsidies and price supports.

Making every effort to have a complete machinery exhibit at all future State Fairs.

Issuing motor vehicle licenses only after applicant has furnished evidence of financial responsibility.

Giving school pupils more than one bottle of milk a day if they want it.

Cooperation with every agency to help reduce farm accidents.



"The blizzard's over-and they're already working on our line"



THE fury of the elements may strike in any community.

Smashing winds. Floods with lands and buildings under water. Raging fire. The crushing weight of sleet and freezing rain.

When such emergencies occur in Bell rural areas, telephone crews converge on stricken communities from every direction. Western Electric, our manufacturing and supply unit, rushes in poles, wire, and all kinds of equipment and

parts from the nearest warehouses. Work doesn't stop until telephone service is restored.

Telephones are our job. We have the skilled men, the tools and equipment. We're prepared for day-to-day work, and we're prepared for emergencies. This is particularly important right now when the nation depends on the telephone to get things done and done fast.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



THE EDITORIAL PAGE

FALSE PROSPERITY

IF we take 100 as the index figure of prices for the period from 1910 to 1914, then the index of farm prices in New York for July 1950 had increased to 233, or 2½ times what they were at the beginning of World War 1. Retail food prices had increased to an index figure of 263, or about 2½ times what they were from the base period.

Prices of articles farmers buy had an index of 256 in July of this year, costs of dairy farming were at 300, cost of living at 244, and earnings of factory workers at 511. In other words, the earnings of most working men in the United States have increased over five times what they were in 1910-1914, while the cost of living has increased less than 2½ times.

Remember these figures when labor bosses and politicians claim that wages should advance several cents an hour whenever the cost of living goes up only a very small fraction.

One of the grave injustices caused by the wild inflation which we are suffering now is to the widows, orphans and older people trying to live on an income from savings which would have been enough in ordinary times but which is not nearly enough now to buy even the necessities of life.

The politicians who brag about our present prosperity are wrong. It is false prosperity, based on inflation, on ruinous government spending, and on taxation fast getting to a point where no individual or business can continue to live and operate.

TRIBUTE TO THE EGG

AFTER criticising our government for continuing to permit the Red Communists of China to ship unwholesome dried eggs into this country, my friend, Editor John Pickett of the California Farmer goes on to pay tribute to our own clean, fine American eggs.

"A good, fresh American egg," says John, "is one of nature's great protective foods. The average American hen is much better fed than the average American person. She gets a well-balanced ration. The egg which she produces is in effect a vitamin pill. It is rich in minerals and vitamins. It is easily digested. It transmits health and pep to human beings.

"The poultry industry is the most widespread American industry. It gives employment to a great many people. It has the service of many fine scientists and commercial concerns which help make it a good American industry in sanitation, careful handling and excellent distribution of a fine product.

"American poultry meats and eggs deserve our support and our acclaim."

To all of which sentiment, John, we of *American Agriculturist* give a hearty Amen. We'd like to add, also, that the egg and other poultry products fit in well with the gospel Ed Babcock used to preach about animal agriculture. Take the poultry, the dairy and the meat products, balance them with vegetables and fruit, and you have a diet unbeatable for health and energy.

SAVE YOUR FEET AND BACK

IONCE made a little survey of the time it took to do chores in the dairy barns of several of my friends, and in every instance I found that with a little planning, and without too much expense, literally miles could be cut off the distances these farmers walked to do their chores.

This is the time of year when work at chore time steps up, so it is a good time to take an hour or so off and make a careful study of the steps that you take at chore time, with the thought of cutting down the labor.

One important point to remember, also, is that the average age of farmers is higher. We are getting older. It is more difficult and more dangerous, therefore, from a health standpoint, for farmers to have

By E. R. Eastman

to lift and carry weights of feed or other supplies long distances at chore time. Some figuring along this line may save some backaches or even a physical disability.

GET SUPPLIES WHILE YOU CAN

REMEMBER what grief you had trying to get new equipment, machinery parts, and other farm supplies during the last war? Well, we are in a war now. God forbid, but it may become another World War. So it is good business to look ahead and make sure that you can operate without difficulty next spring. Now is the time to see that your machines are all in shape for next year and to order repair parts and new machinery if you need it.

The use of commercial fertilizer is increasing rapidly. There is always a rush in the spring. Talk to your supply dealer now and get his advice about how much you should buy, whether or not it will keep, and how it should be stored.

SHE CAN'T BUY GOOD POTATOES

AT a farm meeting the other day a woman with a large family said to me:

"We don't grow potatoes on our farm. I used to like 'em, so did my family, but now that we are buying them at the store, we aren't eating half the quantity of potatoes that we once did because they are so poor in quality."

Hardly a week goes by that some village or city consumer does not make a similar remark to me, but this one was unusual because it came from a farmer's wife.

The local market for potatoes is a large one, at least it could be if growers and their organizations could find some way of putting on these local markets a consistently high quality potato, attractively packaged, and could convince the consumer that the quality would continue to be good. One of the problems, of course, is to keep the potato good after it leaves the grower's hands. I raise excellent eating potatoes on my own farm, but I have to keep them in a warm cellar, where the quality deteriorates rapidly. The same is true for potatoes stored too long in warm stores.

GOOD FOR CHRISTMAS

IN his latest novel, *THE SETTLERS*, Mr. Eastman deals with that strange urge that led whole families, after the Revolution, to pick up their belongings and plod westward. Nate and Constant Williams, whom readers of Ed Eastman's former books met in *THE DESTROYERS*, appear again in this new novel. Though thirty years older, they are as full of adventurous spirit as ever, as they and their family and friends decide to leave their farms in Columbia County, New York, for the long westward trek.

The adventures they met on the trail, their arrival in the Genesee country, how they tamed the woods, founded their homes, raised their crops and made a living for themselves and their families are so well portrayed that the reader will not soon forget either the characters or the history in this fine novel. Send \$3 for a copy to *American Agriculturist*, Department S, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York, and don't forget to order copies for your friends for Christmas.—*I.M.L.*

GET READY FOR INCOME TAX REPORT

FOR me one of the most disagreeable jobs of the whole year is doing the income tax report, and I know that most of you feel the same way. There is always the fear that one will make a mistake, and that Bureau of Internal Revenue representatives will bring it up after all the details of the report are

forgotten. Sometimes it's the other way around and you pay too much tax by not making all of the allowable deductions.

One answer to this difficult problem is well-kept books. It will soon be time to make out these obnoxious reports; therefore, now is the time to get prepared and check up on your facts and figures to be sure that they are right and up to date.

GOOD FALL

"What wonderful — perhaps phenomenal is the best term—weather we are having just now. However, this is not the first nice autumn on record. In 1883, so my father told me, we laid a long string of excellent stone walls, a job that no farmer thinks of doing at this time. Most of that wall was laid in December and there was no trouble from snow and very little from frozen ground."

—Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

WHATEVER we may say of this unpredictable Northeast climate of ours, we usually get a very nice fall. That's just the way it should be, for it gives farmers an opportunity to get everything cleaned up for winter and plenty of fall plowing done.

FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION IS DECLINING

DAIRY farmers of the Northeast should take note of the fact that right here in this great dairy section the nation is drinking 11% less milk today than it did five years ago. Ralph Eastwood, executive secretary of "Milk for Health," points out that the northeastern dairy farmer "must sell fluid milk to survive. He cannot live on prices of manufactured milk because of interregional price-cost competition from the dairy belt of the Midwest . . .

"The answer to the problem is to advertise fluid milk. The average boy or girl could drink twice as much milk as he now does and the average aged adult should drink at least five times as much as at present."

Mr. Eastwood's statements are supported by health authorities. The older we get the more milk our bones need.

Fortunately, the "Milk for Health" campaign is going well. About 35,000 dairymen from New York and Pennsylvania ship milk to New York City. More than 28,000 of these shippers have signed up to allow deduction of 1 cent a hundredweight. Supporting the campaign of "Milk for Health" are the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, the Metropolitan Milk Bargaining Agency, Eastern Milk Producers, the New York State Grange, the Grange League Federation and the Farm Bureau.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

SOME of the best chestnuts I get come from the good old State of Vermont. Here's one sent in by my friend, Harold F. Johnson, Secretary of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield. Harold says:

"Hale Nye, who has charge of the St. Albans (Vermont) branch office for the Production Credit Association, owns a farm and also gets quite a kick out of hunting and fishing. He says that he has a pretty intelligent hound dog, and that he does quite a business in muskrats during the winter season.

Hale has a bunch of boards made up of varying sizes to set the various sizes of muskrat skins, and as each skin dries and he takes it off the board, he shows the board to the dog. The dog goes out into the nearby swamp and a little later returns with a muskrat whose hide is just the right size to fit the board from which the dried skin has been removed.

"Hale says that about two weeks ago something very unfortunate happened. The dog was in the kitchen at the time that Mrs. Nye dragged the ironing board out of the closet. The dog took one look at the ironing board, dove through the open door and hasn't been seen since!"

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

ANY FARMER who could predict what farm products will bring and what farm supplies will cost could easily plan his 1951 farming. The first point to remember is that the present situation is entirely different than in 1941. The general price level is much higher, and, in contrast to '41, industrial production has been going full tilt. Also the number of unemployed is much smaller. It is unlikely that we will see the increase in industrial or farm production, or the rapid increase in consumer buying power that occurred at the start of the last war. At this time it seems wise to continue conservative farming rather than make an all-out effort to produce to the limit.

PRICES: The best guess is that all prices will continue to go up slowly. Labor is in the process of getting more wages, and prices will certainly follow. While no famine of supplies needed for farming next year is expected, it will be good business to buy and get early delivery on supplies such as fertilizer, seeds, spray materials, etc. The farm labor supply will be tight. The best advice we can give, if you have a man you consider essential, is to talk with your draft board before he gets his induction notice.

CONTROLS: Government allocation of materials to manufacturers is an effective way to control production. The gossip is that farm machinery will get good consideration.

It is doubtful that price ceilings or rationing will be applied soon. Many economists doubt their effectiveness. If the supply is too big, you can't make people buy at any price; and if the supply is too low, you can't stop people from paying more than ceiling prices in the black market. However, it is predicted that controls will tighten up after election.

FEED: Feed is plentiful. Prospective tonnage is about 2 per cent over last year which was second largest on record. Prices will continue high, partly because government is supporting prices of wheat and corn. The relation between feed and milk should not change drastically. Northeastern dairy-men and poultrymen can well consider growing more grain, particularly on land which they may want to take out of cash crops such as potatoes, cabbage and vegetables.

PRODUCTION IN 1951: 1951 production will depend on the war situation, government policies, wages, acreage and weather. It is predicted that defense spending will be at the rate of \$25 billion to \$30 billion a year by mid-year, compared to \$12 billion before Korea. It is obvious that government will use no brakes on farm production but will encourage production to the limit.

Increased industrial wages will up the cost of all farm supplies as well as cost of marketing farm products. As always, farmers will plant the acreage and plan the number of animals which they think will be the most profitable. Weather will be the biggest single factor affecting production. Recent predictions from Washington about bigger 1951 farm profits than last year are more optimistic than this writer is willing to accept. The big question is whether or not farm income will increase enough to balance increased costs.

For dairymen the outlook is approximately the same as last year. Eggs may be lower if price supports are withdrawn January 1. Cabbage is now a glut on the market. Some vegetable growers have had a bad year; potato growers likewise. If northeastern farmers do not increase the acreage of vegetables, they may expect better prices than in 1950.

THINGS TO DO: To sum up, this is a time for close study of situations as they develop. Play the game conservatively and be ready to change plans on short notice.

Get acquainted with new social security requirements if you hire farm or domestic help. You will have to begin to file reports January 1.

Begin to pull records together for your income tax report. —Hugh Cosline

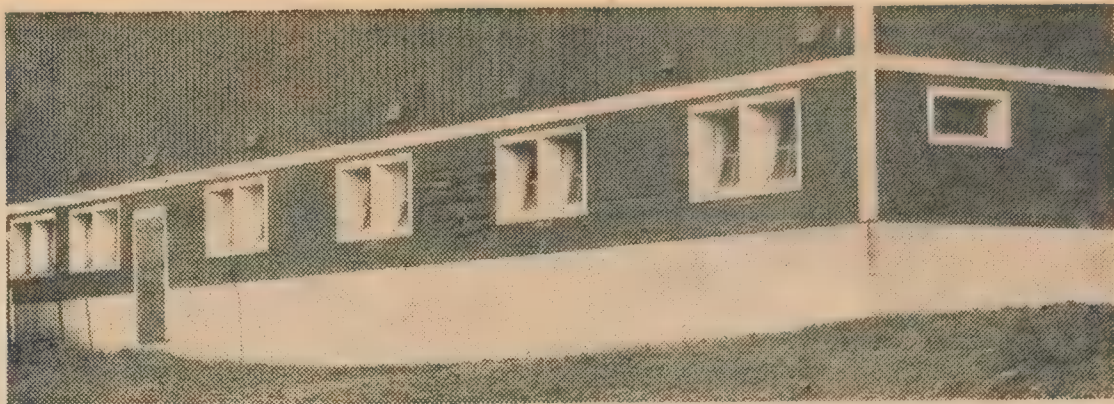
The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE trouble with most folks today is that they don't have any way of blowin' off the steam that's built while they are workin' at full tilt. The pace of life is faster now than constitutions will allow, unless we quit work now and then so we can settle down again. But people just won't stop and sit to let their nerves unwind a bit, and most are never at their best because they don't know how to rest. Result is weakened hearts and minds and ills of many other kinds; their ulcers jump, blood pressure's high, they can not eat like you and I, and when they finally have to quit they get no joy or good from it.

The secret of good livin' lies in laying out a plan that's wise. That doesn't mean you have to be as much opposed to work as me; some folks can work from morn to night and still feel perfectly all right, because they know how to relax when they begin to overtax. They take a minute here and there to

stop and get a breath of air, or if the chores slow down a bit they always make the most of it; and when a full day's work is done they look for ways to have some fun. Why fuss and stew the whole night through about what you have left to do? Don't fret about another day—it might not show up anyway.



Above: Rot in this Wisconsin barn, less than 10 years old, called for extensive repairs.

Below: Thermopane in fixed sash was installed in the south wall of the remodeled barn. Forced ventilation was added. Relative humidity (which averaged 85% in winter in a number of barns in this area) was thus brought down to an average of approximately 55% in this barn. Healthier for livestock. Maintenance reduced.



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Thermopane reduces heat loss during cold weather. More sun heat and animal heat is kept inside—more feed dollars can go into milk, eggs and meat; less into keeping animals warm. Operation of auxiliary heaters is reduced.

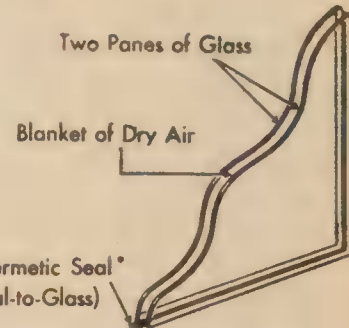
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Better Nut Trees

(Continued from Page 1)

cracking. There are, however, varieties of black walnuts in which the kernels can be recovered in quarters with comparative ease, and there are hickories which yield almost 100 per cent whole halves. The filberts or hazelnuts, the chestnuts and the Persian walnuts give no problem of cracking.

For best results only grafted trees of known varieties should be planted. The possible exception is the chestnut, grafted trees of which sometimes show stock-scion incompatibility. Good seedling strains of chestnut are available.

Nut trees require fertile, well drained land, though it may be rocky and rough. It should not be expected that nut trees will become established on poor, soggy soils. Neither should it be expected that nut trees will become established and bear good crops under conditions of neglect. However, if planted on good soil, nut trees, once established, will thrive without much care.

It should be understood, also, that for most varieties of nut trees a growing season of 150 to 160 days is necessary between the late spring frosts and early autumn frosts. This means that the growing of the better varieties of nut trees is confined to the milder parts of the Northeast and, particularly, to the areas where fruit trees grow well. Exceptions are the butternut and some kinds of hickory, which succeed in a relatively short season.

Bearing Age

Nut trees vary greatly in the amount of time before they come into bearing after planting. In general, grafted trees will bear earlier than seedlings, and trees which are well taken care of will bear much earlier than those which are neglected. In fact, with serious neglect, the trees may never bear.

Some kinds of nut trees are precocious. Among these are the Chinese chestnuts, which may produce a few nuts within two or three years after planting and appreciable crops at 5 or 6 years of age. Grafted butternuts and the filberts also bear early. Sometimes grafted butternuts will bear a few nuts in the nursery row. It is more likely, however, that it will be 5 or 6 years before appreciable crops are borne. The filberts will bear at 3 and 4 years from setting. Black walnut trees bear at 5 and 6 years after setting, with good crops at 8 and 10 years.

There are now a considerable number of nurserymen handling nut trees. In general, nut trees are much more difficult to propagate and dig than other kinds of fruit trees. For this reason they are more expensive, ranging in price from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per tree, depending on the kind and size. Seedling trees are much less expensive, usually retailing for around a dollar.

Varieties

Of outstanding merit among the kinds of nuts that should do well in the Northeast and which are available in the trade is the Thomas black walnut, which has been grown successfully over a wider area than any other variety. Another good variety of black walnut is the Snyder. This won first prize in the *American Agriculturist* sponsored contest some years ago,

Among the hickories, the variety Wilcox has given good results in the vicinity of Ithaca. The variety Nielsen from Michigan also gives promise. The Glover has been satisfactory under many conditions. The first prize nut in the *American Agriculturist* contest held in 1934 was the Davis, which also has fruited well on grafts.

The butternut is the hardiest of all the northern nut trees. The Craxey and the Kinneyglen are good cracking varieties and trees are available. Nuts resembling the butternut are borne by

the Japanese walnut and its variant, the heartnut. These are handsome, rapidly growing trees, but are not always hardy enough to stand the winters except in the more favored sections. The Stranger and Walters heartnuts are good varieties.

The Crath seedling Persian walnuts have shown real promise in the Northeast. Their introduction has been too recent to be sure of just what varieties will be most suitable. Seedling trees are well worth a trial. One variety, the Littlepage, shows promise and is available in the trade.

The Chinese chestnut and its hybrids seem very promising as sources of chestnuts on the home place. They do best on somewhat acid, light, well drained soils. Chestnut trees must be cultivated or mulched and receive care much as fruit trees would be cultured.

The filbert or hazelnut succeeds in most parts of New York state, except in the north and at high elevations. The hybrids of the American species are the most promising. Two of these, the Bixby and Buchanan, are available from nurserymen. The New York State Fruit Testing Association at Geneva, New York, also has some varieties available in limited quantity.

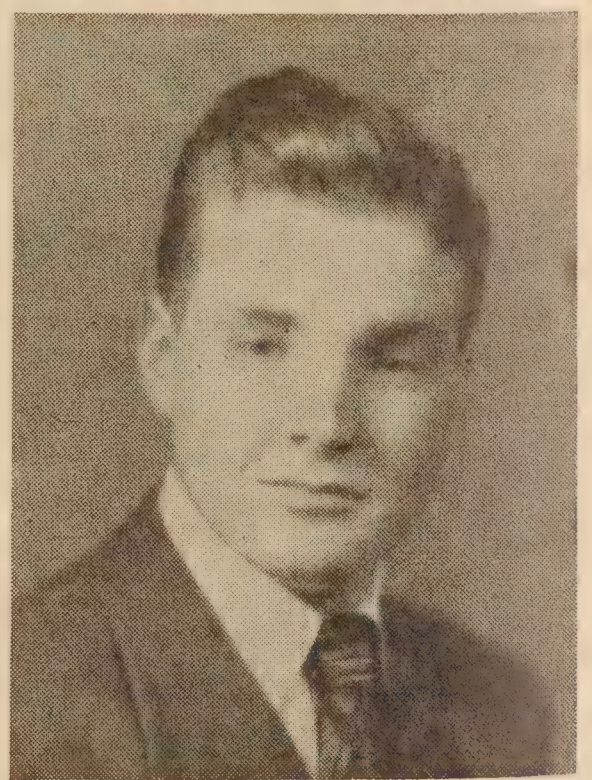
Setting Trees

In planting most kinds of nut trees, particularly the hazelnuts, the chestnuts and the hickories, it is essential to have at least two varieties of trees growing near each other in order to provide cross-pollination.

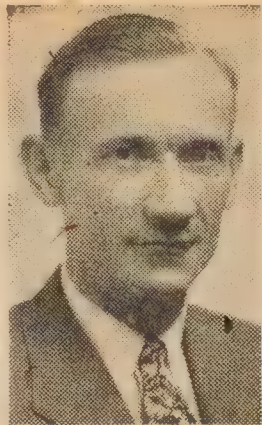
The search for northern nut trees bearing nuts with superior cracking quality still goes on. *American Agriculturist* readers will be of real service if they will send samples of unusually good cracking nuts to the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y., where a bulletin on nut growing is available on request.

For better living on the farm, the planting of named varieties of nut trees is well worthwhile. Growing the trees makes an excellent hobby. Harvesting and caring for the crop is fun for the youngsters — and nut cookies, nut cakes, and nut pies are delicacies that are not excelled by any other product of culinary art.

NATIONAL WINNER



HERBERT MCFETRIDGE, a 1950 graduate of the Geneva, New York High School, won first place in the Future Farmers of America National Speaking Contest held at Kansas City, Missouri, recently. He spoke on the subject, "Farm Price Supports." The contest was held in connection with the National Convention of the Future Farmers, which convenes annually in the Kansas City Municipal Auditorium.



What Do YOU Think?

By JIM HALL

DRIVING along Highway 20 a few weeks ago, enroute from Albany to Cazenovia, New York, I decided to take some silo-filling pictures. A little way out of Albany I saw a load of corn at a silo but no one around, so I drove on.

At another place there were two loads of corn, a tractor all belted to the chopper and every sign of silo-filling, but again nary a soul could I find though I roamed all through the barn. This happened four times. Finally, 'way over Cherry Valley way, I went to a farm house to see what in heck had happened to all the farmers. There was the farmer, the hired man and the whole family clustered around a television set. It was the first day of the World Series!

Such is progress! Last year I could keep up with the ball games as I went from farm to farm because everyone had a radio hooked up near the silo. This year everyone and his uncle knocked off for a couple of hours to watch the game from the comfort of their living room. How typical it was of our Northeast farmers that they took the whole crew in to watch the game. That little unexpected time off makes for a happy hired man, a man who isn't going to grumble when it's necessary to work a little faster or longer to save a crop.

One-Man Promoter

Cruising along toward Cherry Valley in Otsego County, I saw a sign alongside the road that made me stop. I was glad I did because I had a chance to visit with Andrew Jamba who thinks dairymen should take a greater interest in selling their product.

The sign shown in the accompanying picture is of a giant milk bottle bearing the words, "Did You Have Your Milk Today." It demonstrates Andrew's idea that all dairy farms should display a sign of some kind to remind passing motorists that milk is good for them. "Why, right here on Route 20 as many as 10,000 cars a day pass my farm during the tourist season. That means more than 30,000 people might see it in one day" he told me.

Andrew says it doesn't matter much what's on the sign just so it uses the word "Milk." He says that just "Drink Milk" or "Milk For Health" would do a world of selling if displayed on every farm. What do you think of his idea? Should farmers paint such signs on their barns or on signboards alongside the road or would it be a good idea for milk handlers or Milk For Health, Inc. to distribute such signs to members for them to put up?

Andrew Jamba has about 65 head of



Andrew Jamba painted this sign and erected it alongside busy Highway 20 near Cherry Valley, N. Y. He'd like to see something similar on every dairy farm.

purebred Holsteins, including 40 milkers, and averages 10,000 of milk with 350 fat despite the fact that he uses no silage of any kind. The 150 tillable acres in the 500 he owns in two adjoining farms is all in grass. Some hayfields 15 years old are kept producing with lots of manure and 300 to 400 pounds of superphosphate per acre every 4 years. The farm he bought three years ago has all been plowed and seeded to alfalfa, ladino and timothy, and because he figures this land is short of potash, it gets 300 to 400 pounds of 0-20-20 instead of the super.

Andrew is of the opinion that if feed prices don't rise and if milk stays over \$4 a hundred, dairymen will do all right, but he still says they ought to do something about advertising their own product themselves. What do you think?

Back To The Farm

And just to prove that all farmers along Route 20 didn't take time off to watch the World Series on their television sets, we are printing below a picture of Ernest Ballou of West Winfield, Herkimer County, who was born and raised on a farm but left it for construction work. "I didn't go back to farming until 5 years ago," he told me, "and that was the biggest mistake I ever made. Either I should never have left the farm or I should have gone back to it years sooner. There's no other life like farming."

I asked him why he was working when everyone else was watching the World Series. "Oh," he said, "work comes first." Then he grinned and added, "Anyway, I don't have a television!"

Ernest Ballou, left, of West Winfield, N. Y., and his hired man, Phillip Carey, are shown putting away the last of 17 ~~cars~~ of silage corn which will be fed, along with grass silage, to Ballou's 46-cow herd.



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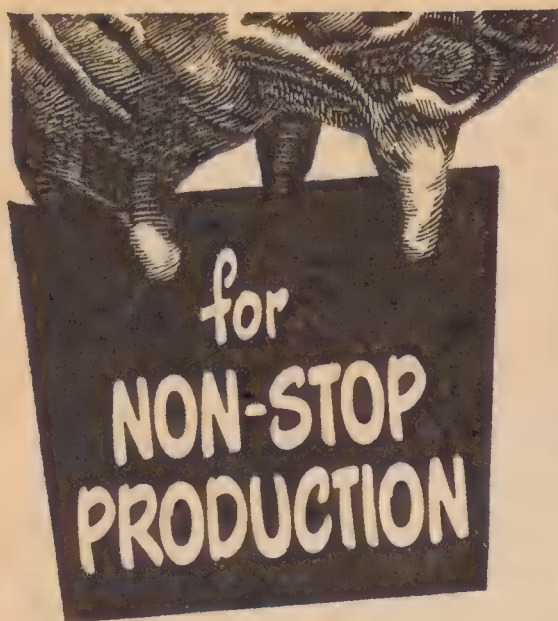
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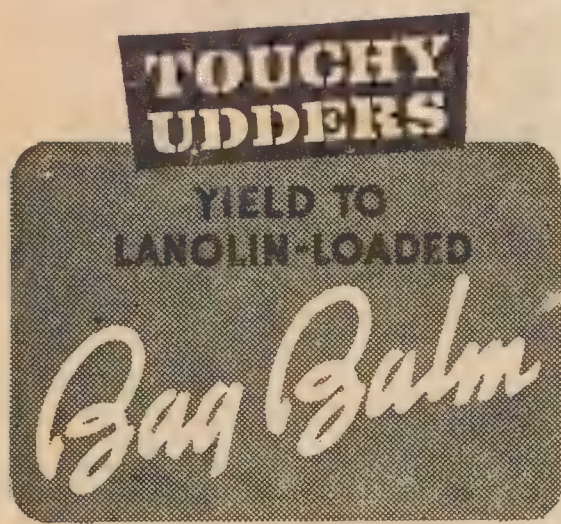
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2,300 Attend 30th Annual G.L.F. Meeting

GOVERNMENT controls are in the immediate future, even to prices and wages," James A. McConnell, general manager of the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, told more than 2,000 stockholders gathered at Ithaca October 26 for the cooperative's 30th annual meeting.

Dean William I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture welcomed representatives of the 108,000 G.L.F. farmer-members in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to the meeting held in Bailey Hall. It was the first time in 16 years that a G.L.F. annual meeting had been held at Ithaca. In recent years the annual meeting has been a two-day affair held in the big armory at Syracuse.

Members learned in reports from Mr. McConnell, President Frank M. Smith, Assistant General Manager C. N. Silcox, and E. V. Underwood, secretary-treasurer, that the Exchange is in the soundest, strongest position in its history.

President Smith, in his annual report, cited four outstanding accomplishments of the year:

1. The financial structure of our institution has been placed on a basis calculated to withstand shocks resulting from troublesome times ahead.

2. The membership policy of G.L.F. has been strengthened by making voluntary investment, as well as voluntary use, the keystone of a sound membership.

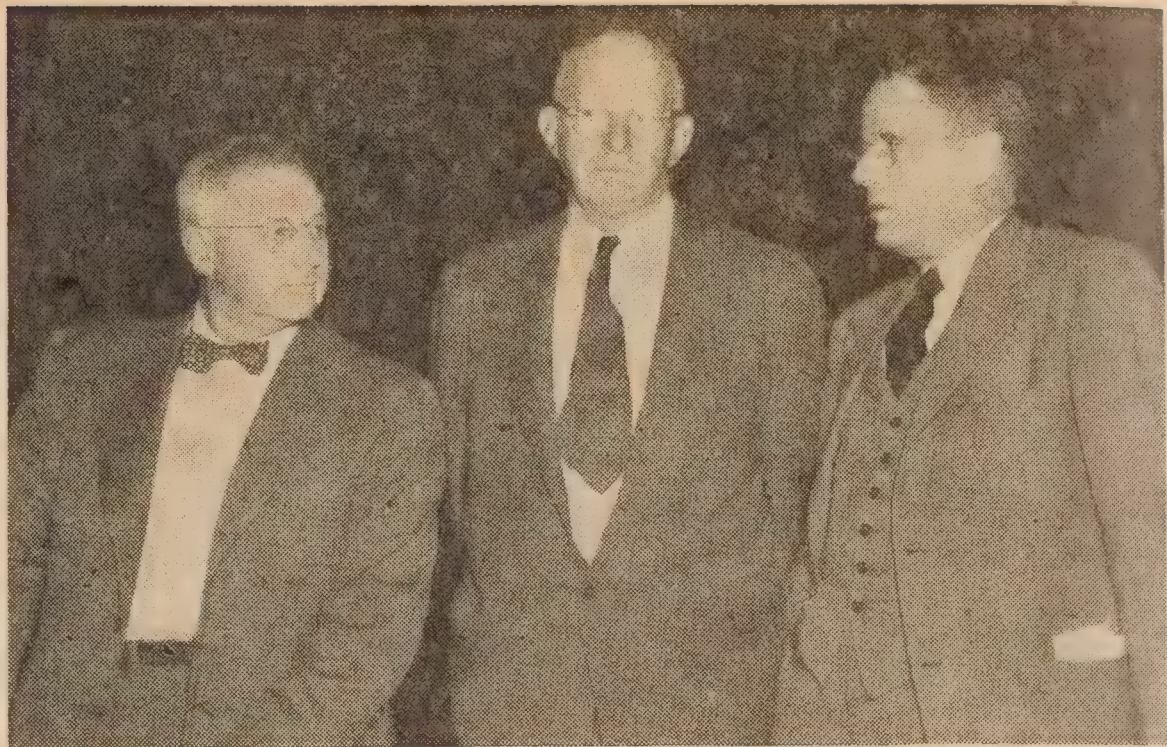
3. The board has continued improvement of services through careful investment in new facilities.

4. The board has established an area marketing policy. The first move under this policy was setting up a Western New York Marketing Cooperative, with a fine farmer board of directors.

Mr. McConnell, who has been employed by G.L.F. for all but two years of its existence, said in his 14th annual report as general manager that a man didn't have to have any inside information to see that more government controls are coming, "as one control begets another."

"We have made some mistakes while trying to bring better services to farmers," McConnell said. "But each mistake has led us all to firmer ground. Committee actions taken during each year give us a different G.L.F. at the end of each year, maintaining a flexibility in services and facilities to meet the needs of members."

Farmer-members have invested \$4,500,000 of new capital in the organization in the past year, which McConnell termed "an amazing demonstration of confidence in the policies of your cooperative." A year ago a lot of us were anticipating a long deflationary period and tighter credit, but the Korean war changed the trend and set in motion great inflationary forces, McConnell stated. "We still dwell in very



—Photo: C. Hadley Smith

The 30th annual meeting of G.L.F. stockholders at Ithaca was strictly a business meeting. Three of those who addressed the 2,300 attending were, from left: James A. McConnell, general manager; Frank M. Smith, president; and Dean William I. Myers who welcomed the committeemen on behalf of the State College of Agriculture.

insecure times. Relative stability is many years off."

"In these uncertain times, G.L.F. is a good defense for farmers. We have the dual job of fighting to get goods for farmers when tight controls are on, and fighting attempts to enact regulations that would hurt farmers," the general manager said.

"Government controls are in the immediate future—even to prices and wages," McConnell said, and added that a man didn't have to have any inside information to recognize this. He also pointed out that "to get bureaucracy to make necessary changes in unworkable rules is difficult, but G.L.F. can and will fight the battle of discrimination against agriculture."

C. N. Silcox, assistant general manager, reported that during the year ending June 30, 1950, farmers purchased or marketed through G.L.F. the greatest amount of supplies in its thirty-year history, a total of 2,155,000 tons. Principal items in this tonnage were: grain and feed, 1,250,939 tons; seed, 19,095 tons; mixed fertilizer, 172,616 tons; superphosphate, 105,086 tons; other soil building items, 251,940 tons. Bulk fuel sales were up to nearly 87 million gallons; egg marketing up to 591,000 cases. Among 1949 crops marketed were 1,316,000 bushels of grain and 9,300 tons of beans. Farm supply sales totalled nearly \$12 million.

Net Margin Up

G.L.F.'s wholesale dollar volume during the year was \$141,900,000 with a wholesale net margin of \$4,037,000.

New facilities for services as reported by Mr. Silcox for the past year included: a new fertilizer plant on the Hudson River at Albany where there is direct water delivery from points of production of raw materials; establishment of a marketing service in western New York that is broader in scope to serve more members at least risk; and the start of work on a new fertilizer plant at Union City, Pennsylvania, and a warehouse and grain elevator at Bordentown, New Jersey. He said the location of the feed mill at Bordentown will save \$4 to \$5 a ton on some ingredients.

In addition to these new facilities,

Silcox listed more grinders for grain, more mixers for molasses and other new and improved equipment added at local service units. "The tonnage is a measure of use of G.L.F.," Silcox said, "but things that show leadership and give better facilities to meet the needs of farmers are more important." He gave as an example the direct shipment to members of barbed wire which they took directly off the cars as a savings under general market price of \$270,000.

Opposes Controls

Charles B. Shuman, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, was principal speaker at the afternoon session and outlined three steps for America to take to win against Russia:

- "1. Abundant, efficient production.
- "2. Make stronger our free choice, free enterprise system.
- "3. Strengthen the moral fibre of our people."

He said that price controls promote inflation by artificial prices, and that inflation makes money so cheap that people won't produce to get it. The free price system, he declared, could only be preserved by checking inflation in every way possible, including reduction of non-defense government spending and paying taxes "as we go."

Referring to the third step, Shuman said, we have poor leadership—leaders who seem to think it is "old stuff" to talk about "work is a virtue, love thy neighbor and so forth, but America still tries to practice that old stuff. We must inject Christian love in our national and local life."

Shuman said he was making no personal attack on Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan, but that the Brannan plan is a copy of the socialistic plan in operation in Sweden and that it is a part of a deliberate plan on the part of a group in Washington to take us to socialism. "We are enroute to socialism. Today is the time to draw the line," he declared.

Sharing the platform with Shuman was Herbert McFetridge, a young farmer from Hall, New York, a G.L.F. patron, who delivered the essay which won him first prize in the National

(Continued on Page 17)

Elected to G.L.F. Board of Directors for Two Years



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STARTED LEG. PLTS. 4 Wks. 35c...6 Wks. 45c			

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Retailing Dressed Poultry

By WALDO W. CHICK, President of NEPPCO

TO the poultryman who does not wish to handle a large number of birds and depend on volume for his income, I think direct selling offers possibilities. However, it is one of the most difficult of all poultry operations and should not be attempted without first giving consideration to all of the pleasures and headaches connected with it.

Probably the first matter of importance is the poultryman himself. The farmer in most cases is a very poor salesman. Most of us can raise good poultry and eggs, but through poor marketing realize just an ordinary profit. To be successful in retailing you not only must be able to grow a fine product, you must have the ability to convince the consumer of the fact. Complaints will be handed out in large doses, some perhaps justified, but many for no reason whatever. The answer in either case must be one that leaves a satisfied customer.

The local market and its demands must now be studied. If you live within twenty miles of ten thousand people, you have the market. The demands of this market will take some time to determine. You will have to feel your way slowly for a year or two to find out how many fowl, roasters, fryers and broilers you need for the various seasons. Then chicks must be started at correct intervals to satisfy this demand. I think it is sound reasoning to find this demand first, and then raise to fill it, rather than raise what you want and try and sell it. Solicit as many customers as you are able to supply for the year and plan on raising about a ten per cent surplus for emergencies.

The next problem is the breed of chickens you must raise to satisfy your market. I have tried nearly all of the popular breeds and various crosses and have finally settled on the white rock for customer satisfaction and ease of dressing. If your market demands many squab broilers, the white leghorn has a place. The first cost is cheap; feed conversion is good up to 2 1/4 pounds, and they dress very easily.

Now we come to the dressing operation. All birds that I want to dress are picked up the night before; they are not fed or watered after crating. Shrinkage, of course, is increased by

MARION ALBRIGHT
1885 - 1950

Marion Albright, who died at his farm home at Athens, New York, on Nov. 7, has been very active in farm organizations. He joined the Dairymen's League in 1921; became county president in 1934; later was a League director, resigning at the last annual meeting because of ill health.

In 1947 he was elected a director of G.L.F. from District 5 which was a newly created district. For years he has been a Granger and Farm Bureau member. He is survived by his wife, one daughter and three sons who have been associated with him on his 400-acre farm.

this method, but the product appears to hold up better if held for any length of time under electric refrigeration.

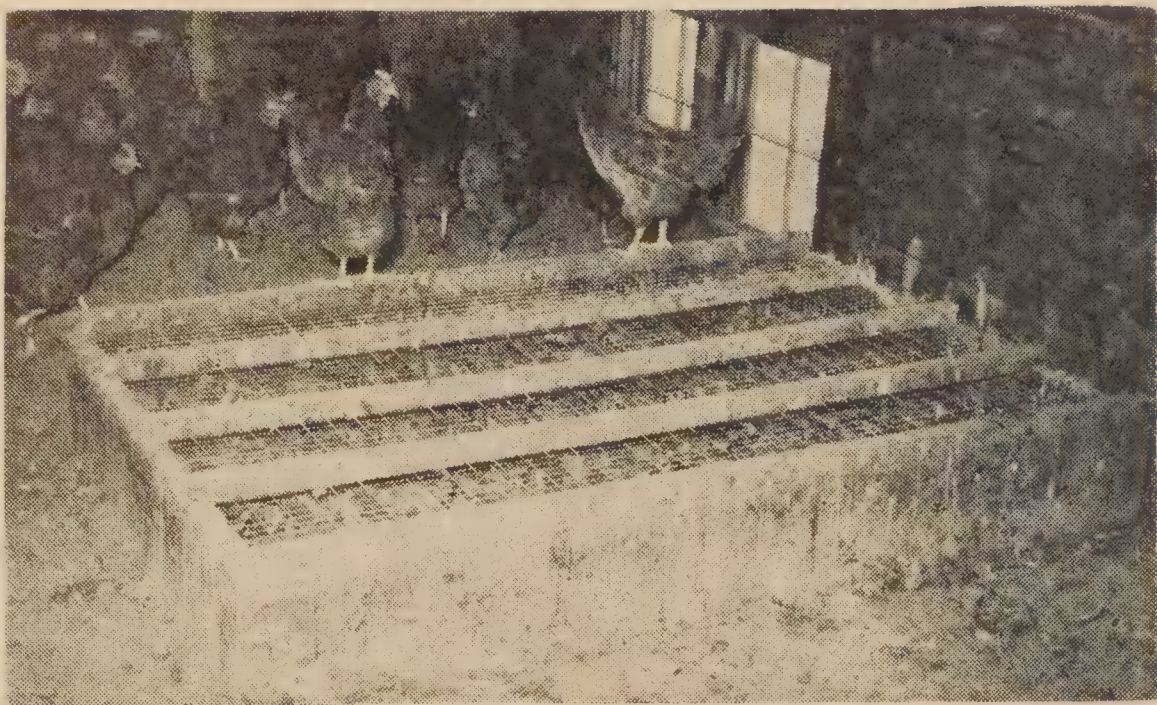
The poultryman should have a good room to work in, some method of holding water at an even temperature for scalding, a picking machine and cooling facilities. I use ice both for cooling and holding. The birds are cooled in water with cracked ice, and then placed in cracked ice where the water is allowed to drain. By keeping the water at the correct temperature and using the picking machine correctly, you have a product that looks good and sells well. Time and patience appear to be the answer to a successful killing operation.

There are, of course, many more things that enter into direct selling, like packaging, the wise use of credit, and special dates for delivery each week.

By using this method of marketing the poultryman should realize from 35 cents to \$1.00 per bird extra for his time and trouble, depending upon whether sold to stores or consumer. There has always been a premium market for poultry that is a little above ordinary, and I think there always will be. Are we taking advantage of this market that is ours only for the asking?

EDITOR'S NOTE: Does your experience in retail selling agree with that of Waldo Chick? Let's hear from you.

EASY CLEANING POULTRY ROOST



Instead of installing ordinary hard-to-clean roosts in his new henhouse, Daniel Carmine, Hillsboro County, Nashua, New Hampshire, designed his own to make his work easier. He constructed his roosts one foot high and measuring 4x5 feet. Turkey wire and crosspieces completed the job except for the addition of several hook and eyes for attaching to the wall.

Roosts like these will prevent manure from coming in contact with rear wall of henhouse and are easy to clean, as the poultryman simply detaches roost from hooks and shovels out droppings.

Windows were installed near roosts to allow manure to be thrown into manure spreader below.

Several roosts were installed in each pen.—C.L.S.

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Apply Black Leaf 40 to roosts with handy Cap Brush. Fumes rise, killing lice and feather mites, while chickens perch. One ounce treats 60 feet of roosts—90 chickens. Directions on package. Look for the Black Leaf brand when you buy pest control products.

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ORCHARD Hill Stock Farm offers choice heifer and bull calves and young heifers from Carnation dams & 4 per cent Carnation and Rag Apple sires. M. K. Klock & Son, Fort Plain, New York.

WANTED: Registered Holstein cows and heifers. Close springers or due in early fall. Write full details and price. R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.

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FOUR registered Holstein bulls ready for service and from high producing cow family. C. F. Crowe, Dryden, New York.

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COWS FOR SALE. T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

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CALVES wanted: any breed or cross, any amount, bull or cow calves, 2 weeks to 1 mo. old. Will pay express charges and return crates. Let us know what you have and price. Kendale Farms, Inc. Scottsville, Va.

WE ARE LOOKING for complete herds of cattle located anywhere. For a quick sale with top prices call or write Goldstein & Gurwitz, Ware, Mass., Tel. 890.

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FOLLOW the expert orchard men by planting Mayo's dependable fruit trees. Write today for prices. Mayo Brothers Nurseries, Dept 1, Pittsford, N. Y.

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HOKED Rug Fabrics—Bundle of six strips 3"x12" in color sequence for flower, leaf and scroll. Fifteen popular combinations. 50 cents per bundle, postpaid. Allen Fabrics, 60 Horne Road, Belmont 78, Mass.

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200 COLONIES bees. All or any part. Available anytime up to April 1. Erant D. Morse, Saugerties, N. Y.

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GLADIOLUS bulbs. Nice young bulbs, mixed colors of the better kinds, priced low while they last, before winter storage. Medium size \$13.00 thousand, little smaller, blooming size \$8.00. P.O.B. Bulblets \$.80 a quart. H. E. Gordon, Southold, Long Island, N. Y.

NURSERY STOCK

QUICK bearing fruit and nut trees, shade trees, grape vines, berry plants, ever-blooming rose bushes and flowering shrubs at money saving prices. State and federal inspected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for free colored catalogue. East's Nursery, Amity, Arkansas.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Dec. 2 Issue.....Closes Nov. 17
Dec. 16 Issue.....Closes Dec. 1
Jan. 6 Issue.....Closes Dec. 22
Jan. 20 Issue.....Closes Jan. 5

EMPLOYMENT

SEED stimulant & bird repellent. At last a new scientific dust treatment for seed corn. Does not retard germination. Keeps birds from pulling corn. Lubricates moving parts. Aids better root growth. Agents, dealers write C-Em-Gro, Baldwinsville 2, N. Y.

WANTED—Experienced herdsman. Single. Capable managing pure-bred herd. Walter Pike, E. Avon, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED

WORK wanted on modern dairy farm by single man. Experienced with milking machines and most tractor work. Box 514-JG c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

FRUIT

DID YOU ever eat an orange that ripened on the tree before it was picked? Yes? Then you know there's nothing better to give at Christmas. If you haven't, order some for your family because tree-ripened Florida fruit is heavy with juice and packed with health. Bushel baskets oranges, grapefruit, or mixed are only \$5.75 express prepaid. Guaranteed. Write for my folder. Jim Shofner Grower, Tavares, Florida.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Choice clover, New York's finest. 5 lbs \$1.35; 6 5-lb. \$7.38. Delicious buckwheat 5 lbs. \$1.25; 6 5-lb. \$6.60. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. clover \$9.00; 60 lbs. buckwheat \$7.20. F.O.B. Sold by ton or paid. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE: certified seed potatoes, Katahdins, Smooth Rurals, Essex, Kennebecs. Low field readings. Booking now for Spring delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

FOR SALE: certified Essex seed potatoes. 1. Out yielded all varieties in New York—1947. 2. Out yielded all varieties in Pennsylvania—1948. 3. Out yielded Cobblers, 150 cwt. to the acre in the south—1949. 4. 844.2 bu. per acre Maine—1949. 5. Booking now for Spring delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

HAY

HAY—timothy, clover mixed. First and second cutting alfalfa. Straw. James Kelly, 137 E. Seneca, Tpk Syracuse, Phone 92885.

OATS, \$2.40 a hundred, straw \$15.00. Alger DREW. Tele. Lovel 104-33, Fryeburg, Maine.

ALL TYPES of hay and straw, delivered by truck load. Guaranteed as represented. Kenneth Stewart, Maplecrest, New York.

STRAW and all grades of hay delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman. R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Tel. 48-282.

HAY—Quality hay and straw. Ship by rail or truck. Roland Fletcher, Fort Plain, Rt. 2, New York.

REAL ESTATE

PERMANENT year round pastures are being rapidly developed in South Carolina and land suitable for permanent pastures is still cheap. You can let the cattle gather their own feed and save the cost of labor for harvesting and feeding. Wholesale milk prices 55c per gallon, retail price 24c per quart. If you are interested in good farm lands suitable for year round permanent pastures, see or contact Bradham Realty Co., Realtors. "We specialize in farm lands, small and large tracts." Phone 48. P. O. Box 430, Sumter, South Carolina.

STROUT'S catalog—Farms, homes, country businesses. World's largest! 3029 outstanding bargains, 31 states. Mailed free! Buy now and save thru Strout. 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

FARMS—Businesses—Places. Farms from 6 acres to 500 acres equipped. \$9500 buys 200 acres dairy farm \$4000 down. 140 acre dairy and fruit farm, apple orchard 700 trees. Terms given. Write or ph. 46-224. C. M. Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

ENLARGEMENTS—Technicians with many years of experience using the most modern equipment will give each negative you send us the individual attention needed to produce the best possible picture. Advice on your negatives and how to take better pictures given on request free of charge. 8x10, \$1.00; 5x7, \$.75 in attractive composition frame. Send postal note, money order or cash with order. Erven & Rodgers, Commercial Photographers, Dept. 7, 1704 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn 27, New York.

SCHOOLS

STAMMERING corrected: Free booklet gives full information. Write today. W. A. Dennison, 543 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada.

HIDES AND FURS

RAW FURS wanted. Trappers lots; mink, muskrat, weasel, heavy furred fox, coon, dry deer skins, beaver, ginseng, etc. Ship, parcel post, postage refunded. Price list free. Mink sent \$1.00. H. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, New Hampshire.

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In remodeling or repairing your home be sure to use reliable equipment and good materials. Patronize American Agriculturist advertisers and you will be satisfied.



"HIDDEN HUNGER"—Lack of essential mineral elements needed by livestock for sturdy health, rapid growth, peak production and reproduction.

Now is the time to help safeguard your profits and the future health and continued productivity of your stock. Protect them against "Hidden Hunger"—feed Near's MinRaltone year round. MinRaltone is the thoroughly proven mineral feed supplement that contains 11 essential mineral elements plus Vitamin D. Write us for free MinRaltone Feeding booklet and complete details.

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Plants in Binghamton, N. Y. • Forsyth, Ga.



KEEP YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
RENEWED

EASTERN NEW YORK DISPERSAL

55 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27

Joyce Kittinger selling at her farm, ANCRAM, Columbia Co., N. Y. on Route 81, eighteen miles southeast of Hudson, N. Y., also the same distance southwest of Gt. Barrington, Mass.

Herd T. B. Accredited, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated, eligible for New England and New Jersey. This splendid herd was established 15 years ago with the purchase of a New York State Champion 2-year-old with 789 lb. fat and 22,399 lb. milk, and the sale includes offspring, among them 6 daughters. Also selling are 4 daughters and a son of a 702 lb. fat record 2-year-old with 20,000 lb. milk.

16 milking cows, majority fresh or close; 20 bred heifers; 10 open heifers; 4 heifer calves; 5 bulls.

COMPLETE LINE OF FARM AND DAIRY EQUIPMENT SELLING IN THE FORENOON.

Your opportunity to buy a splendid herd, all young and very productive. Catalogs at the ringside.

—MRS. JOYCE KITTINGER, Owner, Ancram, N. Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.
Sales Manager & Auctioneer

BIG DELAWARE COUNTY DISPERSAL

70 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE T. B. Accredited, all Bank Vaccinated, blood tested within 30 days, milkers mastitis tested, examined for pregnancy.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25

dispensing their sensationally high producing herd at the farm located 3½ miles east of FRANKLIN, N. Y. on Treadwell Road, 9 miles southwest of Oneonta, 50 miles northeast of Binghamton.

NOTE THE MARVELOUS PRODUCTION ON THIS HERD: 42 Head, all first calf heifers excepting 9, on twice a day milking—average—481 lb. fat and 14,056 lb. milk exceeded by few herds in the country.

A cow with 777 lb. fat, 4% test, 19,445 lb. milk and her yearling son a 4.4% MONTVIC CHIEFTAIN 7th bred sire sells. A 614 lb. fat, 2-year-old, with 18,070 lb. milk and many others above 500 lb.

32 Fresh and Nearby Springers; 17 Beautiful open yearlings and 8 Heifer Calves; 2 very outstanding bulls — a 2-year-old son of DEAN VAR CHAMPION from a 621 lb., 4.3% daughter of a 4.3% sire. The herd is bred to him.

SALE MUST START AT 11:00 A.M. Sale in a heated tent. Your kind all the way through—nice condition, excellent size.—WALTER S. & PEARL W. WHITBECK, Owners, Franklin, N. Y.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, N. Y.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

I AM getting very suspicious of the farm news we are now hearing and reading, namely, that farm income will increase greatly next year, perhaps 15 per cent or more; that there will be a shortage of meat with sharply higher prices; that all food costs will be higher. This is vital news to farmers but it is such a reversal in technique from the usual propaganda that I cannot help but question the reasons for it.

Right now our cash crop farmers in western New York (and I could say in the whole Northeast) are facing one of the most disastrous seasons on record. Mr. E. P. Rumsey of Batavia, a real farmer and livestock man, told me recently that for the first time in 50 years he had grown valueless crops. His cabbage was unsalable at any price; his tomatoes wilted on the vines because canners would not take them; his potatoes were selling at 75 cents per cwt. graded, but the outgrade was unsalable. Beans have largely wilted on the vines, and carrots, beets and onions are not bringing enough to dig. This is the cash crop picture, yet we are hearing that the income of the Northeast farmer is but 3 per cent off this year.

Apparently there is a movement on foot to place price curbs on foods soon after election. At least the farmer is being pictured very unfavorably before the public. Just where the power for controls stems from, and how the movement gets its concerted action can only be guessed at. Perhaps more and more politicians are expecting bigger and better jobs. This food price squeeze will ruin farming as we have known it unless every farmer and every farm organization gets the true facts before the people.

Unfair Propaganda

Furthermore, this talk of a meat shortage is entirely contrary to our livestock situation. There is an increase in numbers and in pounds of every livestock species with the exception of sheep and lambs, which only account for about four pounds per person anyway. There has been a big increase in breeding stock on farms and ranches, and more meat is sure to be available next year.

The devastating angle which all this propaganda takes is that people will have more money with which to buy meat; therefore, unless the farmer is controlled, meat will bring more money. The idea seems to be that from labor on up, everyone must have more money with which to raise prices and taxes but they must not use any of this increased income for food. They are desperately trying to put over to the public a ruinous, political, mental quirk by using the food producer as the goat.

Perhaps one way to overcome this

would be for the Northeast actually to produce a lot more meat. If we were sure these inflated conditions would continue indefinitely, that would be simple, but fortunately livestock farming, as every other type of farming, must remain sound. The only way open, then, is greater and better use of what we already have. Successful livestock farming in the Northeast hinges on our grasses and cheaper, rough feeds. Home-grown grains do help, but in a pinch the mid-West can beat us at that, while they never can on rough feed and pasture.

More Feed Per Acre

I am working on an experiment on my farm to increase the tonnage of good succulent feed without increasing my pasture acreage, and at the same time grow more grain. The last of July I planted about 22 acres in wheat after taking off a hay crop. It was almost knee high before October 1st and my pasture was down too close. I turned the 75 heifers on this wheat and other hay fields by using an electric fence, and now the heifers, the wheat, and the seedings of alfalfa and brome grass look wonderful. I have some rye well on its way following early potatoes, and I plan to turn on both the wheat and the rye for two or three weeks early next spring, and I still expect to get a good crop of grain from both the wheat and the rye. If this works out, I can increase my livestock by at least 30 per cent over my normal pasture capacity.

Whether this proves right or wrong, Kansas in the last ten years has almost revolutionized the late spring livestock markets by running millions of head on wheat and keeping them on the wheat until oat planting time or later. This is comparatively new, yet they are getting increased yields where cattle or sheep have run all winter on the wheat. Out there, in most cases, water has to be carted to the animals, and big snow plows are kept in readiness to plow out lanes during their big storms.

We do not have this sort of expense and, in most cases, we do have shelter enough for increased livestock if we can have good succulent feed from three to six weeks longer than we now have. Also, if this works, the grain harvested should more than pay the costs.

There have yet to be some changes made in our Northeast cash crop and livestock farming. Our grasses, our rough feeds in abundance, more grains and more livestock seem to me to be our answer.

— A. A. —

RESULTS FROM ARTIFICIAL BREEDING

Maurice Johnson of the New York Artificial Breeders Co-operative has reached the following conclusions from a study of cows sired artificially by bulls owned by the Association:

1. Not all proofs on bulls proved in individual herds truly evaluate a bull.
2. Young bulls wisely selected by means of a complete analysis on all animals in the herd are, on the average, reliable herd improvers.
3. The selection of any young bull is a decided risk unless guided by a complete analysis of a herd. Selection based on high individual records is particularly dangerous.

4. When selecting bulls stick to the hard, cold facts. Don't let alibis influence you.

5. Don't be taken in by overly glamorous figures. Extremely high increases or high indexes should be looked upon with suspicion, for rare indeed is the bull with an equal-parent index of more than 500 pounds when subjected to a crucial test, under average farm conditions. The conditions under which a proof is made can make a tremendous difference in the figures.



Make sure you get a famous MARIETTA Air-Cell Silo in time to ensile carotene-rich spring grass. Place your order now ... earn a cash discount ... don't be frozen out due to the impending shortage of materials. Mail the coupon TODAY.



The MARIETTA CONCRETE corp.
MARIETTA, OHIO Dept. G

Gentlemen:
I want the whole story about your Air-Cell silo. Tell me about the "early bird" cash discount and your Easy Ownership plan of financing.

Name _____

Post Office _____

City _____ State _____

PROTECT Your Cows' Tents With UNADILLA PARTITIONS

Write for folders on low-priced folding partitions and stanchions.
Unadilla Silo Co., Box B-120, Unadilla, N.Y.



TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad" be sure to mention

**AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST**

Thousands rave about the newest no-rinse washing marvel!

Read what
some of them
found out ...



cheer!

For snowy-white washes in far
less time **WITHOUT RINSING!**

"The hours I save with my no-rinse
washes with CHEER make life easier.
The clothes were clean and WHITE the
first run through the washer!" says
Mrs. Alice Hayes of Syracuse, N. Y.



cheer!

Clothes dry soft and sweet
WITHOUT RINSING!

"I haven't rinsed since the day I dis-
covered how soft and fluffy and really
sweet-smelling I could get my clothes
with CHEER!" writes Mrs. Ruth John-
son of N. Kansas City, Mo.

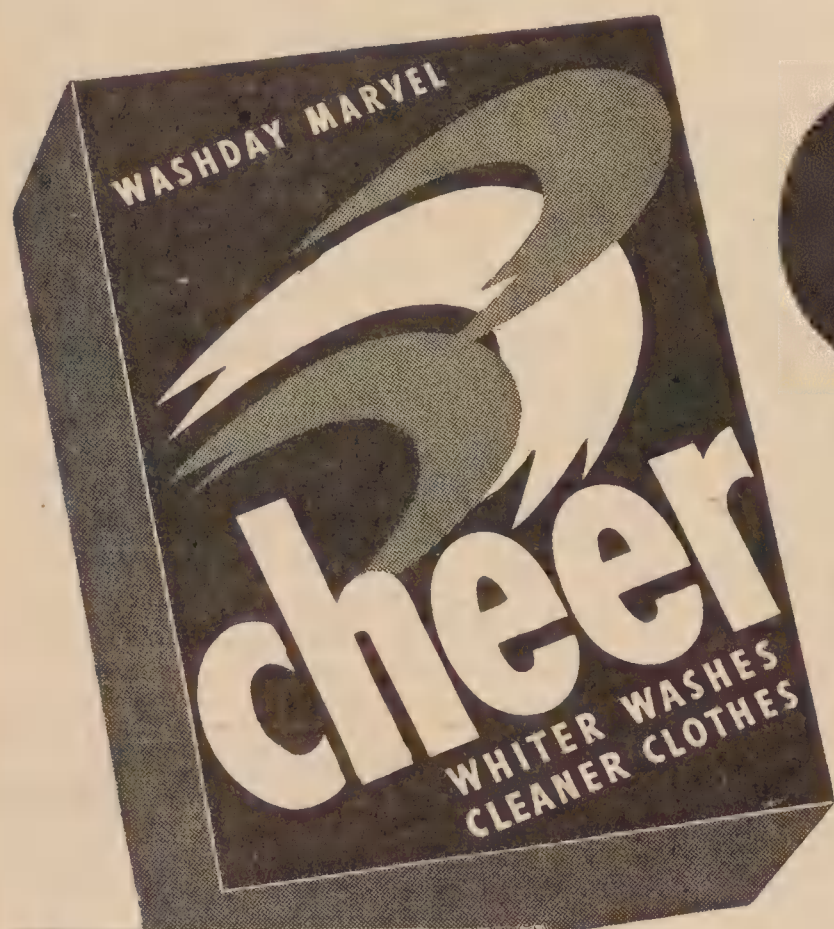


cheer!

Clothes iron beautifully
WITHOUT RINSING!

"My CHEER-washes iron so smoothly
and look so lovely. I'll never rinse
again!" says Mrs. Rita Fecht of Clay,
N. Y.

**WE CHALLENGE EVERY WOMAN
TO TRY NO-RINSE WASHING NOW!**



Procter & Gamble's **NEW! PATENTED!**
cheer®

**Latest, most remarkable no-rinse product! Specially made
to assure bright, clean washes **WITHOUT RINSING!****

If you haven't tried Procter & Gamble's new
CHEER you have no idea how wonderfully
successful no-rinse washing can be!

Great, new CHEER is specially made for no-
rinse washing. **TESTED! PROVED!**—for no-
rinse washing. **GUARANTEED** to give you the
cleanest possible no-rinse wash!

We challenge YOU to try this completely new
washday marvel *just once*. Join the thousands
of women who are finding out that with new
CHEER, no-rinse washing is really *dependable*!

NEW CHEER suds float dirt out of your clothes
and *hold* it in the wash water.

When you wring out your clothes—*out goes
the dirt!* Your wash is clean *clean*, dries soft
and sweet, irons like a dream.

**You don't have to bleach, blue, or use water
softeners with CHEER!**

Use CHEER for your next wash—with or
without rinsing. Whichever way you wash—
CHEER offers you the cleanest wash it's possi-
ble to get by that method.

GUARANTEED

to give you the
cleanest possible
no-rinse wash—
or your money back!

Try cheer once...and you'll cheer forever!

CHEER is the trade-mark of a special all-purpose detergent made by PROCTER & GAMBLE.

© 1950, The Procter & Gamble Company

Talking Turkey



Cooked half or whole, the King of Birds will star on Thanksgiving Day.



—Photos by Poultry and Egg National Board

NOW THAT I have a home freezer, I'm able to make one large turkey do double duty on Thanksgiving and Christmas. I ask the butcher to split my turkey down the backbone and breast—just cut it in half. I cook one half for our Thanksgiving dinner, and wrap the other half in freezing paper and put it in the freezer until Christmas.

We find these half turkeys, 9 to 10 pounds in weight, just about the right size for our family and two or three guests. For each person to be served, I allow $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pound of turkey, weighed dressed, but not drawn. I could buy one of the newly developed small, broad-breasted turkeys, but I think the larger ones, weighing 18 to 20 pounds dressed, are a better buy, for that size is usually a few cents lower in price. Also, there's less bone in proportion to meat than in a smaller turkey.

I'm pretty particular about the bird I pick out. I look for soft, smooth skin with no blemishes, short legs, flexible breastbone, plump breast, and back and thighs well covered with fat. The butcher draws it, removing head, feet, entrails, and (on request) the tendons from the legs.

To Roast A Half Turkey

This is how I prepare my half turkey:

First, remove any pinfeathers or hairs. Singe if necessary, but be careful not to scorch or darken the skin. Remove any bits of lung, kidney, etc., remaining in cavity. Wash thoroughly and wipe bird dry.

Sprinkle inside of bird with salt. Skewer skin to meat along cut edges to prevent shrinking from meat during roasting. Tie leg to tail. Lay wing flat over white meat and tie cord around breast end to hold wing down.

There are two methods of roasting a half turkey. Mine is to fill the body cavity $\frac{3}{4}$ full of stuffing; place bird, **stuffing side down**, on rack in shallow, open pan. (If rack is not closely woven, put a piece of cheesecloth or tin-foil over it so stuffing won't fall through.) Roast uncovered in a very slow oven, 250° F., and baste every half hour, allowing 25 minutes to the pound for half turkey weighing about

9 to 10 pounds. If bird seems to be getting too brown, cover with two thicknesses of cheesecloth or a thin towel moistened with the fat in the roaster or with butter or salad oil.

The Poultry & Egg National Board, however, prefers to roast a half turkey, **skin side down**, and bake the dressing in a separate pan during the last 1 to 1½ hours of turkey roasting time. The half turkey is greased with cooking fat, covered with a piece of fat-moistened cheesecloth, and roasted at 325° F., **without basting**, allowing 4 to 4½ hours for an 8 to 12 pound half turkey (ready-to-cook weight).

A Whole Turkey

When a whole turkey is roasted, sprinkle the inside with salt. Fill opening at the neck $\frac{3}{4}$ full with stuffing. Lap the skin of the neck over onto the back and fasten it with a skewer or toothpick. Next, fill the body cavity $\frac{3}{4}$ full. Stuffing should never be packed in, for it swells during cooking; and if there is too much, it will either burst through the lacing or get soggy and compact.

Fasten the opening with skewers or toothpicks placed at regular intervals, then bring the edges together by lacing with a cord. Place the bird breast side down and tie the center of a cord to the tail. Pull legs close to tail and tie legs and tail firmly together. Insert skewers to hold the wings and legs close to the body. Lace the cord across the back, through the wing and leg skewers, and tie. Grease skin thoroughly with melted or softened cooking fat.

If desired, salt the outside, but it is not necessary. Place bird breast side down on rack in open pan. Cover top and sides of bird with fat-moistened cloth—preferably clean white cheesecloth. Do not sear, cover, or add water.

Place in preheated oven, set at 300° F. If cloth dries slightly during cooking, moisten with fat from bottom of pan. Personally, I like to baste my turkey every half hour and cover with a cloth only if it is getting too brown. But using a fat-moistened cloth from the beginning does eliminate the job of basting.

Time roasting of whole turkey according to weight. If your dinner is set

for a definite hour, start the bird ahead of schedule to avoid delay should it take longer to cook the turkey than estimated. This also gives you plenty of time to make the gravy and arrange the turkey attractively on the platter.

Whole Turkey Timetable

Ready-to-cook Weight (lbs.)	Oven Temperature	Total cooking Time (hours)
8 to 12	300° F.	4 to 4½
12 to 16	300° F.	4½ to 5
16 to 20	300° F.	5 to 5½
20 to 24	300° F.	5½ to 6

To tell whether turkey is done, move the drumstick up and down. The bird is done if leg joint moves readily or breaks. Or press the fleshy part of the drumstick (but protect your fingers with cloth or paper). If meat feels soft, it is done. When done, remove bird to a large platter. Use the drippings for the gravy.

Giblet Gravy

Simmer gizzard, heart, and neck in 4 cups of water for 2 to 3½ hours, or until heart can be pierced easily with a fork. Add liver 10 or 20 minutes (depending on size) before giblets are done. Drain, reserving the stock. Chop the giblets. Use 6 tablespoons of drippings from the roaster, add 6 tablespoons flour, and stir until blended. Add giblet stock gradually, stirring constantly, and cook until thick and smooth. Add milk to thin to the desired consistency.

Stuffing

- $\frac{1}{3}$ cup fat
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup minced onion
- 3 quarts dry bread ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch cubes or crumbled)
- 1 teaspoon sage or poultry seasoning
- 1 teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon pepper

Melt the fat in a large frying pan. Add the onion and cook until light brown. Add the bread crumbs and seasoning, and stir until well blended.

If the stuffing is prepared the day

before, it must be refrigerated. Turkey should be stuffed just before roasting.

The Day After

Should you get tired of cold turkey, turkey sandwiches and the like, arrange some of the turkey in a greased casserole, spread stuffing (left over, or make some more) over the meat, add 2 cups gravy, spreading it over the stuffing. Bake in a moderate oven, 350° F. for 25 minutes, or until the dressing is brown. This may be served from the dish, or turned out on a platter.

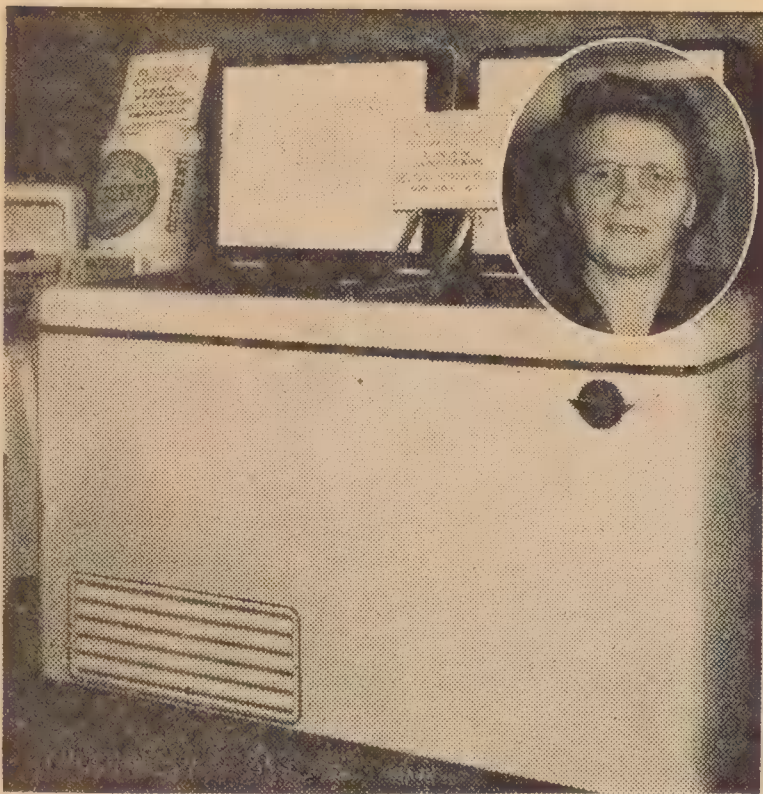
May you have much to be thankful for!

A BOY'S GRACE

By MARY GEISLER PHILLIPS

Father, we thank Thee for this meat
(What do the Chinese children eat?)
I'm starved because I played so long;
Hamburg will make me big and strong!
Father, we thank Thee for these beans,
Potatoes, — and — oh, yes, the greens!
I'd like to send my carrots maybe
To some poor starving foreign baby.
There's no dessert? Well, with Thy grace
Protect small children everywhere,
And give them homes where mothers take
Time to make a birthday cake.
We thank Thee most for all the faces
Here at this meal—no empty places!
Dad at the head, and Grandma here,
With Mom, the twins, and baby near.
Of all the things we're thankful for,
The best is home and one thing more—
Our country that is free and good:
Please help us share this daily food.

Mrs. Olga Stratton WINS N. Y. Grange Bread Contest



FIRST, Mrs. Olga Stratton



SECOND, Mrs. Howard Hudson



THIRD, Mrs. Raymond Johnson



FOURTH, Mrs. William Tuma

"I'll come if I'm able to, but I'm so excited I don't know whether I can get there!"

THAT'S WHAT Mrs. Olga Stratton of Mayville, N. Y., Chautauqua County, said when we phoned her that she had won first place in the state-wide bread baking contest and that we wanted her to come at once to State Grange session in Elmira, N. Y., to be publicly honored for her achievement.

Mrs. Stratton's bread topped all others in a contest in which 4,000 grangers, 700 subordinate granges, and 53 pomona granges took part. Sponsored jointly by New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist*, the contest is a project of the State Grange Service and Hospitality Committee. To put it over, chairmen of every subordinate and pomona grange S. & H. committee teamed up with the state committee, chairmanned by Mrs. John Lavery of Geneseo, N. Y. Also helping with the running of the contest was *American Agriculturist's* Home Editor, Mrs. Mabel Hebel.

Fifty-three county champions entered the contest finals, and their entries were so uniformly excellent that it took three judges a whole day to score them. The Home Economics experts who had the hard task of picking winners were: Mrs. Grace Noxon of the Elmira office of the New York State Electric and Gas Corp., and Mrs. Byron H. Ross and Mrs. William Wigsten of Horseheads, N. Y. Winners' names were not known until the judging was finished and sealed envelopes were opened.

Close behind Mrs. Stratton came many other high scorers, some of them only a fraction of an inch apart! Each of the first six received one of the grand prizes. Contestants had been asked to list their preferences for the grand prizes in advance, and when winners' names were known, the prizes were distributed in the order of their rank and choice, as follows:

De Laval Speedway Food Freezer (Model F-120, 17 cu. ft.) from De Laval Separator Co., New York, N. Y., went to Mrs. Stratton, the No. 1 winner.

Knox New Mealmaster Combination Oil-Electric or Coal-Electric Range from Knox Stove Works, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., was taken by winner No. 2.

Speed Queen Washer (Heavy Duty) from Speed Queen Corporation, Ripon, Wisconsin, and a year's supply of "Cheer" went to winner No. 3.

Kalamazoo Gas Range (Model DL-144), from Kalamazoo Stove and Furnace Co., Kalamazoo, Michigan, was awarded to winner No. 4.

International Harvester "femineered" Refrigerator (Model U-95) from International Harvester Co., Chicago, Illinois, went to winner No. 5.

Speed Queen Ironer (Deluxe Console) from Speed Queen Corporation, Ripon, Wisconsin, was chosen by winner No. 6.

In addition to the grand prizes, valuable merchandise and cash prizes were awarded as follows:

\$159 in entry prizes from New York State Grange (Each county winner taking part in the contest finals received a \$3 entry prize.)

\$100.00 was awarded to the 27 highest winners by *American Agriculturist*, as follows:

1st prize, \$25.00; 2nd, 20.00; 3rd, 15.00; 4th, 10.00; 5th, 5.00; 6th, 3.00; 7th, 2.00; 8th to 27th, \$1 each, 20.00.

Each of the 10 highest winners received the following prizes:

A Domino Picnic Basket containing 11 different packages of Domino Pure Cane Sugar from **American Sugar Refining Co.**, New York, N. Y.

\$2.00 in cash from **General Foods Sales Co.**, Certo Division, New York, N. Y.

5-lb. sack of G.L.F. Pancake Mix, 2-lb. sack of G.L.F. Cake Flour, 5-lb. sack of G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour, 5-lb. sack of G.L.F. Quality Pastry Flour and 25-lb. sack of G.L.F. Vitafed Flour from **Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.**, Mills Division, Buffalo, New York.

One 24-ounce can Davis Baking Powder, 1 pound can Cocomalt, 1 Davis Cook Book, and 1 set Davis Quick Mix Baking Charts from **R. B. Davis Company**, Hoboken, New Jersey.

One 50-lb. sack of Occident Family Flour from **Russell-Miller Milling Co.**, Minneapolis, Minn.

The 11th high winner received a year's supply of "Cheer."

Although the No. 1 winner did not get to State Grange in time for the announcement of winners, many of the other high scorers were on hand for congratulations and acclaim. Our congratulations go to every one of them, and also to all of the contestants who took part. We never saw better looking bread than those 53 loaves at State Grange. All of them looked perfect to us, and very tempting. We wish that every one could have had a prize.

STATE CONTEST WINNERS

1. Mrs. Olga Stratton, Mayville, Chautauqua Co.
2. Mrs. Howard Hudson, Curriers, Wyoming Co.
3. Mrs. Raymond Johnson, Webster, Monroe Co.
4. Mrs. William Tuma, Horseheads, Chemung Co.
5. Mrs. Carlton Seavy, Marcy, Oneida Co.
6. Mrs. Emmett Mosher, St. Johnsville, Fulton Co.
7. Mrs. Herbert Van Vliet, Lima, Ontario Co.
8. Mrs. Neita Smith, Cortland, Tompkins Co.
9. Mrs. Clara Mitchell, Moravia, Cayuga Co.
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California Tour Is Tops!

By MABEL HEBEL

AS ANYONE who has ever gone on an *American Agriculturist* tour will tell you, it is the best tour of all—unequalled in service, accommodations, happy companionship, and fascinating sightseeing. Last year, I went along, and although I expected to have a wonderful time, I was really unprepared for the marvelous experience I had.

There were 200 of us, and we had a special train, with A.A.'s popular tour conductor, Verne BeDell, in charge of everything. Everyone was so friendly that we were like one big family, and that was the way it was for three whole weeks.

I don't think any of us will ever forget the wonderful meals and service we had, especially on the Northern Pacific train that took us to the West Coast. We never had to worry about a thing. There was no baggage to carry, no tips to pay, no tickets to lose. We just followed our leader and went from one fascinating place to another.

American Agriculturist is offering another of these marvelous tours, next February 17 to March 13. The itinerary reads like a tale of enchantment—the mighty Rockies, the beautiful Pacific Northwest, sunny California, quaint Tijuana in old Mexico, the stupendous Carlsbad Caverns, and glamorous New Orleans.

The "all-expense" ticket covers absolutely everything with the exception of one lunch, and you'll be amazed at how reasonable the price is. If you are thinking of taking this trip, I want to urge you to send today for a copy of the illustrated itinerary. Just drop a card to Mr. E. R. Eastman, Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y. The itinerary will bring you complete details, including the cost from your locality. Don't delay. These tours are always sold out early.



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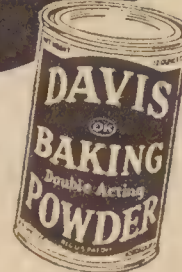


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WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

"No Drums," a story of what happens to home folks in time of war, started in the September 2 issue. Mark Wilson, living in a typical farm neighborhood in southern New York at the opening of the Civil War, is in mental conflict about answering Abe Lincoln's call for volunteers and leaving his sweetheart, Ann Clinton, a neighboring farm girl.

Henry Bain tries to steal Ann away from Mark, a fight follows, and finally Mark decides to enlist immediately. Ann and he are married in a surprise dramatic ceremony in the little church before a large congregation.

The next morning the new bride and groom ride to the county seat, where they part, Mark to enlist and go to the front; Ann to return home to fight the battles of loneliness and worry on the home front.

CHAPTER VI

When the supper work was done, Nancy said:

"Ann and I are going upstairs now. You girls find something to occupy yourselves with down here."

In the chamber where the boys slept, Nancy waved Ann to a chair and sat down herself on the edge of the bed.

"My dear," she said, "I want to tell you that I understand how hard this parting has been for you today. When you're older and have children of your own, you'll know how hard it has been for me, too. These boys of ours—and no matter how old they are in years they're always boys to us, God bless them—don't and cannot always look at life and its problems the way we women do. In some respects we have understanding and feelings not given to men—most men, anyway—and that very fact lays us wide open to suffering."

Quick to defend Mark from even the slightest criticism, Ann said:

"Yes, Mother,"—Nancy's face lit up at the term—"but I know that Mark felt just as bad as I did today."

"Bless his heart, of course he did. That wasn't just what I meant, Ann. Maybe I'm not clear in my own mind. Let me say it another way. Of course Mark felt bad, and will continue to be lonesome. But he'll have action and adventure, new scenes and new faces that will take his mind off himself and help him a lot. Meanwhile, we women at home will have to carry on in the same old way, in the same surroundings. I can't help resenting a little the fact that men make these wars, and the women have to fight them just as much as the men—not with guns, of course, but with all the men gone to war, who is going to raise the food to feed them? Who's going to keep these farms going? Who's going to keep the families together? Why, the women, of course! And there will be no fifes or drums playing us on, either."

"But that wasn't what I brought you up here to say. I don't know how I got on to this subject. What I really want to do is to tell you that, being a woman, I understand how hard this is for you. I want to tell you again how pleased I am that you are in the family, that we have a new daughter, and I want to comfort you by reminding you that everybody thinks this war will be short and Mark will soon be back with us."

"In the meantime, both Mr. Wilson and I want you to feel that this is your home and that you're very wel-

come to live here or with your own people, just as you think best. We just want you to be as happy as you can under these hard circumstances."

Crossing swiftly to the side of the bed where Nancy sat and putting her arms around her, Ann said:

"Thank you, Mother. I've always thought you were a dear and now I'm sure of it all over again. I haven't had time to think much about it, but probably it is best for me to continue to stay with father and mother. But I certainly shall be over here a lot. There's something pretty nice about having two homes!"

For days Ann haunted the post office, walking the mile back and forth, rain or shine, looking for a letter from Mark. One evening as she came out of the post office, lonesome and discouraged, Henry Bain spoke to her:

"Did you walk down?"

Learning that she had, he said:

"Come on, get into the buggy. I'm going out your way and I'll drop you off at home."

When she was seated in the buggy, Henry asked if she had heard from Mark.

"Not yet," she admitted.

"Well, these young fellows, you know how they are. When they go off on an adventure like this silly war, they get so steamed up with excitement and new scenes and faces that it's easy to forget the home folks."

"You know that Mark isn't like that," said Ann, indignantly. "He'll never forget us. And I know he'll write

just as soon as he can."

"Besides," she continued, emphatically, "this isn't a silly war. Mark had to go and—" she couldn't resist adding—"maybe the war would be over sooner if some others felt the same way."

Henry changed the subject and soon afterwards drove up in front of the Clinton farm, where Ann thanked him rather coldly and bade him goodbye.

The next day her regular pilgrimage to the post office was rewarded. John Crawford beamed at her over the top of his spectacles and handed her a letter. Then he and the usual loungers around the stove stood by expectantly, evidently hoping that she would stop to read the letter there and maybe tell them something of the war news. But Ann couldn't do that. That letter was a most precious and personal possession. She tucked it carefully into her pocket and almost ran out of the store. As soon as she got home, not even stopping to answer the inquiring looks of her parents, she ran for the privacy of her own room, that room almost holy now because it was where Mark and she had spent their first night together.

Striving to compose herself, she sat down in the window, facing the glory of the western sunset sky. Deliberately and slowly she opened the letter and began to read:

"My darling wife and sweetheart:

"This is the first opportunity I have had to write you. The outfit I am with is so far mostly noted for what it has not. Until now I haven't been able to get a scrap of paper, a pen, or even a pencil. On top of that, they have kept us so busy from daylight to dark that when they blow 'Taps' we just fall down and go to sleep, so doggone tired that it seems we never could get rested."

"Even now I haven't time to tell you much about what is happening to us here. As you probably know, they shipped out a big bunch of us the very night after you left. I was glad of it, for I didn't want to spend another night in Owego after you had gone."

"We arrived in Philadelphia the next day. If we ran our farms the way they run this Army, we would soon starve."

SLIM & SPUD



Spud's Not One to Stay Home



I never in my life saw so much confusion and disorder. We never got anything to eat that first day in Philadelphia until evening—and then not much. In fact, the town is full of soldiers, and apparently there's not enough grub to go around. Anyway, I've been hungry ever since I saw you."

That brought a lump to Ann's throat.

"That first night we slept in a big park on the ground, with nothing but a couple of blankets. When one of my comrades said something to the sergeant about it, he growled that it was good for us, that we might just as well get used to that kind of a bed, for it's all we'd ever have."

"But there's one good thing, we've got our new uniforms and caps, and they're warm and quite nice-looking. Wish you could see us in them. Also, they are really trying to make soldiers out of us. That's why we're so tired. It's drill, drill, drill—'stand up straight, darn ye'—'suck in your guts, you're in the Army now'—all day long. But it's good for us, I guess, for we are learning not to slouch, we are pushing our chests out and our chins up, and in spite of everything you'll be glad to know that I'm feeling well."

"Say, darling, you remember that old song, 'The Girl I Left behind Me'? The town is full of marching soldiers, and it seems as though they have just about as many drummers and fifers as they have soldiers, and I guess that piece and the one about John Brown's body are the only ones they know how to play. If I've heard them once I've heard them three dozen times. You know how the first one goes:

"'I'm lonesome since I crossed the hills,' etc. No matter how many times I hear it, it brings a lump into my throat."

"I know, I know, my darling!" Ann spoke aloud. "I heard it, too."

"But enough of war and soldiering. Let me tell you, Ann, dear, if I can find the words, how much I love you. I miss you so. When you drove old Molly out of that livery stable, it seemed to me that the end of the world had come, or might just as well. On the crowded train to Elmira and Philadelphia, all night long it seemed to me that the car wheels sang 'Good-by, Sweetheart! Goodby, Sweetheart!' I'd close my eyes and try to rest, and all I could see was your sweet, brave face when you lifted your chin and said goodbye to me without a tear."

"Then I thought of that picture of Abe Lincoln that you and I stood before in the hotel, and I felt a little better because it made me feel that I was doing the right thing."

"One of the hardest things to bear is the lack of news from you and from the other folks at home. Of course, you couldn't write because you didn't know where to send the letter. But now you can. My temporary address is at the head of this letter. Of course we don't know when we'll move, but I'll hope your letters will be forwarded. Write often, sweetheart, and tell me all about yourself, what you are doing, what you are thinking, and above all, tell me that you love me, for that I need to be told—and often."

Your brand new and lonesome husband,

Mark."

Totally oblivious of her surroundings, Ann read the letter to the end, and then read it again and again. At last, jumping to her feet, she ran downstairs to where her father and mother were sitting, one on each side of the little "settin'-room" table, drawn close to the sheet-iron stove in which a fire had been lit against the chill of the spring evening.

"Mother! Dad!" she cried, "I've heard from Mark! I've heard from Mark!"

Both parents smiled and her mother said:

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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No Drums

(Continued from Opposite Page)

"That wasn't hard to guess, dear, by the way you rushed in here and ran upstairs. And by the look on your face the news is good."

"Yes, he's all right, but tired and hungry, poor boy."

"What'd he tell you about the war?" inquired her father.

"I'll read you the letter," said Ann, still excited, then smiling shyly, "at least a part of it."

After she had read it and they had talked it over, Ann got her cloak and bonnet and announced:

"I'm going to run over to the Wilsons. They'll want to know too."

"What? Tonight?" her mother exclaimed.

"Maybe they have a letter, too," said her father.

"I don't think so," cried the girl. "Mark hasn't been able to write before and—" a little proudly, "I think he would write me first."

The father and mother laughed indulgently as the door slammed behind the hurrying girl. A few minutes later she burst into the Wilson kitchen with so much noise and excitement that the family jumped to their feet.

"What's the matter, Ann?"

"I'm sorry," laughed Ann, "Nothing but good news. I've heard from Mark. I've heard from Mark." She waved the letter at them.

Even the small children listened eagerly and intently while Ann read part of the letter with a lilt in her voice. Then impetuously she threw her arms around Nancy's neck and cried:

"I must get back home" and was out of the door on a run.

Back home she found that her father and mother had gone to bed but had left a coal oil lamp lighted for her, so she took it and climbed slowly up the stairs to her bedroom. As she began to undress, her elation began to ebb. After all, it wasn't Mark, it was just a letter. As she got into bed she thought that all of them could say what they had a mind to about the soldiers having it easier in war than the women. It just wasn't so. After all, she had a warm, soft bed, and enough to eat—such as it was—while her Mark was sleeping on the ground and was hungry.

Unable to sleep she got up, lit the lamp again and, wrapping the quilt from the bed around her, sat down to answer Mark's letter.

"Dearest Mark:

"I cannot tell you what it meant to me to get your letter, the first one since we were married and the first love letter, I'd have you know, I have ever received! When your letter came I read it and then I read it again and again, and then I told Father and Mother about it. After that I ran all the way to your place to let your folks know how you were. When I came back I guess I was tired or excited or something. Anyway, it's so lonesome in my room without you that I can't sleep, and here I am trying to talk to you in the only way I have.

"Dear, we've known each other ever since we were youngsters, and for a long time we thought we were in love. I don't know how it is with you, but I didn't realize how much I cared for you until after we were married and until I had to come home alone and leave you. I wish I knew how to find the words to let you know how you are in my thoughts all of the time, and how hard I try to imagine what you are doing each hour of the day and how much I worry for fear you are getting sick or hurt. I wish I knew how to tell you how I miss you and how long the weeks stretch ahead before I can see you.

"Now as I read this over it doesn't seem to be very brave or comforting except that maybe you will get some idea of how I love you. And maybe it will be a comfort to you to be assured that you are in my thoughts constantly, and that there is somebody here at home, in addition to your own dear folks, waiting for you with open arms. Maybe it is a comfort to you also, as it is to me, to remember that we are young, that we have years ahead for which we can plan and hope for happiness together. After all, a few weeks or a few months are not really long out of a lifetime.

"The spring is really opening up now. The farmers who are left are busy with the spring work and are planting larger crops than usual, knowing that more food will be needed because of the war. All your folks and mine are well. Write as often as you can, and take good care of my husband.

"Your loving wife,
Ann."

Ann reread the letter, folded it in an envelope, addressed it, blew out the light and, comforted, crawled back into bed. The next thing she knew the early morning sun was streaming in her window.

(To be continued)

2,300 Attend 30th Annual G.L.F. Meeting

(Continued from Page 8)

FFA speaking contest at Kansas City, Missouri. Discussing farm price supports, he said: "Price controls must be accompanied by controls of production and consumption and finally, as a result, we have complete economic domination by the State.

"We can decide to risk our economic future on free enterprise and fair competition . . . or we can permit permanent government regulation of production, prices and consumption—a plan that history proves has always failed. Which road shall we take?"

In a tribute to the late H. E. Babcock, Earl Laidlaw of the Gouverneur Farmers' Cooperative Association, said in part: "The world as a whole and particularly the agricultural industry is much better off for H. E. Babcock having lived in it. In his passing we have lost not only a real friend but a very much worthwhile man . . . All that were privileged to work with him want to express our gratitude for the many ways in which he so willingly gave of his time and ability for the

service to his fellow man."

Five directors, nominated at meetings within their G.L.F. districts, and two nominated by the State Grange and the State Farm Bureau, were elected. They were:

Orrin F. Ross, a master farmer from Lowville, New York, and secretary of the Lowville Farmers' Cooperative for the past thirty years. He succeeds J. Leon Atwood, Plattsburg, New York, who was not a candidate for re-election.

The other six were all re-elected:

J. D. Ameal, Williamson, New York, a member of and nominated by the New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

Earl B. Clark, North Norwich, New York, a member of and nominated by the New York State Grange.

J. Sloat Welles, Elmira, New York. Ralph L. Culver, Laceyville, Pennsylvania.

Wallace H. Rich, Hobart, New York. Henry W. Bibus, Jr., Wrightstown, New Jersey.

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KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John Babcock

JACK CONNER, who is easy going, heavy set and sensible, tends to like livestock of the same temperament. He favors the placid Brown Swiss cow over other breeds, keeps a steady-eyed riding horse around that can be walked up to in the pasture, and raises Red-Rock chickens that have to be nudged out of the way in the laying pen. Jack's dog even fits the scheme. She's mostly Border Collie, a breed noted for its quiet manners and liking for children.

Sunnygables Poultry

When Jack took over the lion's share of the operations at Sunnygables Farm a few years ago, he decided to make use of the laying houses which had been idle through the war years. He felt that poultry would give him the current income that his small dairy herd was not yet able to provide.

One of the main reasons for our having abandoned poultry here at the farm was lack of a good man to care for the flock. Caring for chickens is not merely the will to work hard and follow a set of feeding instructions. You have to have an "eye" and "feel" for poultry husbandry, and a genuine liking for chickens. Where I would starve to death in the chicken business, Jack has the patience, knack for management, and conscientious observation that I lack. This season he is concentrating his abilities on a flock of Red-Rocks that he bought as 21-week-old pullets in the middle of August.

Jack borrowed the money to go back into poultry this year after a rather discouraging experience with last season's poultry operation. Last year, he produced hatching eggs from a flock of New Hampshire Reds, using Plymouth Rock males.

Why the Change?

The breeding flock Jack worked with in 1949 was raised from chicks under electric brooders. The mortality record was not enviable, chiefly because the birds had to take a back seat to our number one operation at Sunnygables, which is the dairy. To raise a large number of chicks successfully is a full-time job with a lot of risks. Unless you live right with them (which Jack did for the first two or three weeks), a faulty thermostat, unbalanced ventilation or a fuse failure is bound to spring up. For that reason, we decided to buy grown pullets this year.

In addition, we found that replacements for a breeding flock are costly, and that meat buyers discriminate heavily against the culls. Also, our particular Reds did not hold the production we felt they should. These factors turned Jack back to producing market eggs—but still with heavy breed birds, which he prefers to handle.

Present Production

Right now, Jack's flock of 1,000 Red-Rock crossbreeds is 7½ months old, and is laying right around 60%. Jack believes in starting pullets slowly, gambling on more big eggs from the flock. Consequently, they were six

months old before the lights went on them, and as short as a month ago, they were only laying around 35%. Though it is some extra trouble, Jack is marketing his eggs in town for the retail premium. His wife, Jean, handles the cleaning, candling and grading.

Plenty of Room

One observation that Jack passes along is that the black crossbreeds included a lot of birds that from timidity and competition did not develop as fast as the others. Jack felt this was natural, just as some of the cows in our pen stable are liable to be pushed around by the others. We take care of timid cows by providing plenty of feed space where they can't be cornered. Jack uses the same management procedure on his chickens.

To give the grown birds five square feet or better to roam around in, Jack gradually culled out the timid and slow developing birds and gave them a pen to themselves with plenty of feeders. His Red-Rocks are quiet enough so that he was able to do this during the daytime as he fed or gathered eggs. He found, for instance, that a whole bunch of timid birds gathered in one corner when he fed scratch grain in the litter. He moved this whole group when he found that all of them proved to be far behind the rest of the flock in coming into production.

Right now, Jack's culled flock of "backward" birds seems happy and cheerful. He's guessing that eventually they may out-produce the rest of the flock.

REAL GRASSLAND FARMER

Martin Sine can hardly be called one of our Inlet Valley farmers. His farm clings to the steep hillsides that make

up the valley in which Sunnygables Farm is located.

Last year Martin started a small dairy on his hillside farm, completely on his own and with precious little money. Every available cent he had went toward building the grass output of his stony hills. He is so convinced that grass will grow if it is fed that he is willing to spend his last cent on fertilizer and good seed. The next priority for his money is directed toward good producing cows.

Real Setback

This summer while he was milking his small herd of Guernseys, lightning struck Martin's small, old-fashioned barn. He was able to get the cows out, but everything else—feed, hay, machinery and a freezer full of home produced food—went up in smoke. It was enough to send most fellows to town for a guaranteed weekly salary and Social Security.

Sticks to It

For a few weeks, Martin's spirits were none too high, but he kept at farming. In a borrowed barn, he set up a makeshift milking stable, started to accumulate winter feed for the herd, and planned a new barn.

Though he might be able to borrow money to build a more elaborate building, Martin has set aside a sum for sheltering his herd that is based on the absolute minimum investment per cow. He has lengthened the site where the old bank barn stood to make room for the most inexpensive open pen barn he can build. The general plan is to provide cover over his present herd, with room for expansion as he accumulates more cows.

The Cows Pay

Though Martin anticipates a fairly good sized herd when the forage producing capacity of the farm grows, he is not going to build for the larger herd right now. His scheme is to provide minimum shelter for the herd he has, and when they have paid for it, he will add more. He plans to buy good roofing for the building, but the rest of the materials he is skidding out of the nearby woodlot this winter, or dickering for secondhand.

Paved Feeding Area

As I reviewed Martin's open pen stable plans, my first suggestion was to include a paved feeding area. My feeling was that the bedding saved, the

convenience in cleaning, and the convenience of paved traffic lanes would quickly pay for the cost of pouring the floor. Martin proved to me that there are few universal recommendations that can be given for a pen stable plan. His object is not to save bedding but to make all the manure he can.

To improve his hillside farm, Martin accurately appraises manure as one of his best tools. For that reason, he is willing to handle all the manure he can make for spreading on the steepest knolls and the thinnest soil. Instead of a paved area he plans extra head room in the pen to accommodate a deeper manure pack. As for saving bedding, he follows the same principle he does in buying plenty of lime and fertilizer. The more straw he returns to his hilly fields, the more return he will get from them—even though he will have to buy all his bedding this year.

I think Martin's sensible outlook toward his hilly farm and the courage with which he is following his convictions about soil building are well worth following. I often wonder, as I travel across the black, level fields of the Corn Belt, just what some of our northeastern hillside farmers could do with a perfectly level, fifty-acre field of fertile soil. I'll bet they'd grow grass.

Bouncing Baby

Following the development of sponge rubber matting some years ago, we have had a lot of fun finding uses for it at Sunnygables. It is the same type of rubber used today in automobile seats, and in many other cushions.

We used sponge rubber to take the jar out of tractor and implement seats, to protect us from sharp corners and angle irons on farm machines, and as covering on a table where we sorted eggs.

Jack and Jean Conner, who are the proud parents of a seven-month-old baby boy, found what may be the most ingenious use for sponge rubber matting. Jack found an old sheet about a half inch thick which he trimmed to fit the playpen. Jean covered it over with a blanket, and they turned the baby loose. The rubber sponge protects him from bruises, and gives good insulation from floor chill. I'm not quite sure, but I half suspect that Jack now just tosses the baby into the playpen instead of carefully setting him down. If he does, the Conners can claim Inlet Valley's most bouncing baby boy.



Our neighbor Jim Hall is finding that all the problems of owning land don't originate out of its operation. Here, Jim surveys damage to his fence as a result of this year's invasion by hunters. Paths through the wheat field, ruined fences, open gates, and deliberately torn off "Posted" signs at Jim's

and at Sunnygables are all evidences of the average hunter's lack of consideration. If Jim is as mad next year as he was when hunting season opened this year (and he probably will be, for he tore the seat of his pants while fixing his fence), he will be busy chasing hunters off his place.

Service Bureau

By H. L. COSLINE

"GUN SHOP" PROPRIETOR LOCATED

In the November 4 issue there was an item titled "Gun Shop 'Moved'" which told of the experiences of two of our readers in ordering guns from the Cold River Gun Shop in Alstead, N. H. This company apparently went out of business, and we were unable to locate Martin Owen, operator. We asked our readers for information as to the present whereabouts of Mr. Owen, and have had a number of replies. Although we previously had been given his name as Martin Owen, the data we now have would seem to indicate that Martin may have been his middle name and that his correct name is Paul M. Owen, assuming there is only one Owen involved in this business.

Briefly, the Post Office Inspection Service advises that Paul M. Owen, formerly of the Cold River Gun Shop, appeared in Federal Court at Concord, N. H., on September 6, 1950, and was ordered to make restitution for unsatisfactory business transactions. It is suggested that people who have outstanding claims against Mr. Owen, or the gun company, send detailed information to the United States Probation Officer, Concord, N. H.

— A.A. —

C.O.D.

My son is in the Air Force. While he was stationed in Texas, he had some identification pictures taken. The studio asked him if he wanted an enlarged print to send home. He said he didn't because the picture was poor. In spite of that, they sent one to me C.O.D. \$5.46.

I paid for the package, believing it was something my son had ordered. He now tells me I made a mistake paying for it. Can you get my money back for me?

During World War II, many such schemes were worked on the families of servicemen. Evidently unscrupulous outfits are again starting to function along these lines. Should any reader receive a C.O.D. package from a relative in the service without having been advised to expect such a package, it would be wise to check with the serviceman before paying any charges. Usually, instructions accompanying such a shipment state that it should be held fifteen days before being returned to the sender. That allows enough time, in most cases, to get word back as to whether the package actually was sent by the man in the service.

The Service Bureau is writing the studio involved in this particular case, without much hope of getting satisfaction. The boy has since left the Texas base.

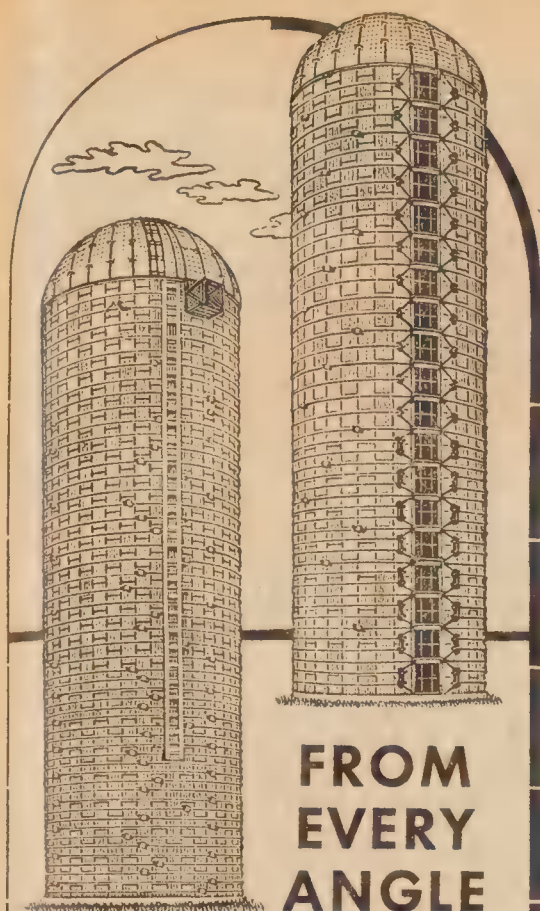
— A.A. —

HINDSIGHT

I signed a contract to take a correspondence course in art. The agent told me that I could quit any time after three months. Now that school has started, I don't have time to do the lessons. The company will not release me from the contract and tell me I must finish paying for the course. What should I do about this?

Unfortunately, there isn't anything that can be done so far as we can see except refuse to pay and dare the school to sue. As we have pointed out many times, verbal promises of agents carry no weight. Unless there is a clause in this contract that states it can be cancelled after three months, it can be enforced. Many contracts even carry a printed statement that verbal statements of agents are not binding.

We have had some success in getting releases from contracts for our subscribers in cases where there is real hardship involved, such as extended illness. In this case, however, any persuasion we might attempt would be met with the response that our subscriber knew she would be going to school in the fall at the time she signed the contract.



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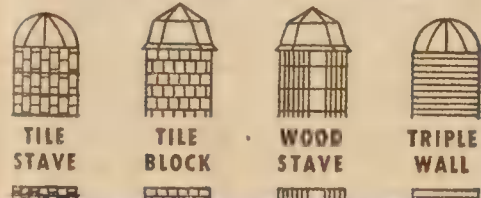
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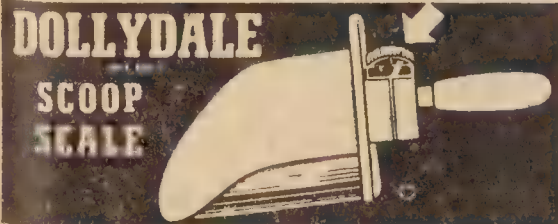
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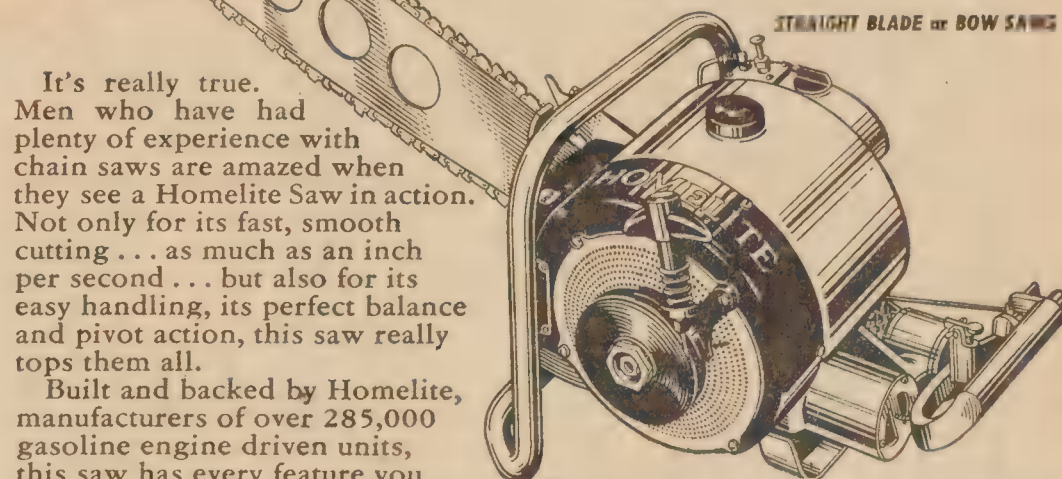
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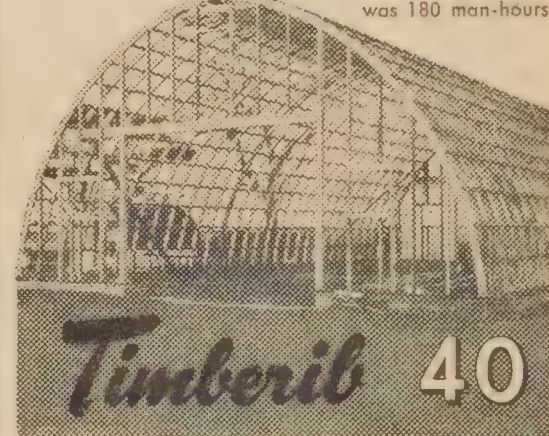
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Question Box

How can a young man get started with a high producing herd on a limited amount of capital?

Artificial breeding will provide good inheritance from the male side without buying a valuable bull. Sometimes an excellent aged cow can be bought at a reasonable figure and might still give you a couple of heifer calves. Often some dairyman who has a high producing herd but is not specializing in selling stock will be a source of foundation stock. Any way you get started will require time and a good knowledge of cows. Don't move too fast!

When bulls are being proven how much effect does the competence of the owners have on the records made by daughters in different herds?

Unquestionably a cow will not produce up to her full ability if she isn't fed and handled properly. However, these things average out to some extent where a bull has daughters in various herds. Anyway, a better way of proving a bull hasn't yet been found.

A few years ago many farmers were growing sweet clover for pasture. Now we hear practically nothing about it. Is there a good reason?

Two of the handicaps of sweet clover were that, being a biennial, it had to be seeded every year, and it was not particularly palatable to dairy cows. The first objection was the most serious, and with the increased importance of saving labor on farms the emphasis has been put on perennial legumes. Birdsfoot, for example, is more palatable than sweet clover, and, once established, stays indefinitely.

"I wish to make a homemade manure loader and would like to hear from anyone who has built one. If any reader has plans on how to make one, I would appreciate any helpful information."

We would be glad to hear from any reader who has plans or information on how to build a manure loader. Address *American Agriculturist*, Dept. M-L, Ithaca, N. Y.

Can mushrooms be grown in a cellar?

A few years ago we would have said your chances of success would be relatively small. However, at the present time you can buy mushroom trays from nurserymen. They contain dirt, humus and mushroom spawn. You can put them in a cellar and keep them watered and you will get several mushroom crops throughout the winter. We tried this last winter and found it satisfactory. Perhaps no considerable sum of money was saved, but we ate more mushrooms and enjoyed having them and seeing them grow.

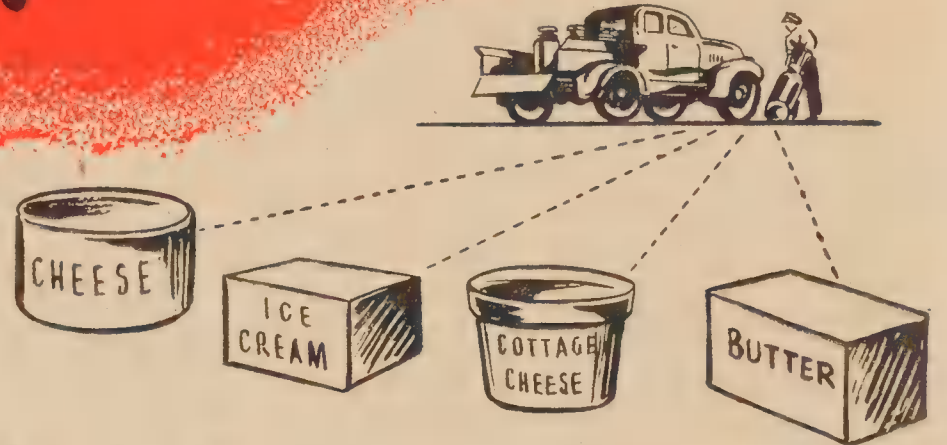
We have some home-grown popcorn which doesn't pop satisfactorily. Can you tell us why?

The chances are that the moisture content of the popcorn is too low. One recommendation is to put it in a glass jar together with a few drops of water and leave it for a time, but frankly we never have had too good results with this method. One of the best things to do is to hang it on the cob in an unheated garage or shop. It will gradually absorb moisture from the air until the moisture content is about right for popping.

In irrigating crops, how much water should be added at one time?

It is advisable to soak the soil to a depth of 5 to 7 inches and the amount of water necessary to do this varies with the kind of soil. It will be somewhere between 1 and 3 inches. This amount of water is usually applied about once a week during dry weather.

PROGRESS through COOPERATION



League Facilities Gave Producers

Control Over Record-Breaking Surplus...

The first eight months of 1950 saw one of the greatest floods of fluid milk ever produced in the New York metropolitan milkshed. From January until late summer, steadily mounting milk production overtopped the record highs of 1949. Dairy men were faced with the peril of a huge surplus.

Fierce competition for markets and bitter price wars added to the dangers. Except for one thing, the situation presented all the explosive factors which blew the market wide apart in the days immediately following World War I. That single exception was the fact that the Dairy men's League is today incorporated and functioning as a producer marketing cooperative. It not only has the organizational set-up for directing surplus Class 1-A milk into manufacturing channels, but it has the actual physical equipment for manufacturing surplus into salable products.

The Cost Ran High

Even the League was not prepared for so great a surplus. It not only had to re-ship milk from fluid receiving plants to manufacturing plants, but it had to expand the production capacity of its manufacturing plants.

Buyers of manufactured dairy products would not, of course, pay the extra cost of this trans-shipping, so the products manufactured had to be offered for sale at prices that were competitive with products from lower-cost producing areas.

Everybody Benefited

Unaided by any diversion or relocation differential from the market pool, the League spent almost \$1,250,000.00 in keeping the great surplus from reaching the market as distress milk. By this unselfish action, League members kept control of surplus in the hands of producers and prevented it from falling into the hands of those who would use it for price wars or other destructive practices.

Every single dairyman in the milkshed profited from the expenditure, though League members alone contributed to it. We League members don't begrudge the money spent; it saved us from a greater loss in the long run. But we do feel that the market pool should pay a diversion differential to offset such costs, particularly when everybody in the pool reaps an equal benefit.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE

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DECEMBER DELIVERY

A Sound Practice with Many Advantages

DURING December, G.L.F. Stores and Agent-Buyers are taking orders and arranging for delivery of fertilizer with liberal discounts under present quoted spring prices. For years large users of fertilizers have found that getting part of their spring needs on the farm during the winter pays in several additional ways:

1. The fertilizer is fully cured—G.L.F. Plant Foods that are put out in December have been made up far in advance. They are sufficiently cured to store well under reasonably good storage, and the mechanical condition is guaranteed for good drillability.

2. The grade you want is in your own barn—At the peak of spring planting, the demand for certain grades frequently

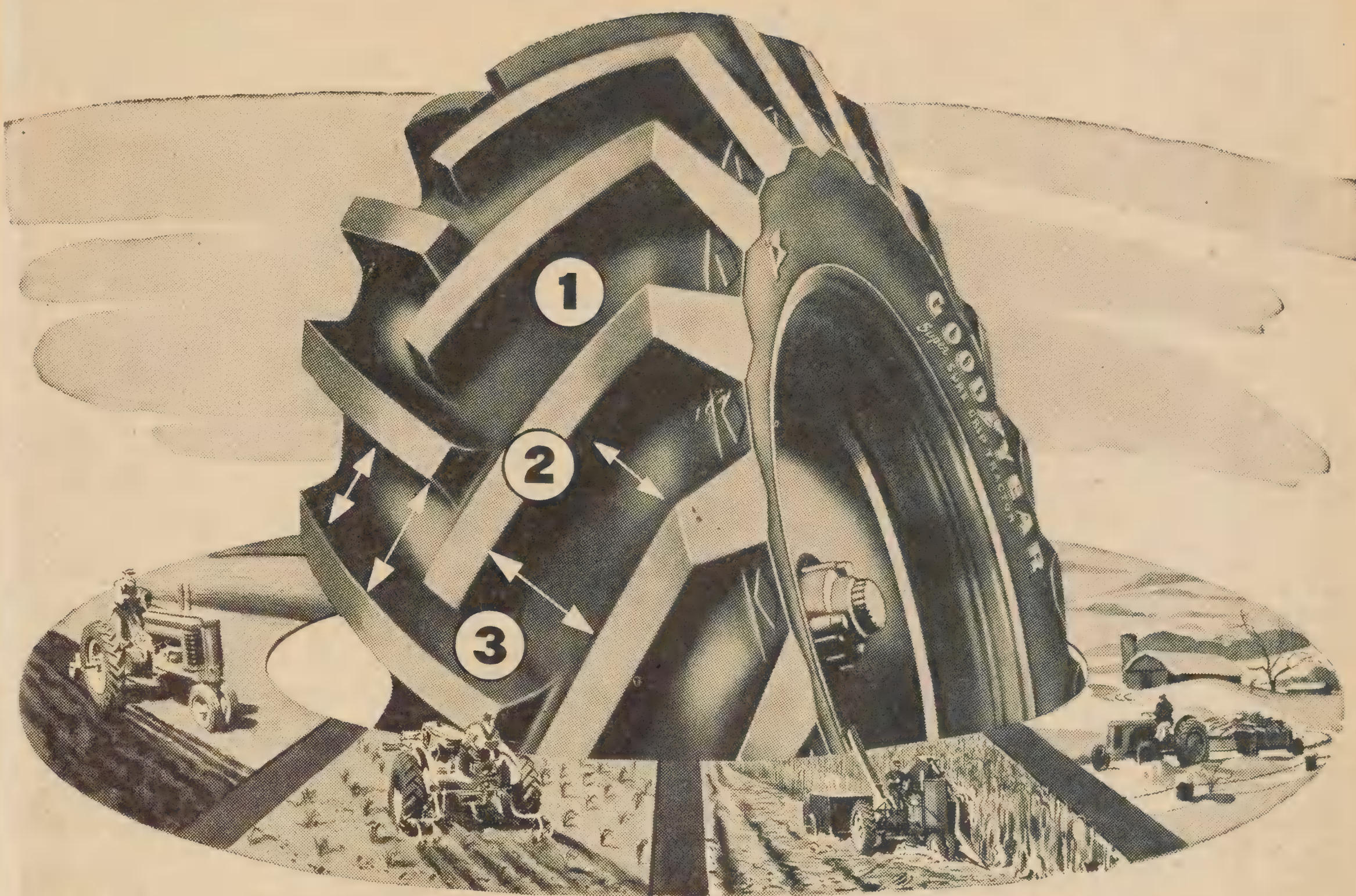
is much greater than spring production and substitutions are sometimes necessary.

3. Early movement means better service—When fertilizer moves out of the plant during December it allows full plant production to meet the late season demand. This full season production cuts overall operating costs which is reflected in the original purchase price to all G.L.F. patrons.

4. Price Protection—Your purchase of G.L.F. fertilizer now not only protects you on any spring price decline, but, more important at the present time, insures you against possible price increases.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York.

Place your Order Now for G.L.F. Plant Foods



First choice of farmers for year-round work

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1 **Wedge-Grip Action.** Note how Goodyear **SUPER-SURE-GRIP** lugs are set closer together at the shoulder than at the center—don't flare out as in most tires. **Result:** soil is *wedged* between **SUPER-SURE-GRIP** lugs, giving a stronger, firmer grip.

2 **Straight-Bar Lugs.** Because Goodyear's husky lugs are set straight as a ruler, they give you more gripping surface than lugs that toe in. **Result:** **SUPER-SURE-GRIPS** give you *full-lug* pull for their full length and depth—"the greatest pull on earth"!

3 **Self-Cleaning O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R.** Only Goodyear has O-P-E-N C-E-N-T-E-R design with straight, even-balanced, equal-size, wedge-grip lugs—with no mud-collecting connectors, hooks or knobs. **Result:** more even pull, smoother ride, longer wear!

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THE EDITORIAL PAGE

BEST IN 108 YEARS

YOU HOLD in your hand the Third Forum Issue of *American Agriculturist*, devoted to maintaining free enterprise and the liberties of the American people. It has taken your staff months of hard work to give you this great issue, and I hope you will have time to read it carefully, think about the statements therein, and save the issue to read again. You will be impressed with the great leaders, both in agriculture and business, who have given us brief statements about what they think is happening to our liberties and what can be done to save them. But equally or even more important are the views of the farm men and women and boys and girls who have expressed themselves in this issue on the subject of freedom, which is so vital to all of us.

We, your staff of *American Agriculturist*, consider this the most important issue that has ever been published in the long 108 years' history of the publication. In all that time our country has never faced a worse crisis than we are going through now, nor has there been a time when careful judgment and wisdom were more needed than they are now.

This Forum Issue is an effort to put before you the facts of the present crisis, in the hope that these facts will arouse you as a citizen of this Republic to the need for thought, prayer and action. If we solve our problems, if America is to continue in the future as it has in the past as the land of opportunity, it will be through the clear thinking and actions of the people themselves.

"THE CHARACTERS LIVE AGAIN"

DR. A. K. GETMAN, Assistant Commissioner for Vocational Education in New York State, said after he had read the manuscript of *THE SETTLERS* by E. R. Eastman:

"The ideals, hopes and difficulties of the pioneers are presented in a manner to secure and hold the interest of high school pupils. It is an exceedingly valuable contribution to the supplementary reading material for high school pupils studying American history."

Romeyn Berry, farmer, author and commentator, says:

"The characters that live again in Mr. Eastman's novel make the reader revise the contribution of the settlers to the making of the Northeast as no historian could hope to do. The book is one more important addition to the evergrowing epic of America."

If you want to read a great story or make a fine Christmas gift, send \$3.00 for each copy to *American Agriculturist*, Department TS, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and copies will be sent postpaid.—H.L.C.

THE WOMEN PAY

IHAVE always been conscious of the fact that when it comes to war, the women pay. War is bad for all of us. Men suffer and die—but they do get out of it a change, some adventure, some excitement, some pomp and circumstance—while the women stay at home, keep the families together, and eat their hearts out with loneliness and worry.

When woman suffrage was proposed I was all for it. I thought woman's influence would clean up our politics, give us better political leaders, and a better country. Now I am not so sure. Certainly, woman's influence has made no difference in keeping us out of wars. Of course, when we once get up on the edge of war, as in Korea, we must go through with it. It is too late then for peace. But foundations for peace must be laid immediately after a war, and kept sound all the time. We all have responsibility in this job, but I think women more so than men, because they have most at stake.

Why is it that so many of you women have not made better use of the suffrage? Is it because you

By E. R. Eastman

vote the same as your menfolks do? Is it because you have been so busy with your families and your other interests that you haven't kept yourselves informed and haven't taken part in citizenship affairs? Is it because being more emotional than a man, you vote with your emotions rather than with your minds?

I don't know. I do know what war costs you in tears and sacrifice. I do know the responsibility you carry as wives and mothers to preserve for your children and your children's children the liberties which our forefathers gave us. I do know that unless the women in this country exercise more influence than they have in the past on government—local, state and national—in the choice of right men to lead us, irrespective of party, in their insistence that these political leaders keep us out of war, our so-called civilization is fated to go down as have other nations in history when their women ceased to care.

NEW MILK CONCENTRATES MAY REVOLUTIONIZE BUSINESS

TWO DIFFERENT milk concentrates have been described in the public press recently, either or both of which could completely revolutionize the whole milk business. One of them, the result of some seven years' research, has been worked out by the National Dairy Products Corporation, which holds the processing secret. First sales of this concentrate are being made in Wilmington, Delaware. It is to be in one-third quart containers. When the consumer gets it, she stirs in two parts of cold water to make a full quart, and it is claimed that it is impossible to tell the difference between the product and fresh whole milk.

It is easy to see the possibilities. The concentrate is only one-third the weight of whole milk—making for cheaper transportation—and one-third the volume, making it easier to store at home. In concentrated form it can be used in tea or coffee or on breakfast foods, and when water is added, it is just the same as good drinking milk. It is said, also, that in concentrated form this milk will keep wholesome for three or four weeks.

The other new milk product is a frozen milk concentrate, and its advocates claim that it has the same marvelous possibilities as the frozen citrus juices which have had such a great boom in recent years. The frozen milk concentrate can be shipped anywhere, has great possibilities for use by the military forces anywhere in the world, with huge savings in transportation charges. With water added, it is said to taste exactly like fresh milk.

Scientists who have been working with these concentrates think that markets can eventually be developed which will absorb more milk than our dairy-men in America can possibly produce. From the point of view of northeastern dairymen I can see one danger. If these new products can be developed, as now claimed, so that the concentrates can be shipped easily anywhere and held sweet for a long time, northeastern dairymen stand to lose the hold which they now have on our great eastern markets.

OLD TRUTHS FOR NEW DAYS

ACCORDING to the Ithaca Rotary News, over 18 million marriages have taken place since 1940; over one-third of all the present families have been formed; 63 per cent of the people in the United States do not remember World War I; 52 per cent do not remember a Republican administration; 48 per cent do not remember conditions before World War II; and over 30 million babies have been born.

Consider these interesting facts and remember that nearly everything we learn has to be learned all over again by each new generation, by the hard

way of experience. Then you will understand many of our present problems. When my generation was young, we were taught economy, the value of a dollar, the necessity of saving; we were taught that it was just as important for a government to be economical and save as it was for the individual; we were taught individual responsibility, and that when we received something for nothing we had lessened our own self-respect.

Now consider the millions of young people today, many of whom have been taught these old basic principles in their homes but have never known any public policies or philosophy except the "give-me's"; the something-for-nothing fallacy. All that young people hear outside their homes is the idea of more and more pay for less and less work; high government spending that security comes; from government instead of through our own initiative and responsibility; and the philosophy that all we have to do when we get into trouble, financial or otherwise, is to turn to Uncle Sam.

That kind of thinking has been thrown at millions of our young people for a whole generation, and it is no wonder, nor can they be blamed, that many of them think it is the right kind of thinking. It is our job and our responsibility to take the basic principles that have made America great, fit them to present day conditions, and get them to working again. It is a tough job, but it can be done if enough of us are convinced of the necessity.

THE PEOPLE SPOKE

TO EVERY citizen interested in good government, to every citizen interested in keeping the liberties of the people intact and America free, the election this fall gave hope, not especially because one party or another made gains, but because the people themselves gave more evidence of doing their own thinking than they had in years.

In the first place, the people discharged their responsibility as citizens of the Republic by turning out to vote in numbers that broke the record in an off-presidential year.

In the second place, there probably was more splitting of tickets than ever before. Certainly this was true in New York City, where the people defeated both parties and their political bosses and gave an independent candidate, Acting-Mayor Impellitteri, an overwhelming vote.

In Connecticut, Governor Bowles, outstanding exponent of the "give-me's", was defeated; in California, Governor Warren, a great and good man, and excellent governor, won an overwhelming victory over the so-called magical name of Roosevelt; in Maryland, Senator Tydings, who pooh-poohed the idea that there were Communists or radicals in the State Department, was defeated.

The voters of New York State, frightened by the prospect of the Tammany bosses in New York City taking over the whole state, re-elected Governor Dewey by an overwhelming majority. And perhaps most significant of all, Senator Robert Taft of Ohio won re-election to the U. S. Senate by a huge majority, with heavy support even in the industrial cities, against bitter opposition and a house-to-house canvas conducted by the labor lords.

Yes, the people spoke, and they will continue to speak against the leaders and the politicians of either party whenever they have facts that indicate that those leaders are failing to give us good government.

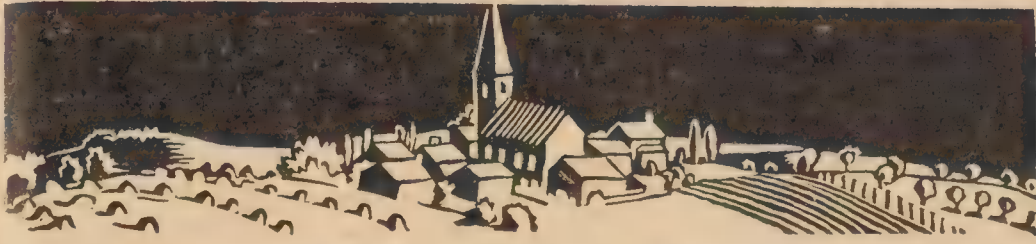
EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

MR FRED MORRIS, county agent leader for New York State, and Hugh Cosline, associate editor of *American Agriculturist*, were out hunting one Sunday morning, Hugh said:

"What would Rev. Dodds think if he knew we were out hunting this morning?"

To which Fred replied:

"I don't know, but I couldn't have been at church this morning anyway; my wife is sick!"



Read It With Prayer

OF all the important messages in this great Forum Issue of *American Agriculturist* devoted to free enterprise and to maintaining our liberties, none is more important than the following message especially written for this issue by the Hon. Warren R. Austin, head of the United States delegation to the United Nations.

This message should be read and read again from time to time, thoughtfully and prayerfully. Then we should search our hearts to make sure that every one of us as individuals is determined to do our part in supporting the United Nations and to do everything else we can to keep America free and to bring about peace on earth and goodwill toward men.—E.R.E.

Peace and Freedom

By WARREN ROBINSON AUSTIN

Chief of the United States Mission to the United Nations

THE Charter of the United Nations was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 89 to 2. It has been declared repeatedly that the United Nations is the cornerstone of our foreign policy. Also, it is the covenant of international principles of fifty-nine other nations.

The Charter of the United Nations is the most concrete expression of agreement among nations on fundamental principles of high ethical quality essential for the maintenance of peace and freedom. But neither these principles nor the Charter are self-executory; they must be animated with spirit, devotedly applied by nations and individuals to the great and small problems of life. No problem is so trivial as to be overlooked in this great plan. None so great as to be evaded. No individual, however obscure, can avoid impressing, to some extent, his own conviction and conduct upon the objectives which we call our basic liberties, and which are especially cherished in the United States.

During the short life of the United Nations, these liberties have already been extended to the peoples of several new countries: the Philippines, Israel, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, and Korea.

Korea has illustrated what the United States stands for as a faithful member of the United Nations. First, it was a leader in promoting the establishment, through the United Nations, of a free government in Korea. Now, it is providing military forces and other assistance, with other member nations, to a Unified Command under the United States. At the request of the United Nations, the United States designated the Commander of such forces, General Douglas MacArthur.

After successful performance of the peace-making functions of the United Nations in repelling aggression with armed force, the United Nations Command is now attacked from across the Northern Border of Korea by Communist Chinese armies, and the world is thereby threatened with general war. The United Nations is trying to stop this new aggression by pacific methods. However, the world is not blind to the character of the opposition in the United Nations begun in August last, and continued with bitterness by the Soviet Union and its satellites. It foresees the need for increased military preparedness to give strength to our peaceful tenders.

The vigor of the action taken in the

United Nations itself depends upon the stamina and spirituality of the citizens of the various freedom-loving countries that are making this fateful stand against bloodthirsty madness. Around the globe, those who understand this new aggression are so determined to prevent general war, and to stop aggression wherever it may start, that they are willing to suffer and to strive, and to sacrifice peace, for the time being.

Success with peace can never be achieved by waiting for better circumstances. Peace is an expensive attribute of life. It requires its beneficiaries to be willing and ready to fight for it instantly. We Americans join in the defense of peace as a supreme obligation.

Right now, we face heavy calls for men, munitions, and vast treasure. We cannot wait for better circumstances. We forthwith engaged in strengthening our military establishment, and in stepping up the productive capacity of our farms and factories. In this great undertaking every citizen will participate. I believe he will do it with patriotic fervor. But whether he wills it or not, he cannot escape participation.

As the United Nations does in Korea — prepare to uplift a people scourged with war, and help to rehabilitate them economically, and aid in solving their social, cultural and humanitarian problems— so does it conduct a program of assistance directed toward millions of people who must be liberated from ignorance, hunger, disease and discrimination. In this work the United States must also take a leading part, and the citizens of the United States must bear a very large share of the responsibility for experts, doctors, missionaries, and for technical assistance. This great movement will go on continuously—probably for a long time—and, therefore, needs to be studied and participated in more intimately by the citizens of the United States. This civic service is not solely altruistic, for the consequences are sure to bless the givers of such aid. They include the removal of causes of war, the development of conditions in which peace can prevail, and the vitalizing of those basic liberties which we cherish.

This role is a moral obligation of our country, established under God's guidance in the new world, and whose spiritual aspirations have brought such abundant blessings.

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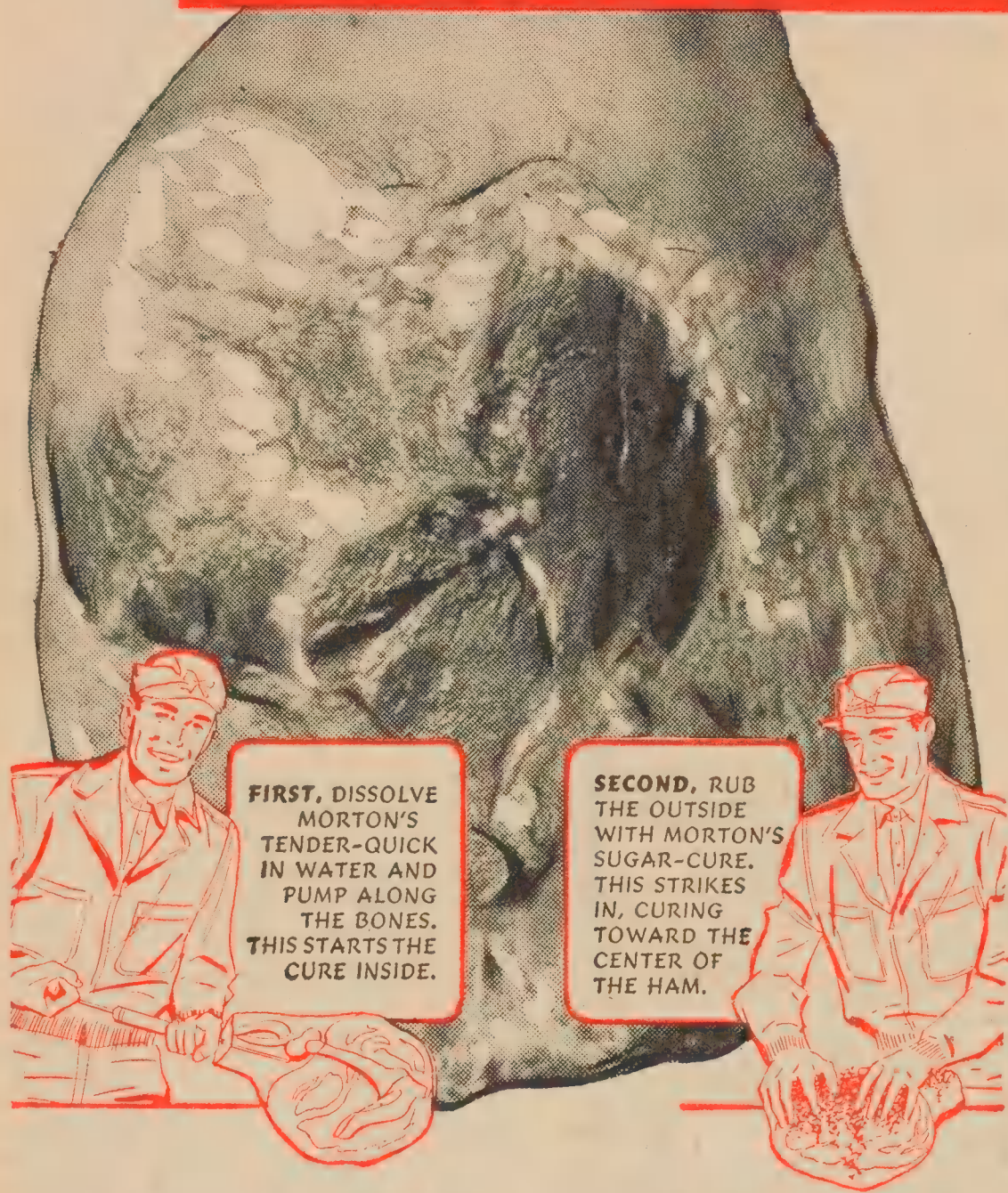
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HONESTY— The Foundation of Freedom

By *Walter Dodds*

Pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE FREE enterprise system of America or any other system stands or falls on a foundation of honesty.

Recently I returned from an extended trip through the Near East and Egypt, where I was appalled by the fact that I met no one who believed that the common people of any of the lands I visited would fight for their country against communism. Why? Because the common people have lost faith in the honesty of their political and military leaders.



Walter Dodds

I came home convinced that the strength of America lies in the basic honesty of politician, businessman and laborer. When I made that statement in the home of a relative soon after my arrival, I was greeted with a hoot of derision. America honest? Look at the papers telling of police corruption in our great cities and the conviction of congressmen for corruption. Still I contended that even though my estimate of my countrymen's basic honesty is wrong, it is still true that the strength of a nation lies in the basic honesty of its people.

A Real Menace

We are worried about the menace of communism. It is real. But my travels revealed to me one thing: Communism has never won a nation that had not first lost its confidence in the integrity of its political, military, and business leaders. Communism is a vulture that eats the dead flesh of corruption. We all know that the rapid spread of communism in China was not so much a conquest but a default. The people lost confidence in the honesty of their leaders and the Reds moved into that moral vacuum without any appreciable resistance. In the very realm of self-interest, government officials should know that "It profiteth not if one gain the whole world if one loses the integrity of his own soul."

I am in favor of building military defenses for our nation, but there is a foundation on which military might rests—and that is integrity. After what I saw of corruption in high places and low abroad, I came home determined that for the rest of my life I am going to work for the building of the integrity the Bible teaches. Without it our nation cannot stand.

We need to remember that one-fifth of the Ten Commandments stress the need of honesty; that two of the Ten Commandments deal with stealing and lying. When Moses wanted to build a new nation he laid the foundation in ethical and religious conduct.

In building personal honesty—and that is the only kind of honesty there is—we have two helps:

First, we must know that honesty is a learnable habit. Moses believed that it could be taught. Since that time the life of every honest man proves it. Little children are not born honest; they can hardly distinguish between fact and fiction, and for the first few years are not much interested in finding the boundary. But they soon learn

that there is no fun in playing games where the players cheat; and that truth has value in itself. If honesty is a habit that can be learned at one age, it can be learned by hard work and God's help at any age. Honesty is a learnable habit.

Second, we can build personal honesty if we try to be creatively honest. Honesty is always more than the negative commandment "Do not Steal." Honesty is a creative giving of more than is promised.

There is an old poem my father used to use that illustrates this thought. I cannot find the author's name so cannot give credit for it, but I still want to share it with you:

I never cut my neighbor's throat,
My neighbor's gold I never stole,
I never spoiled his house or lands,
But God have mercy on my soul;

For I am haunted night and day
By all the deeds I haven't done;
O unattempted loveliness,
O costly valor never won.

Show me a social organization that is prospering and you will show me one where there is creative honesty. Start with the smallest social group—the family. Its happiness is marred by a strict fifty-fifty honesty, but it is made where both parties try to give more than is promised. No true lover ever says to himself or to his beloved, "I have been perfect, I have honestly fulfilled my marriage vow." Never! he is convinced that he has not given enough and that is what makes his beloved happy.

In business, no employee is satisfied with a business that gives him just what is promised. No employer is satisfied with a clock-watching employee who gives just an "honest" eight hours' work and not a second more. Creative honesty that shares profits and boosts production, that increases the whole standard of living is the thing that has made America strong.

The effectiveness of our boys fighting in Korea does not lie in honestly doing their duty; it lies in honestly doing what is necessary beyond the demands of duty.

So, as we individually want the honesty that will be a bulwark to the nation we love, let us thank God that from Moses to our time we have learned that it is a habit that may be cultivated at any age by the grace of God and by hard work; and that it must be a creative honesty that has no limits to its giving. On the foundation of such honesty our free enterprise system can stand.



TIME SAVER (?)
"I'll Pass Him on This Hill," Joe Raved.
(He Should Have Used His Head)
Alas for Joe, The Time He Saved
He's Spending Now in Bed!



“Our Help in Ages Past... Our Hope for Years to Come”

America was opened by men with God upon their minds. Their vision was prophetic, their passion was freedom. To our forefathers America was promises—promises faithfully kept in the land’s lush prairies, its fish-filled streams, its rolling country rich with wood and mineral. America was man’s new-found land of opportunity . . .

New Americans flocked in from the nations of the world. Fleeing religious, economic and political problems, escaping famine and despair, seeking freedom and opportunity, they came from the old countries to the new—from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales—from Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway—from France, Italy, Russia, Poland—they came in their millions from these and many other countries. And they came to work in their own land, and to pray in their own churches. The land opened to these pioneers. It received their sweat and rewarded their labors. On its rich soil they raised their generations and marked their names. *Deeply in its heart, they planted their faith.*

Over the American farmland, that faith blossomed sweetly. It grew from a sapling to a great tree, which now shelters millions from storms of the spirit. Today the churches of all denominations in America give outward and visible signs of the strength and purpose within our people. And in a new time of global doubt and fear, of clouded issues and terrible distress on the continents

which our forefathers left, America’s churches are a source of the courage and perception we need.

Now another Christmas is over the land . . . another old year draws to its close. Joyously, at this time of spiritual accounting, churches are bright and fragrant with the faith of our fathers. Over Bethlehem the Star still burns, and if this statement may close, reverently, with a text, let it be from the writing of David, the poet, the great singer, who began as a tender of sheep, and became a king in Israel. For all of us in America today, a quotation from the Psalms is at once a rededication, and an act of faith in church and country: *“Be thou my refuge henceforth and forever, and my portion in the land of the living.”*

In these anxious days, it seems fitting to repeat this message of faith in the precious things for which our nation stands. To all our friends on the farms and ranches of America we of Swift & Company wish a good Christmas and a happy New Year.

John Holmes
President

FREEDOM *Is* ON THE MARCH

IN 1891, which is really not so long ago as history measures time, the Rocky Mountain Herald contained this news item:

"Police officers have been stationed at 16th and Curtis Streets to enforce the ordinance against driving at the rate of more than four miles an hour. The deadly horse and buggy catastrophes have piled up several serious if not fatal cases during the past week. Meanwhile, in a southern state, a whole family was hurled to destruction by a team of runaway oxen!"

That was only 59 years ago! And now we have planes that can travel faster than sound.

Think how far we have come in the matter of improved transportation in a relatively few short years. And look at what we have done with communication. I can remember when there was no R.F.D. delivery. I rode a horse five miles to get a little mail once a week. I recall paying 10 cents at the county fair grounds for the privilege of going into a sideshow and putting

BY E. R. EASTMAN

a couple of tubes in my ears. If I listened very carefully and used a lot of imagination I could hear some faint, scratchy sounds that sounded a little like music. No, that wasn't the first radio; it was the first phonograph.

There were no rural telephones when I was a boy; a telegram always meant disaster, the sickness or death of a distant relative. Since then we have developed all manner of rapid communication, topped by the radio and television, which bring anything important that happens in any place in the world into our own homes, sometimes within a few minutes after the event.

In farm machinery we have progressed from the grain cradle to the combine in one lifetime. The other day I asked a group of young people how many of them had ever seen a grain cradle and only two or three raised their hands.

Beyond Imagination

Marvelous as have been the material changes of the last fifty years, we have only begun; we have only scratched the surface. Not the most imaginative member of the Liars' Club can prophesy what the next fifty years will bring forth, providing we don't blow ourselves to pieces with our own gadgets! In 1912, Olds, the automobile manufacturer, said:

"The car I now bring out is regarded by me as close to finality. I do not believe that a car materially better will ever be built, so I have called it my farewell car."

That was in 1912. Today you wouldn't drive a 1912 model to a dog fight!

No one can take even a casual glance at the changes that have occurred in the recent past and at our magnificent inheritance without feeling with Tennyson that we are indeed

"Heirs of all the ages
Standing in the files of time."

And yet what unworthy heirs! With all of our getting we have failed to get understanding and wisdom. Many of us want to throw all of our great

heritage out of the window or trade it for a mess of pottage. In a New Hampshire graveyard some years ago I found this epitaph:

"My son, that which you would inherit you must own anew."

Not Handing On Torch

Our greatest heritage of all in this Republic is the freedom which cost our fathers so much in blood, sacrifice and tears. We are not owning our liberties anew. We are not handing on the torch of liberty. On the contrary, our generation is destroying liberty, for even before World War II there was less liberty in America than at any time since before the Revolution.

We are now in another war which could lead to the worst one yet. Our trouble is that we have the means without the end; material progress without spiritual progress; we are over-capitalized in non-essentials; we want more and more pay for less and less work; we are smothering in our own comfortable featherbeds. Every time that we as individuals, institutions or organizations petition the government to do something for us that we ought to do for ourselves, we imperil our liberty and go a step farther towards statism. There is no such thing as something for nothing. If we ask favors, we must give them; and in the case of asking the government, the chances are that we will give in return something far more precious than we will ever receive.

As a result of the hard work and sacrifices of the men and women who gave us America, we have material progress beyond the wildest dreams of our forefathers. But they had something far more precious, something without which all of our gadgets are worthless. They had a great idea. They knew the value of and were willing to fight for the right of the individual to possess his own soul, and the principle that government exists for the people, never the people for the government.

Ask Yourself

But what are we of our generation doing? At the recent election, a larger number of people turned out to vote. That was encouraging, but millions failed to exercise this precious privilege and obligation. How many of you use your influence in the selection and guidance of your local political leaders? How many of you attend your school meeting and your town meeting, the most democratic institutions we have left? Surveys show that less than half of our voters take the trouble to express their wishes at the ballot box, to say nothing of exercising leadership in the guidance of government officials. But should we lose our liberties, millions of us would go underground and incur all kinds of hardships and sacrifices to try to restore them after it was too late!

No wonder our political leadership is

so often inefficient, selfish and misguided! No wonder we are ruined by taxes! Look at the record of spies and Communists in our Federal government in recent years. No wonder we go from one world war into another! No wonder our boys die in Korea, while you and I permit these situations to develop because of our own indifference! I heard Admiral Nimitz, one of the great men of our time, say the other day that the people and their fighting sons and daughters win the wars and the politicians lose the peace. The politicians are our responsibility, yours and mine. There is no use fighting a war for freedom in Korea or anywhere else and losing it here at home.

Beware of False Promises

Take a look at what is happening to our liberties here in America. See the politicians entrenching themselves in power, taking away the basic liberties of our people! See them grab control of essential production, transportation, trade, banking, and even private property! See the politicians buying the favor of unthinking people by offering security without work, safety without courage, salvation without character; in short, see the whole program of something-for-nothing system of dole, subsidies, pensions and hand-outs which every sane man and woman knows can only bring us all finally to poverty and slavery!

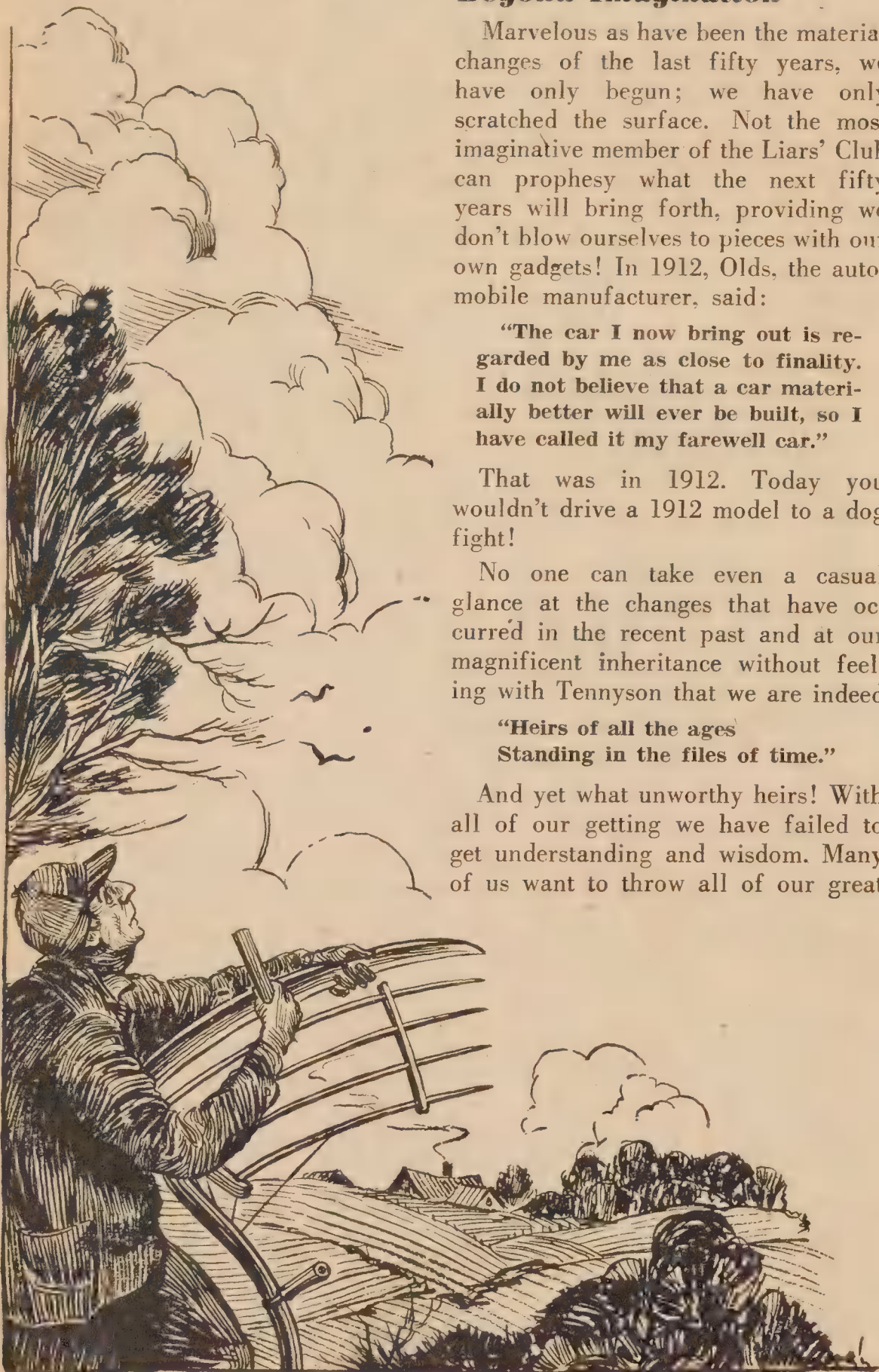
Look at what is happening to our dollar, largely because of spendthrift operations that far outrun income, at a time when we are loaded down with taxes that already take one-fourth of every working day to pay! You know what is happening to our savings, our bonds, our insurance policies, even the paper money in our pockets. We have no real prosperity; it is artificial and false.

Business men are harassed and coerced, farmers are told how many acres they can plant, how many bushels they can sell in the market place. Do you want to go the last mile and have government tell you when to go to bed and when to get up in the morning?

Bureaucratic power, government by edict of appointed bureaucrats instead of government by laws passed by our Representatives is moving swiftly, under the pretense of handing out "free" benefits, to dominate the fields of housing, health, education.

Not Too Late

Well, you ask, what can we do about it? It is late, but maybe not too late. Last winter 150 representative citizens, leaders in business and agriculture, met in Rochester, New York, to see what could be done to slow up the trend toward socialism—half brother of Communism—in this country, to stop the trend toward statism, and to return some of the lost powers of the people to the grass roots. This Rochester meeting set up an informal organization under the name of "Freedom on the March." A budget was raised, an office opened in Ithaca, N. Y., and an executive secretary, Mr. Douglas Hewitt, put on a full time job. A board of directors, comprised of outstanding leaders in New York State in



business, agriculture, education, and the professions—acting always as individuals, not as the representatives of any particular organization—are directing the activities of "Freedom on the March."

Teamwork for Citizenship

"Freedom on the March" will work with all interested organizations and meetings, including farm organizations, chambers of commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis, Exchange and Lions Service Clubs, and other freedom organizations throughout the country. It will help them to get speakers on their programs, to distribute literature outlining the facts of what is happening to our liberties, and, in general, to try to reach and arouse the general public.

The freedom organization is an example of teamwork of many groups for a common purpose and the ideal of good citizenship. It may be a slow fight, but resolute men have made their weight felt in other times and so will those supporting "Freedom on the March."

Yes, it is late, but I am optimistic. Freedom organizations are springing up all over America. Our citizens are becoming aroused to what is happening. That was proved by the recent elections. Many of the issues were not party issues, but rather were part of the vital problem of maintaining our liberties in this Republic. Millions of voters by their votes rejected statism. They gave an overwhelming defeat to the labor barons, they kicked out of office politicians who openly defended Communism in our State Department, they slapped down leading advocates of the "give-me's." There is strength and character in the great mass of our people still! We can be driven so far and no farther. We are going to preserve these liberties that cost so much to those who passed them on to us, that mean so much to us and our children and our children's children.

What can you do? A lot! You can get better informed on what is going on. You can talk against statism and for freedom with your family, with your relatives, with your friends, on your farms, in your churches and clubs. You can write about statism and the misuse of our liberties to the newspapers, to radio stations, and particularly to your Representatives in Washington and your State capitol. Politicians listen to letters from the people!

Vote Is Powerful

You can, as many did at the recent election, knock down any candidate, of whatever party, who raises his voice for anything that smacks of statism, of handing out something for nothing, of government control for our property or actions. Hit him hard with your voice, pen, and above all, your vote. Influence others to strike back at him.

You can support and fight for the candidate or office holder who is fighting for freedom. Join or support an organization that is working for freedom. Attend and take part in meetings where free enterprise and the problems of maintaining our American liberties are discussed. See that these problems are put on the programs of all farm organizations to which you belong, and other meetings which you attend. There are several local freedom groups in New York State, and doubtless in other states. If there is one in your locality, join it; if not, start one. Write to "Freedom on the March," 119 South Cayuga Street, Ithaca, New York, for help and suggestions.

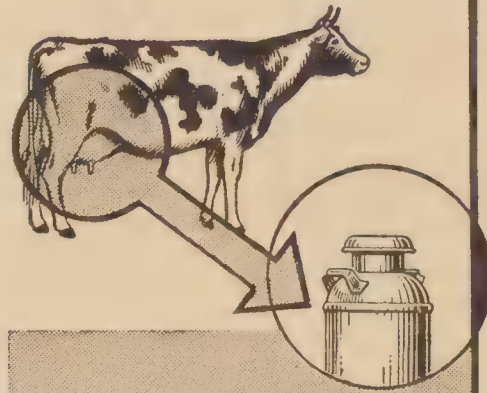
The people are becoming aroused. There are more of us every day. This is no play-spell. We mean business. It is late, but we are determined to fight to stay free men and women!



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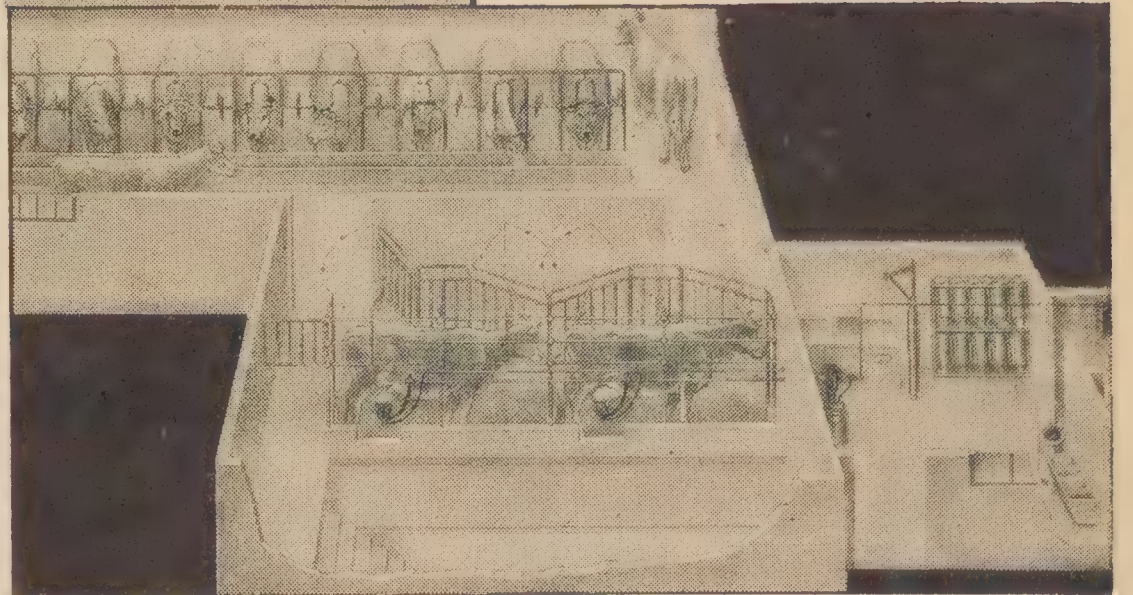
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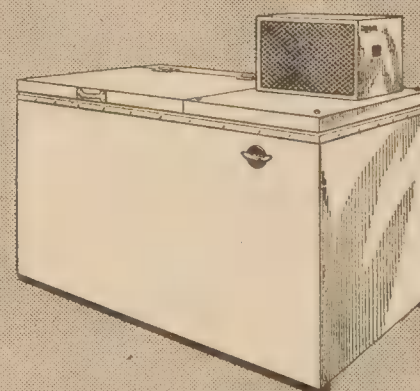
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There is No Such Thing as A FREE LUNCH

By **AUSTIN KIPLINGER**
Chicago Journal of Commerce

ONCE upon a time there was a Persian prince who was ordered by his father, the Sultan, to educate his people in economics. The young prince, full of enthusiasm, called in the wise men of the realm, who were known as "economists," and he said: "Oh, wise men of Persia, bend thyself to this great task, that we shall teach the people economics. I have but one simple commandment — you must tell the whole truth."



Austin Kiplinger

The wise men went away to deliberate and write. When a week had passed, they returned with their collective work, which by this time covered the upper and nether sides of a thousand pages. The leader spoke:

"Oh prince, we have produced this great text for the people of thy realm. In it you will find the whole truth about economics, including 4,346 footnotes, 78 graphs, 43 appendices, and 27 exhibits."

The prince scowled. "Varlets," he cried (of course, he used the Persian word). "This is much too long. The truth is never so complicated as you have put it." And he ordered his guards to behead the senior economists among those who had prepared the report.

The surviving wise men returned to work and after one more week, they again approached the prince. This time they had condensed the work to a pocket-size guide. The leader spoke:

"Oh prince, may it please your sultanic grace, we have produced this indispensable handbook of economics, replete with index of subjects, in which the lowliest herdsman can find light on any subject, whether it be 'marginal utility,' 'logarithmic progression,' or

'the law of the adverse minimum.'"

The prince took the book, thumbed through its pages and flushed with rage. "Pashti," he roared (which is the Persian word for "scum"). "This is not the language by which to teach the people economics. Are there no men among you who have the common touch?" And he ordered all the wise men beheaded except two. To the two remaining economists, he said: "Retire unto your tents and work, each unto himself. At the end of the seventh day, bring me your results."

The men retired, and at the end of the seventh day, they reappeared to face the angry prince. The first wise man stepped forward. "All right," demanded the prince, "let me see your work," and the economist, who was a man of the people, presented a slender volume, filled with big letters and simple words, and printed on only one side of the page, and he said:

"This is the simplest text that can ever be presented to the people. It contains the truth, and nothing less would ever be sufficient." The prince looked pleased, and bethought himself of the prize that he would bestow on this wise man.

Suddenly his thoughts were broken by the strident voice of the second wise man, who said, "Attend, oh prince, to the wisest words of all," the prince looked, but could see no book. "Where," he asked, is your work? Let me see your scrolls."

"No, my liege," he said (speaking, of course, in Persian), "I demand that you behead this imposter economist, for I have the simplest truth of all."

"Let me see it," demanded the prince.

"I do not need to write it," said the economist.

"I can tell you in nine words. Listen, and I will speak the text by which all the people of this great realm shall learn the truth of economics." The prince listened and the man said:

"There is no such thing as a free lunch!"



Mrs. Jennie Neff of Ellington, Conn., is 90 years old, but still turns out beautifully patterned rugs for herself and her many relatives. Mrs. Neff owns a farm, and the house in which she lives is nearly 200 years old. The old rocker in which she is sitting is one of several chairs earned years ago by her mother and sisters picking berries and weaving.

Mrs. Neff lives near the church where a giant of a man used to preach "Hell and damnation" sermons, and she says he spit tobacco juice at intervals during his sermons. He had a tremendous voice and could be heard almost a mile away. Mrs. Neff's great-grandfather and 13 of his sons fought in the Revolutionary War.

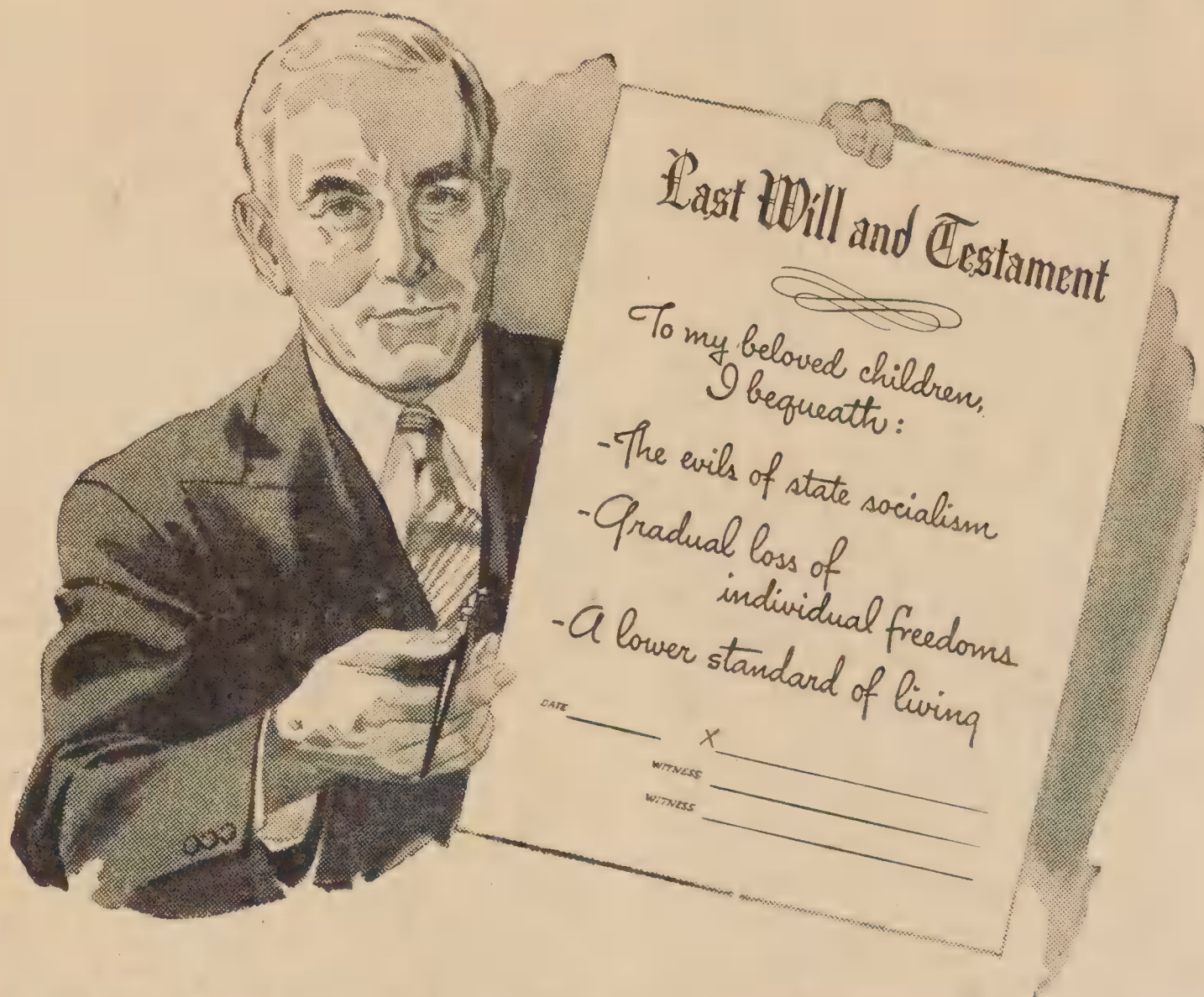
—Clifford B. Knight

Western Printing and Lithographing Company

Racine, Wisconsin

Poughkeepsie, New York,

St. Louis, Missouri



Is *this* what you want to leave to *your* children?

Of course not! But, while we are giving American lives and dollars to fight communism and state socialism in other nations, wouldn't it be tragic to lose **our own** freedoms here at home?

America has been good to us

All of us know what it means to live in a *good* America. It is a country where every youngster starts life with wide open opportunities before him. What he makes of them is up to *him*—not controlled by government orders.

We Americans are free to choose our line of work and to make as much money as we can. We are free to accumulate property, to invest or save our money as we choose.

Rights like these help make America

We worship as we prefer, we vote as we decide and we are free to speak our minds without fear. Our dignity as American citizens is respected by others, just as we respect *their* dignity, regardless of race, color, creed, or class. These precious freedoms are ours to enjoy—and *it is our responsibility to pass them along to our children just as they were passed along to us.*

There are forces at work in this country today which aim at taking away our individual rights and freedoms—robbing us of them slowly but surely, which means

robbing our children, too. There are prophets of something-for-nothing who shout "Share the wealth!"—when what they really mean is "*Give US the power and let us run things to suit ourselves!*"

They sneer at America's capitalistic system, but neglect to tell us that no other system in world history has ever furnished so many jobs, so many opportunities and such good living for so many millions of people. They like to have us forget that it was the capitalistic system—not *state socialism*—that built up the good America we know.

Will our children inherit a **GOOD** America?

Not unless we all realize and remember the things that make it good. Not unless we recognize that those who seek to socialize our country are *not* working for a better America, but for one where they can run things as they please—where you and yours will do as they tell you and nothing else.

Freedom is worth working for!

Remember the things that make America good to live in, good to work in and worth fighting for! If we let them slip away, they will be lost to our children, too. As good Americans, let us be ever vigilant to protect the heritage of freedom that is ours and theirs. **Unless we work for freedom, freedom will not work for us.**

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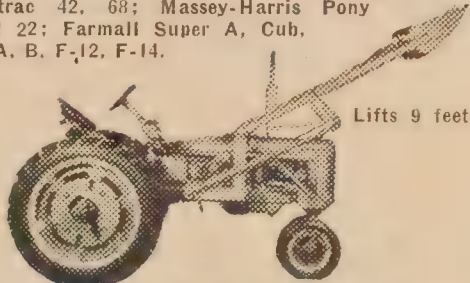
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~ FREEDOM ~ Is Your Business

By GARTH A. SHOEMAKER

Vice President Hygeia Refrigerating Company, Elmira, New York

FREEDOM of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly are American rights. They are our heritage. We as Americans are not interested in freedom from anything. The much propagandized "Four Freedoms" of the Atlantic Charter have not, are not, and cannot be American. The connotation of "freedom from" anything implies security. Security is neither a God-given right, nor is it an American Inheritance. Security is slavery. Americans fought their first great battle against security back in those fateful days from 1774-1789. Our forefathers learned then that the responsibility of free government is the responsibility of civilization itself.

In February of 1787 (a year fully as important in our lives today as 1776 and without which neither Independence Day nor Thanksgiving would have any importance to us) the Congress passed and sent to all states a resolution asking for delegates to a Constitutional Convention to revise the Articles of Confederation. As a result, the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia from May 14 to September 17 in the year 1787. It was then that the liberties and freedoms were born which today we must struggle to retain.

Controls Lessen Freedom

I can hear some of you saying, "We haven't lost any of our freedoms. What is this guy talking about anyhow?"

Without attempting to decide the merits of the purposes for which these things were done, let me ask you these questions:

1. If you had a house for rent, could you bargain freely as to the price your tenant would pay?
2. Suppose you are an odd character who insists on your right to choose your own method of providing for your old age. Can you just tell Uncle Sam to stop deducting from your pay check?
3. When you pay off the mortgage on your property, can you then disclaim the mortgage placed on it by public authority through the great public debts that have been created?
4. We have price controls, wage controls, production controls, and back-breaking taxation to create and maintain waste and extravagance in government. Are not all these things a usurpation of individual freedom?

Now it is undoubtedly true that all these restrictions on freedom were probably created for laudable purposes, but first restrictions always are. It is the growing trend that disturbs me. It is this trend that makes me afraid and alarmed.

Here at the middle of this 20th century, it may be an opportune time for you and me and all Americans to check our assets and our liabilities. By one of those odd coincidences that occur so often in the affairs of mankind, the midpoint of this century is also a historical crossroads where decisions must be made by us which will give direction to the lives of generations yet unborn.

God grant that we may have the wisdom to make these decisions calmly and courageously, fully conscious of the great responsibility that is ours. With the rising clamor and welter of con-

fused and confusing ideas and propaganda which are being positively, skillfully and dominantly presented, it becomes more and more imperative that we understand the true significance of our American citizenship and the great American freedom upon which that citizenship is based.

Pause for a moment and think. Why aren't you afraid of the police? Over a large part of this weary and despondent planet, this very day the police inspire sheer terror because they represent the knock on the door in the middle of the night, when someone in a family, or perhaps an entire family, disappears and never is heard from again. That is not so in America. Why?

Why do you dare to criticize? The penalty for criticism of those in authority is death in many countries, and probably death after torture. But you may criticize any of our public servants from the highest to the lowest, and your only hazard is a libel suit if you fail to stay within the bounds of accuracy. Why should you have that privilege?

Why should we in America, who have only 7% of the earth's population, living on about 6% of its land area, have 85% of the world's automobiles, 54% of its telephones, 48% of its radios, 46% of its electric power, and 92% of its bathtubs. Why?

Can it be our superior natural resources which give us all this? There are other areas on the earth which have equal or even superior natural resources to ours. Some countries have materials we can't grow or mine from our soil. So that can't be the answer by itself.

Perhaps we are the master race—at long last the genuine superman? But we have no national blood. Our people came from all the lands of the earth and they brought with them just about as much good and as much bad as there is left in those who stayed at home. No, we are not supermen—just plain ordinary people.

Well, is it because we have a genius for choosing the right leadership, an infallible judgment of human nature which enables us to select thousands of public officials without ever making a mistake? On this it is perhaps better that I restrain my comments.

God is Supreme

In my humble opinion, this greatness came with the conviction that God is the master of man and, therefore, neither the state nor man himself can be master.

This freedom, with the conviction that God is the master of man, came to America with the Pilgrim Fathers and the William Tells of many nations and many lands, who found their homes here.

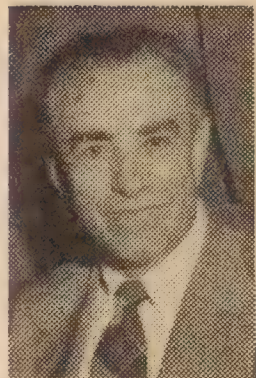
The First Amendment, the cornerstone of the Bill of Rights, says, in language that cannot be misunderstood: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." Freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly — not freedom from one darn thing, and certainly not freedom from our responsibility to work and, if needs be, fight to maintain those freedoms for ourselves and our children, as our forefathers worked and fought to gain them for us.

A Time of— DECISION

By ALLAN B. KLINE

President, American Farm Bureau Federation

THERE is no doubt that this is a time of decision in America. Freedom is challenged. The threat is two-fold. First, it is the threat of force. This is the military side and is in everyone's mind nowadays. Second, it



Allan B. Kline

is the struggle for men's minds. Here, too, freedom is challenged. Our philosophy is that the citizen is the most important thing of all. The other philosophy is that the individual matters but little. This struggle goes on behind the Iron Curtain, in the free countries of the world, and make no mistake, in the United States of America.

We have a priceless heritage. The key to it is freedom. On the record, it has paid off in a production per man which outstrips anything else anywhere, and even more importantly, in an alert, self-reliant American people.

A controlled economy is the opposite to the American way. It is clumsy, inefficient, and dangerous. Ours is the free-choice system. To be sure, there are a great many regulations, but there is still a very great deal of freedom. The individual does what he thinks best, gets what he can for what he does, and uses his own judgment about what to do with what he gets.

Inflation Threat

Inflation is a real threat to economic freedom. With the mounting cost of defense, one of our major jobs is to control inflation. We know how to do it. We must cut unessential government expenditures to the core. We must restrain credit, increase production, and we must pay the cost of additional defense with taxes.

Such an increase in taxes is dangerous too, but it is incomparably safer than the price ceiling and the political approach which gradually replaces a free-choice system with a coupon system—an opportunity and reward approach to production problems with vast government bureaucracy making decisions in place of and on behalf of the citizens.

Money or Coupons?

Instead of actually controlling inflation, widespread use of price controls invites inflation. By submerging the symptoms, the citizen is led to believe that the money he gets is honestly related to the controlled prices. This might well turn out to be the big lie of 1950 or of 1951. If we maintain an unbalanced federal budget and use price controls, the first thing we know, coupons will be valuable and money of little use.

In the present situation, our objectives are clear. We must be strong enough and wise enough to avoid the great military struggle, if possible. This is the best way to win. If the struggle proves unavoidable, we must win anyway. In either case, we want to come through with an American system intact—a system founded on the determination steadily to increase individual opportunity.

Our best hope of accomplishing these ends is to build on the firm foundation of our past successes. This is no time for us to exchange our free-choice system for the clumsy inefficiency of political decisions in economic matters. Certainly, it is no time to substitute a price system with a coupon system.

COOPERATION For a Brighter Farm Future . . .



League's Accurate Tests Result in Higher Butterfat Premiums for Members . . .

The Dairymen's League tops the list in accurate measurement of producers' butterfat, according to a limited study made by Dr. E. G. Misner, professor of farm management at Cornell University.

Milk of Dairy Herd Improvement Association members delivered to 25 plants owned by seven different handlers in Tompkins, Cortland, Onondaga and Madison counties was studied in monthly tests over a period of one year. The milk was first tested at the farm under Dairy Herd Improvement Association standards and the results of the farm tests were used to check the accuracy of the butterfat tests at the various milk receiving plants.

League Tests Virtually Agree With Farm Tests

Averaged for each of the 12 months, League plant results differed from the farm tests by only 1/100th of one percent, a difference so small that it was accepted as substantial agreement with the farm tests, particularly in view of the fact that butterfat is never so thoroughly mixed with milk as it is when it comes fresh from the cow. Non-League plants, on the other hand, showed a difference of 15/100ths of one percent below the farm tests.

League Accuracy Pays Off in Milk Checks

Although the study did not detail the actual monetary value of accurate testing to producers, League spokesmen estimate that the difference between League-plant testing and non-League-plant testing will yield about 6c per hundredweight more in butterfat premiums to League members than non-League producers receive.

League Constantly Checks the Accuracy of Its Tests

The League's policy has always required special efforts to insure highly accurate butterfat tests. Fifteen control laboratories located at convenient points throughout the milkshed constantly check the tests of the licensed testers in League plants, and League division superintendents maintain a close watch over all testing procedures. In addition, members are encouraged to call for the special tests made by the State whenever there is dissatisfaction with the butterfat basis for payment in milk checks. The League also offers its services to check the butterfat tests of buying dealers for members delivering to such dealers.

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New York Central

The Smooth Water Level Route



POLITICAL PIED PIPERS

By Clyde W. Fox



MOST of us are familiar with the story of the Pied Piper of Hamelin. When the citizens refused to pay him for piping the rats out of Hamelin, he began to play another tune on his pipes. It was a gay tune. It seemed to promise a Never Never Land of toys, candy, and continual play. And all of the children came out of their houses and followed him and were never seen again.

While most of us have heard this fable, how many of us realize that it developed from an actual incident in history? This incident was the Children's Crusade in 1212. And children left not only Hamelin but all the towns through which the crusade passed in Germany and France. They were led by a "Pied Piper" who said that only the innocents—the children—could free Jerusalem from the infidels.

Some of the people watched the procession as a spectacle. Others wept at the folly of it. A few tried to stop it at the risk of being killed as heretics. And as always, the evil opportunists went along with the good-intentioned but misinformed leaders.

Can you imagine the procession of thousands of starry-eyed children with their crosses and their songs? But the people who went along with them were not starry-eyed. They knew where they were going, for they saw possibilities.

The children finally reached the sea—all but a few of them who could not keep up. There were ships waiting to take them to the Holy Land, presumably. But the opportunists who had attached themselves to the crusade sold the children into slavery. And those children were never seen again.

Today's Tune

There is a present-day analogy. A "Pied Piper's" tune is being played throughout the land today. It seems to promise a Never Never Land of security and freedom from want—a Utopia for the believers, the innocents. It bids us to trust our leaders, and to have no fear. It is the tune of socialism.

There are many sincere people—both

Republicans and Democrats—who are joining this crusade. Most of them are as starry-eyed as children. Their intentions are good, but they are on their way to an impossible Utopia that disregards all the laws of nature and economics.

With these starry-eyed people, however, are going a lot of people who are not starry-eyed. They know where they are going. They are the socialists and communists who desire to plan the lives of other people. All of them see their power increased by encouraging and taking advantage of this crusade.

One by one, the banners of this modern crusade are unfurled. The slogans printed upon them are popular because they promise a Never Never Land of something for nothing: public housing, government education, socialized medicine, government-guaranteed jobs, price controls, government subsidies, government-guaranteed pensions, and so on, and so on.

Like the children of 1212, most Americans seem to be participating in a spectacle; they are merely following the good-intentioned but misinformed leaders who have promised to lead them into a Utopia. Many Americans wring their hands and weep—and do nothing more because "We can't stop the trend of the times." But a few Americans protest and try to stop it; they are the "heretics." They are those who distrust any person who wants power over others, however good his intentions.

— A. A. —

OLD COWS

The savings that could be made for dairymen if every dairy cow could be made to live and produce one more year are staggering. In 30 important New York State dairy counties, the total has been figured as 5 million dollars.

There is much yet to be learned about the longevity in cows, but it is generally agreed that heredity plays a big part and that sanitation and disease control are mighty important too.

SOME WANDERING THOUGHTS

MAYBE the whole idea is impossible, but what do you think of my wandering thoughts?

We all complain that the federal government is encroaching upon the authority of state and local governments and the rights of individuals. It takes unto itself more and more of the functions historically exercised by states and localities. Under the old way, "home government" was a blessing for the nation as a whole.

My thoughts went far off the beaten paths. Why should we not forbid the federal government to collect taxes? Let state and local governments collect all taxes, if needed. Then reverse the present trend by giving state grants to the federal government to cover expenses involved for its then *limited services*. Why federal "grants" to states and localities when the residents of the various states and localities furnish this money in the first place, and have to pay for the administration and handling of these funds which, if they come back at all, look awfully sick after deductions for "services rendered" by the federal government?

Then the federal government would have to submit its budgets to state legislatures where they could be scrutinized before acceptance. The people would thus have a broader picture of the cost of government. The centralization of power and even the "ism" of the "Welfare State" would be well on the way to elimination. Taxes, I am sure, could be cut to a fraction under such a change, putting the "bureaucrats" in Washington under the "dole" from the states. That would be the kind of "social security" we could stand. The power of the individual state and local governments, and through them, the power of the individual voters, could be re-established.

In 1916 Lenin advised Swiss workers that direct federal taxation would be an instrument through which Switzerland could be socialized. The same for the United States.—John.

EDITOR'S NOTE: John Unkel is one of the maintenance men at The Foundation For Economic Education, Inc., Irvington-on-Hudson, New York. He was born in Germany and traveled in many other countries before choosing American citizenship.

Like other members of The Foundation staff, he takes seriously this search for truth in economics, political science, and related subjects. His comments were left in a penciled note on the desk of another staff member.

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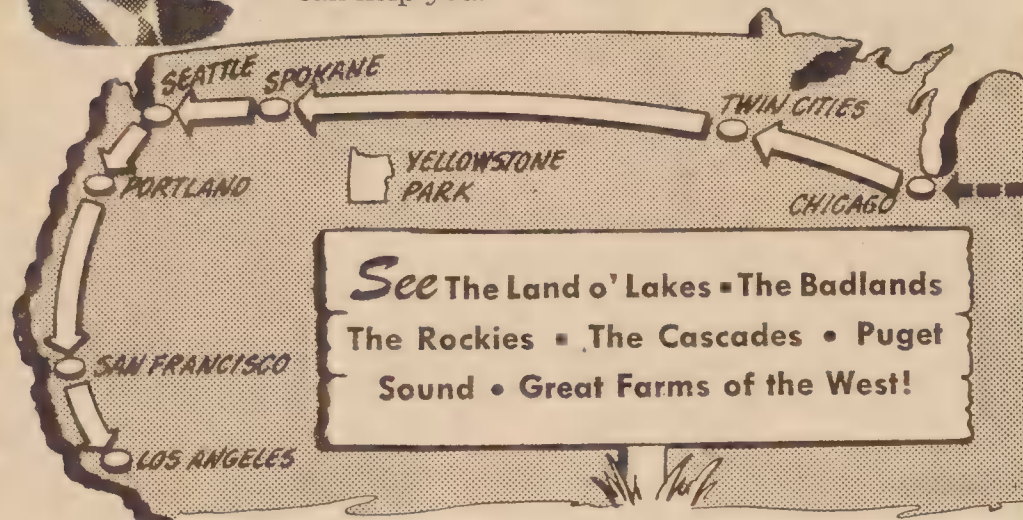
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2. That government subsidies and price support schemes restrict freedom, destroy liberty, and lead to national bankruptcy
3. That politicians who preach a policy of "something for nothing" are deceiving the voters and aiding the power-hungry planners of "creeping socialism"
4. That national prosperity and growth are a direct result of the incentives of economic freedom
5. That economic freedom means a free market and free competitive enterprise
6. That capital to be used for the tools of production in the future is the money we save today and that saving is a virtue whether done by you and me or by the government
7. That the rapid growth of the public debt causes dangerous inflation and is even worse than excessive taxation
8. That taxes to protect and extend our freedom are necessary and good, but that taxes for social plans and government economic projects are vicious and directly destructive of personal freedom
9. That all free men, farmers, union workers, professional men, business men, should join together for FREEDOM REFORM in government and in our whole outlook on life

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FREEDOM ON THE MARCH

"Little" Business Is "Big" Business

By CLAUDE A. PUTNAM

President, National Association of Manufacturers
and President, Markem Machine Co., Keene, N. H.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN is credited with saying, "You can fool some of the people some of the time, some of the people all of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

The fact that you can fool some people some of the time and some all of the time was the number "one" tool in the propaganda kits of Hitler and Mussolini. It is now the master weapon of the Kremlin—the "Big Lie" told often to confuse, mislead and ultimately, unless it is refuted by fact or smashed by force, bring whole peoples to ruin.



Claude A. Putnam

Right here at home, political demagogues, professional business baiters and our home-grown collectivists are using the "Big Lie." There is an attack upon our whole economic system which they would destroy by dividing it into "big business" and "little business"—whose interests, they say, are diametrically opposed.

"Big business" is pictured as a monstrous ogre, seeking to dominate the political life of the country and bent upon destroying or swallowing up so-called "little business." This fantastic and meant-to-be frightening nightmare is conjured up by the "big liars" out of a statistic conceived by some bureaucratic theorist who defined a "little business" as a company employing fewer than 500 persons.

This country is facing the greatest crisis in its whole 175 years. The future of every American—man, woman and child—is at stake. The freedom of unborn generations is in the balance.

In such a time, those who would create disunity and friction on the home front are traitors—as guilty of treason as though they had taken "thirty pieces of silver" from the enemy.

The National Association of Manufacturers has something more than 15,000 members, and 83 per cent of them employ fewer than 500 persons each. According to the statistician,

then, NAM should be "little business." But even more interesting is the fact that 47 per cent of the Association's membership employ fewer than 100 people and 28 per cent fewer than 50.

We in NAM don't believe there are such things as "big" and "little" business. The American industrial machine comprises about 4 million individual businesses—of one size or another—interdependent as units in the greatest productive system history has ever known. That interdependence is dramatized most vividly in times such as these when national defense needs throw the great machine into maximum production gear.

Necessarily it takes a "big" company to produce swarms of aircraft, hordes of tanks, fleets of ships, guns and the other paraphernalia of war. But hundreds of thousands of smaller companies must produce component parts before a big company can deliver an airplane or launch a ship. Whose role is most important? Which shot wins a war?

Where do these outcries about business "bigness" and "badness" come from? The answer is that this whole campaign against business bigness and business success has its origin and its inspiration in a little group of fake Americans who want to weaken and eventually to destroy the American way of life.

They pretend to be bleeding with sympathy for the small business man—and they propose to help him by wrecking our economy!

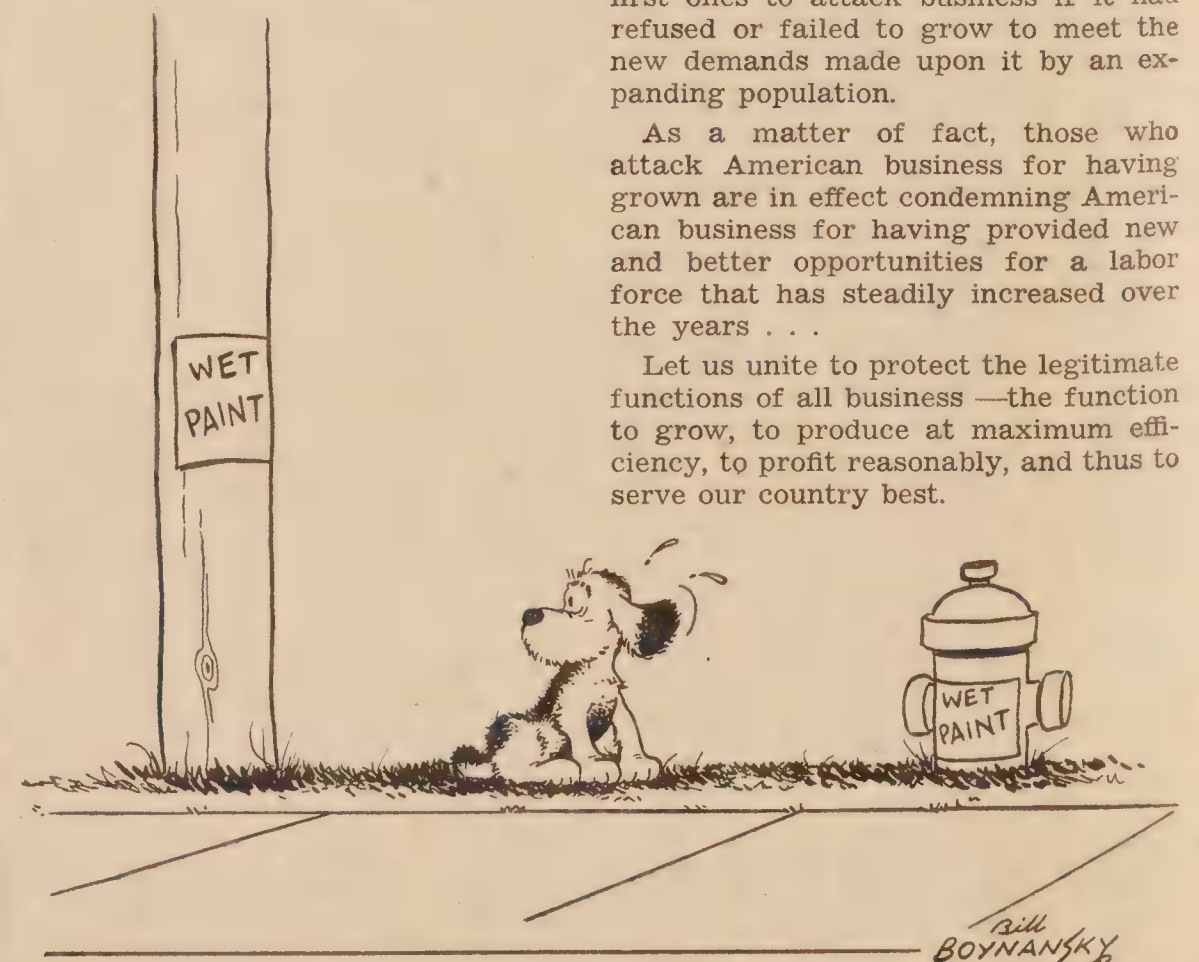
They cry out that business size and business success are enemies of the people, and they propose to help the people by destroying the system that has given the American people the highest standard of living the world has ever known.

They are against business bigness because it is evidence of productive efficiency and economical operation which government cannot hope to emulate but which government can destroy if the people permit.

In short, all these attacks on business bigness are a part of the worldwide war on capitalism, and those who today condemn American business for having expanded would today be the first ones to attack business if it had refused or failed to grow to meet the new demands made upon it by an expanding population.

As a matter of fact, those who attack American business for having grown are in effect condemning American business for having provided new and better opportunities for a labor force that has steadily increased over the years...

Let us unite to protect the legitimate functions of all business—the function to grow, to produce at maximum efficiency, to profit reasonably, and thus to serve our country best.



Let's Do it Together

By EARL D. MERRILL

Director Agricultural Extension Bureau, Republic Steel Corporation

WE ARE all in it together" was the theme of a compelling address by Allan Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, before the Cleveland Farmers' Club Annual Awards Dinner in November. This should be the rallying cry wherever farmers and leaders in business and industry get together.

When I left a New York farm a year ago to join the Republic Steel Corporation to interpret agriculture to them and them to farmers, I did not realize how closely the economy of the two groups was interrelated. I was happily surprised to learn that the top people in industry were ready—yes anxious—to join hands with farmers in strengthening their common economic system.

Sound Thinking

An indication of the awareness of farm thinking is shown in a talk by T. M. Girdler, Chairman of the Board of Republic Steel Corporation, before one of the forums of leaders of agriculture and Republic executives, Mr. Girdler said:

"I am impressed by the basic soundness and good sense that is developing in agriculture. I have seen a marked change in farmers' thinking in the past twelve months. Farmers are trying to find the solution to their production and marketing problems without relying on federal appropriations. They are revolting against the controls that must accompany too high levels of support. They do not believe in public spending beyond national income. Farmers are recognizing that they cannot prosper under a socialistic program based on mortgaging the future. They feel strongly that they are still competent to plan national farm policy."

These two great segments of our national economy—farming and industry have the same fundamental objectives. Both are products of the system of free, private, competitive enterprise that has created the highest standard of living in the world and the greatest opportunity for the individual. Under this free American system we have achieved the widest and most equitable distribution of the fruits of our highly efficient production. Workers share in the contributions that they make to increase productivity or reduce costs. Within this system are the seeds of continuing expansion, of further increases in productivity per man and of higher real wages per worker. Americans, as expressed in many ways November 7, endorse this dynamic, free way of doing things.

More Food for Less Work

The same factors that have fostered our productive expanding industry have produced similar gains on America's farms. In 1850 one farm worker produced enough food and fiber for four others. Now one farm worker supplies the needs of 14 others. While agriculture has done much on its own, industry has made a substantial contribution to this remarkable achievement. It is important to industry and particularly to all non-farm workers that farmers are producing more and better food products with less and less labor. As time goes on a declining portion of the worker's wage is going for groceries.

This close interdependence of farm and factory does not stop with economic relationships. Both thrive or wither in the same political and ideological climates. Whatever hurts one weakens the other. National policies

and programs under which one can grow in strength and efficiency are equally the concern of the other. Farmers and other business men are each minority groups. They are natural allies in working for greater economic stability and for the preservation of the free choice system of private competitive enterprise in our country.

Dean William I. Myers of the New York State College of Agriculture pointed out the significance of this in a recent address when he said: "The six million self-employed farmers—each part capitalist and part worker—are the most important single group in maintaining freedom and private competitive enterprise."

Inflation Dangerous

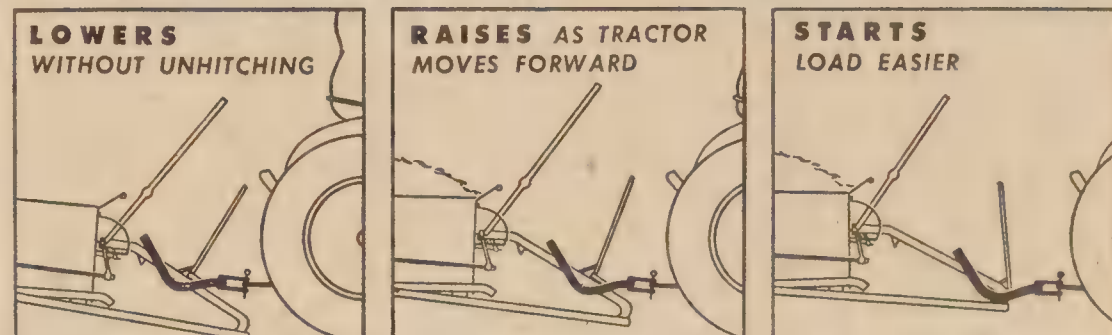
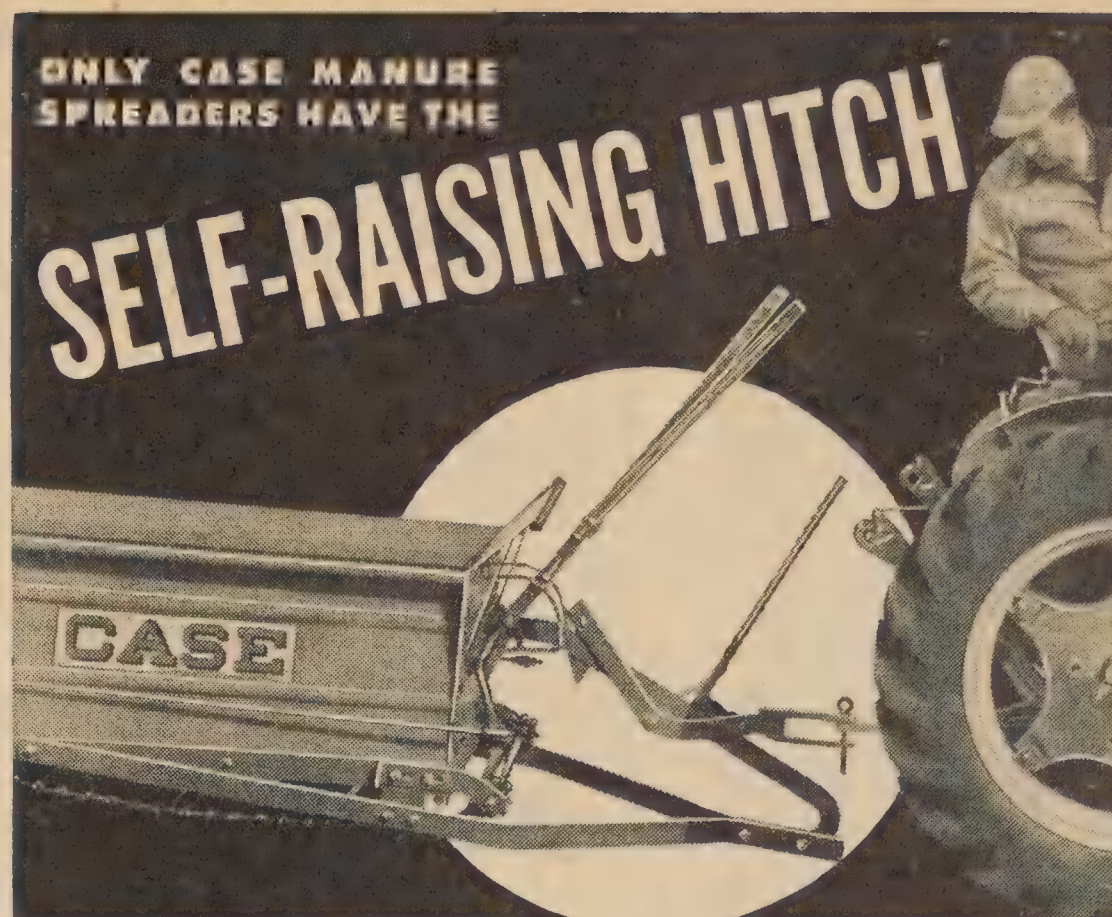
Both farmer and city business man suffer from unsound and inefficient government. Both want a balanced national budget and sound fiscal policies. The fast growing army of non-productive public employees serve the interests of neither. Continuing inflation spells danger to each. The concept that government can wisely distribute the nation's wealth; that it can plan, direct and control the economic life of farm and industry is not acceptable to either. Thinking people in each group recognize that we have taken many steps toward Socialism in this country and that political and government planners have blueprinted programs which, if adopted, would probably take us to the point of no return.

In World War II under the belief that we were meeting the needs of a temporary emergency, we willingly surrendered liberties and accepted government control and direction of our economy. Some of this loss of freedom has carried over into a peacetime economy. We must realize that the struggle ahead between Communism and the free way of life will be a prolonged conflict of uncertain duration. This time we cannot risk turning over too much of our lives and resources to government administration. If we do, we may find that we have lost the very thing we are fighting to keep. Freedom and security go together. For a long pull price controls, restrictions, quotas, licenses, permits and ever-present bureaucratic red tape would severely hamper and discourage the needed all out production of farm and factory. This is another risk that we must not take.

With the problems of inflation, the trends toward Socialism, expansion and inefficiency in government, with all that farmers and people in industry have in common and at stake there is ample reason for each group seeking every avenue for understanding the other fellow's problems. But with the critical world situation facing America, with the fight not only to preserve our freedoms and way of life, it is doubly important that these two groups, which have contributed so much to make America strong and productive, forget any imagined or real differences separating them and pool their thinking, their leadership and their resources in the common cause. Much teamwork on the home front was in evidence in the last war—more is needed in the critical days ahead. Leaders in each group must join in constructive thinking, planning and action, both in government and outside.

— A. A. —

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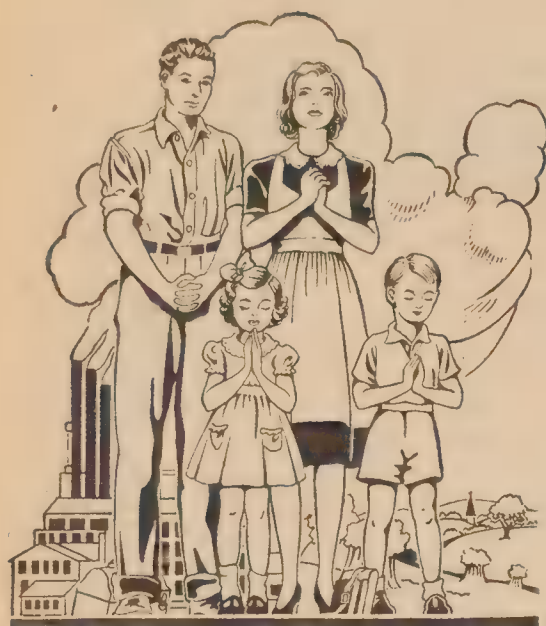
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"What FREEDOM Means to Me"



FIRST PRIZE

By EARL SMITH

R.D. 2, Syracuse, N. Y. Age 19

OUR freedom is based primarily on the first ten amendments to the Constitution known as the Bill of Rights. They are founded on the religious conviction that every human life is sacred. They assure freedom, and release the creative powers of man. But to my way of thinking we have over-emphasized rights in this freedom that we cherish, and have let duty and responsibility fly out the window.

Education has not been faultless in the overemphasis of rights. We have taught our children that they are surrounded with rights: the right to an education, the right to individual activity, the right of free speech, and all other rights of modern society. America, the "land of freedom" has been described as a "land of rights." One must recognize rights of others, but the overemphasis of rights tends to bring strife and conflict.

We have claimed the rights of labor, forgetting to analyze the duties and obligations of both capital and labor. While we protested the sacredness of human right to food, clothing, shelter, religion, culture, etc., we have overlooked the mutual obligations. In short, we have told men what they should HAVE, but not what they should DO.

The minimum obligations of mankind in a free country are:

1. To respect the rights of others as we claim them for ourselves.
2. To bear the responsibility of rights, the grateful and productive use of rights possessed.
3. To seek the complete realization of our ideal and best selves.

Freedom gives us the choice of claiming our own rights or doing their respective duties. By accepting duty, one realizes the happiness and usefulness of the performance of duties, for no person can get along profitably in a society whose rights he has disregarded. But one whose freedom to choose between right and duty is exercised by love—a love of others whose rights he respects—such a one has fulfilled the law of responsibility. Freedom opens the door for the rejection of duty or for the performance of your obligations.

So, we as freedom-loving people of this land all face the duty of spreading brotherhood from sea to sea. We may perform or reject this duty. We would remember those who gave their lives that freedom still might reign. We thank them who died for liberty. They died for liberty, and we—do we walk in their procession? Do we seek freedom for all men or do we seek our own gain? Have we forgotten why they died? Well, they died that justice and goodwill might rule. They died so that Mother could take her family to church on Sunday morning; they died so that you could work at the job you

liked; they died so that two lovers could walk down the road; they died so that father could go home to his welcoming family.

As you should readily see, the spirit of freedom is not in laws or institutions, it's the simple things of life—love, work, sacrifice, play—these are the things that count. Sometimes they have had to be fought for, but first they have to be lived for. It is our duty to see that the "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

SECOND PRIZE

By SANDRA ARMSTRONG

Afton, N. Y. Grade 11

FREEDOM! It is not a very long word nor does the sound of the word seem very significant, but behind this one word is something much bigger and stronger.

What is Freedom? Is it the Flag floating majestically in the breeze? Is it the Statue of Liberty which guards New York Harbor? Is it the right to say and print what you think and wish? Maybe to some it means the right to worship as one pleases. Yes, people give various definitions of Freedom. To most it means one or two of the above things and there it stops. Most people, as a general rule, take their Freedom for granted.

To me, Freedom is not just one of these things, even though each is important for Freedom. Freedom is not one thing, nor two, nor even a dozen. It is a million things combined as the pieces in a puzzle, each fitting into its own special place and together all these things make Freedom.

Freedom to me is the gallant spirit of our forefathers who founded this great nation; it is the struggle for free-

dom for the Negro; it is a group of children laughing and playing in some school yard; it is people, rich and poor, attending either a small, white church in a small town or a large majestic church in a large city, the church of their choice, and it is the struggle and labor of the working man or the farmer in the field.

Freedom is everything that means happiness, liberty, and success. Freedom extends as far as the people will let it. The best example of Freedom to me is a happy home filled with the gay, carefree laughter of children and the warm, friendly atmosphere which surrounds all. It also is the small and large businesses in every town and city, and it is the school, one of the most important factors in every community.

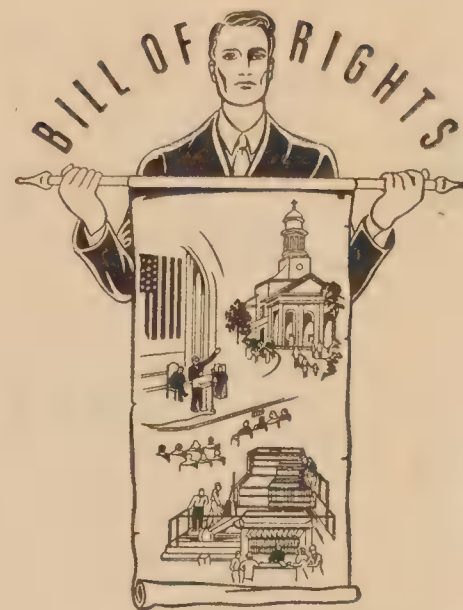
Freedom is what we, the people, make it. It is the Brotherhood of man and the friendliness and helpfulness of each person to their fellowmen. We look at the Flag floating proudly over the green and golden countryside. We see the golden sun coming up over a little white church. Yes, this is Freedom to me.

THIRD PRIZE

By Carol Hammon

Locke, N. Y. Age 18

FREEDOM means everything to me." That was the simple, truthful answer given to me by the first person whom I asked, "What does freedom mean to you?" and I agree. The answer to that question is so vast as to make it almost unanswerable. One person might say, "I am free to think, live, and worship how, when, and where I please," or another could say, "I am able to choose my vocation, to change it, to build a business of my own, or to work for someone else, as best suits



my needs and abilities." Still another person might think of his ability to vote and to choose the form of government he wishes.

Freedom means all these things to me, and many more. However, I believe that freedom can be likened to a rubber band. It can be stretched just so far, and then—suddenly, it is no good. Perhaps it can be patched up again, perhaps not. Breaking a traffic law is a simple example of this. Anyone is free to drive his car as he pleases until he injures his freedom by endangering someone else. Then the offender is punished, which inevitably means loss of freedom in some way.

A more serious instance is the case of a traitor to his country. He, like all free Americans, is allowed to come and go as he wishes. He may believe, and to a certain extent practice beliefs contrary to those of other Americans. But when he endangers our freedom by betrayal of state secrets, or by other means, he is deprived of his freedom.

There is another extreme to which we can put this rubber band called "Freedom." We can lay it away in an envelope marked "Security," and, if it is left there for too long, it will rot away its usefulness.

A little security is a wonderful thing, but a little should go a long way. A small amount is sufficient to aid us in using our rights of freedom. Of course one should have a good home, sufficient income, etc. to live in freedom. But these things are obtainable to those who work for them. When we try artificially to control and stabilize the natural fluctuations which form the basis of our economy, both private and national, we are only entwining ourselves in our own trap, and we may be sure that an essential part of our freedom will be lost before we are able to extricate ourselves.

So, this rubber band must not be stretched too far. I, as an American citizen, should learn to maintain the correct "stretch" between absolute freedom and absolute security. For, as I have said, freedom means everything to me, and I would sorely hate to lose even a small part of it.

OTHER COMMENTS

The response to our contest was astonishing in its volume and most of the letters were excellent. We would like to give you a few of the very nice statements made in some of the letters which failed to win a prize.

Bessie Zerbinopoulos of Union, N. H., 15 years old says: "We young people want to live in this grand and glorious land in peace with the world. But don't get us wrong! If we have to, we will shoulder arms to preserve this peace. We realize that there are those who are anxious to take away these freedoms which make this country the grandest place on earth in which to live."

Kathleen Murray of Burdette, N. Y.,
(Continued on Opposite Page)



In the Beautiful Land of Nod.

—Courtesy Ithaca Journal

CONGRESSMEN Want Letters

MANY times we have heard friends say that it is useless to write or wire senators or congressmen because obviously it would be impossible for them to read all the mail they received.

To get the true picture we wrote several northeastern senators and congressmen and asked them whether they wish for letters and telegrams and what kind get the most attention.

Without exception, the legislators to whom we wrote replied that they wanted and valued telegrams and letters. Here are some excerpts from their replies:

Senator Herbert Lehman says, "Congressmen do wish to get letters and telegrams, providing they come from responsible organizations and individuals. Some letters and telegrams have very little effect since they frequently indicate a well-organized movement by pressure groups.

"In addition to letters and telegrams, press reports indicating the views and wishes of the citizens of the state on any matter affecting the public interest carries much weight with conscientious members of Congress. They should, however, be as little political or partisan as possible."

Congressman Sterling Cole, after stating that members of Congress welcome letters and telegrams, says, "A personal telegram is probably the most effective, although a letter with supporting arguments is equally persuasive. Petitions, form letters and the like are not given much consideration. Penny postcards can carry a persuasive message."

Senator George Aiken of Vermont makes these comments:

"Yes, members of Congress do like to hear from the folks at home on proposed legislation. In the final analysis, however, a member of Congress has to vote according to his own opinion because he may have knowledge of facts with which his constituents are not familiar. Much of the important information on which votes are based is not made available or publicized to the folks back home.

"A large number of letters which have obviously been sent in by request receive considerably less consideration than a single letter which expresses the personal and unprejudiced opinion of the writer. Block telegrams and petitions also carry less weight than letters written by individuals. Telegrams do not carry more weight than letters."

Congressman Clarence Kilburn agrees with others that a personal letter rather than a signed form letter is most effective. He goes on to say, "Any member of Congress, I think, is anxious to hear from well-informed constituents on pending legislation. I know I am. However, many times constituents write me, and obviously from their letters they don't know what the legislation contains or what it means. In some of these cases, when I have been home and asked why they wrote as they did, they have said, 'Well, somebody asked me to. I really don't care; you do as you think best.' However, there are many well-informed people in every District who study pending legislation, become well-informed, and their judgment on it I find most valuable."

Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine replies briefly but to the point. She says, "Yes, senators and representatives do want letters, and the one that gets the most attention is the courteous communication that requests consideration instead of making demands."

Congressman John Taber comments

as follows:

"Personally, I like to receive the views of my constituents. I like it especially when the letter or telegram indicates that they know something about the piece of legislation that they are writing about.

"It would be a grand thing if voters could indicate their interest in economy in Government, but it is very difficult to bring this about."

— A. A. —

"WHAT FREEDOM MEANS TO ME"

(Continued from Opposite Page)

says: "Team work is the backbone of a democracy and as long as we and our neighbors walk hand in hand, there will be peace on earth and goodwill toward men."

Lorraine Le Feber of Rockland High

School says: "We have many ideals such as economic justice, freedom of worship, freedom of speech or the press, the right to assemble peaceably, and the freedom of petitioning our government. These ideals are not always followed exactly, but we do have a firm foundation on which to build."

Martin Decker, Grade 11 of Afton, N. Y., says: "We have many freedoms but in order to keep them we must be alert and wide awake to our duties as citizens of such a great democracy or our government will become corrupt and dictatorial."

Inez Feldman, West Valley, N. Y., says: "Many people feel that if they have security, freedom is unimportant. How wrong these people are! If we do not have freedom how can we possibly hope to have real security?"

Olga Rundall, age 16 of Millerton,

N. Y., says: "Our government cannot insure all our freedom without making adequate provisions to guarantee our security. The recent passage of the Anti-Subversive Bill has caused much controversy because it requires subversives to register with the government. I do not think this requirement is removing our freedom; it is insuring both our freedom and security."

Marian Hine, age 15 of Afton, N. Y., says: "Freedom is the right and power to change what we do not think is right or good. Freedom is a million little things. It is changing, intangible, with a different meaning for every person in the world. Freedom is America!"

Virginia Sprague of Rockland, Mass. adds a facetious note: "A man is free to marry a girl who is willing, but his freedom disappears when she says 'yes.'"

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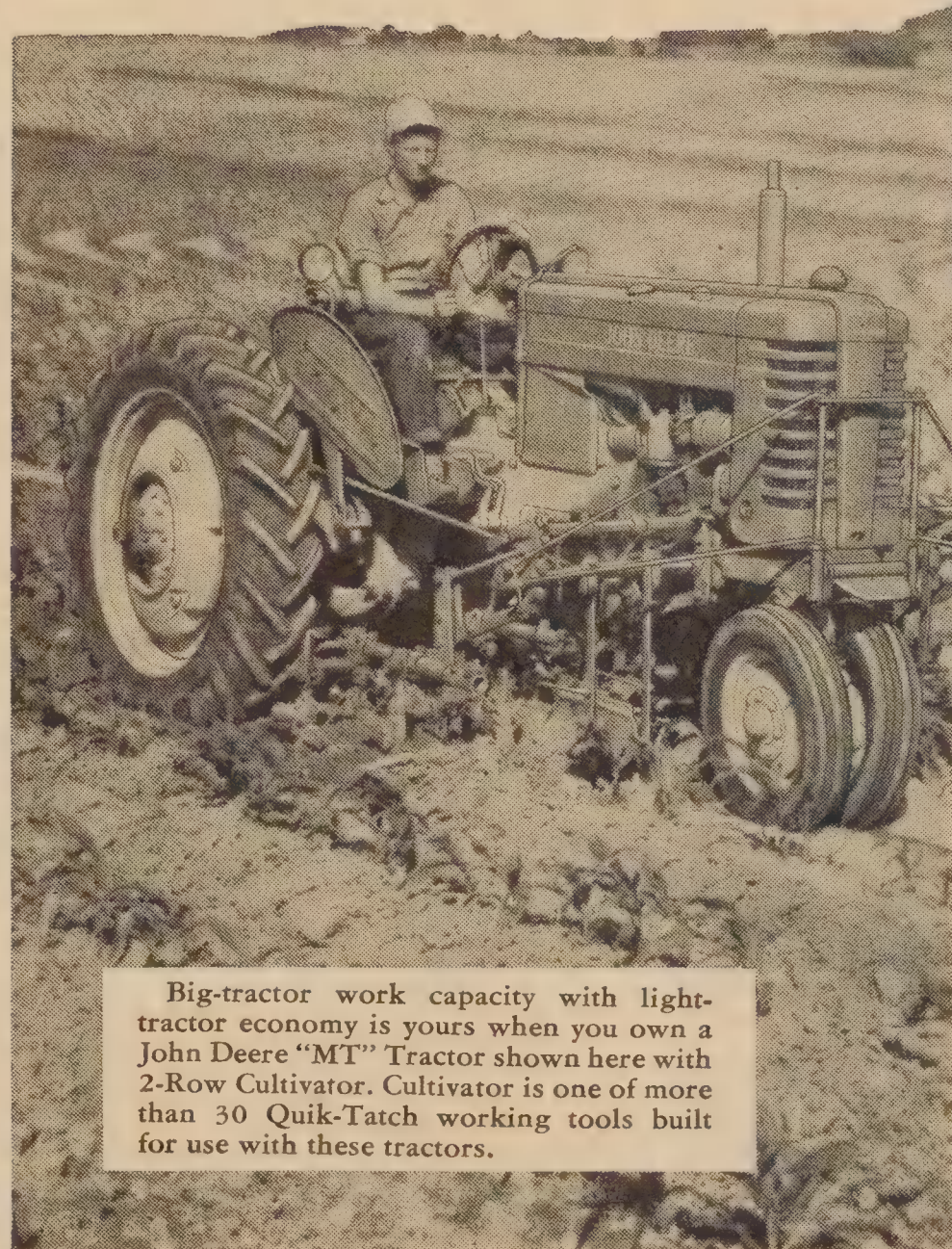
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MODEL "M" . . . The handy 1-2-plow general-purpose tractor of standard-tread design.



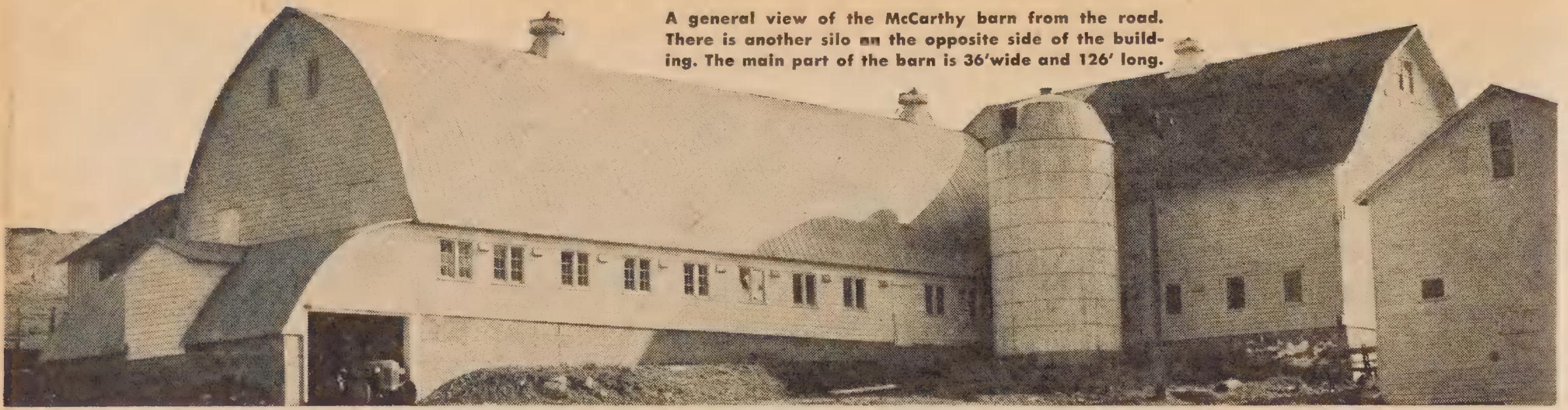
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Big-tractor work capacity with light-tractor economy is yours when you own a John Deere "MT" Tractor shown here with 2-Row Cultivator. Cultivator is one of more than 30 Quik-Tatch working tools built for use with these tractors.

JOHN DEERE

Moline  Illinois



A general view of the McCarthy barn from the road. There is another silo on the opposite side of the building. The main part of the barn is 36' wide and 126' long.

"It Cost More - But It's Worth It!"

JUST outside the village of Cherry Valley in central New York you will find 600 acres being farmed by Thomas McCarthy and his two sons, Bill and Jim. On this acreage, which is really two farms, 150 cows and heifers are kept, 80 of which are milkers. Mr. McCarthy says that he doesn't try to do much work these days. He owns the

McCarthy says that the system works perfectly, that no dampness has been encountered during the two winters it has been used.

Anyone who knows barns can see at a glance that it is solidly built. The contractor was Daniel Hope of Tribes Hill, but Bill and Jim, as well as two hired men, helped to build it—in fact they said that was the only basis on which they could get Mr. Hope to agree to take the job.

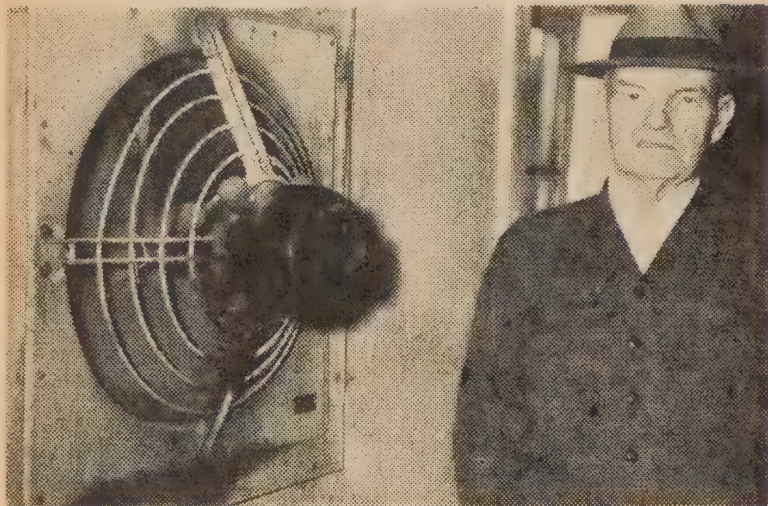
All the lumber was purchased. The rafters, which are the self-supporting type, were built on the farm. In addition to nails there are 22 bolts in each rafter. In the stable, all stalls are 4 feet wide. On one side of the barn all stalls are 5' 4" long, but on the other side they vary from 5' 4" to 4' 8" to take care of different sized cows.

"Since the barn has been in use," says Jim, "only two teats have been stepped on, but in the old barn we had plenty of trouble."

Hay on this farm is baled and the storage space above the stable will hold as much as 200 tons. Baled hay is heavy, but the barn was built to hold bales to the roof. Joists are 2" x 10", spaced 1 foot apart, and steel posts are located between each two cows making them 8 feet apart. The hay is brought down to the cows through three chutes on each side. During the coming winter a feed room will be

built at one side of the driveway upstairs with chutes leading to the stable below.

This is distinctly a family farm well-operated along modern lines, but with a liberal mixture of such old-fashioned virtues as hard work, common sense, and thrift. One of Bill's boys studies vocation-



Thomas McCarthy of Cherry Valley, N. Y., standing by one of the fans which ventilates the dairy stable. The fan is turned on by a switch, but when the temperature drops to the desired point, it shuts off automatically.

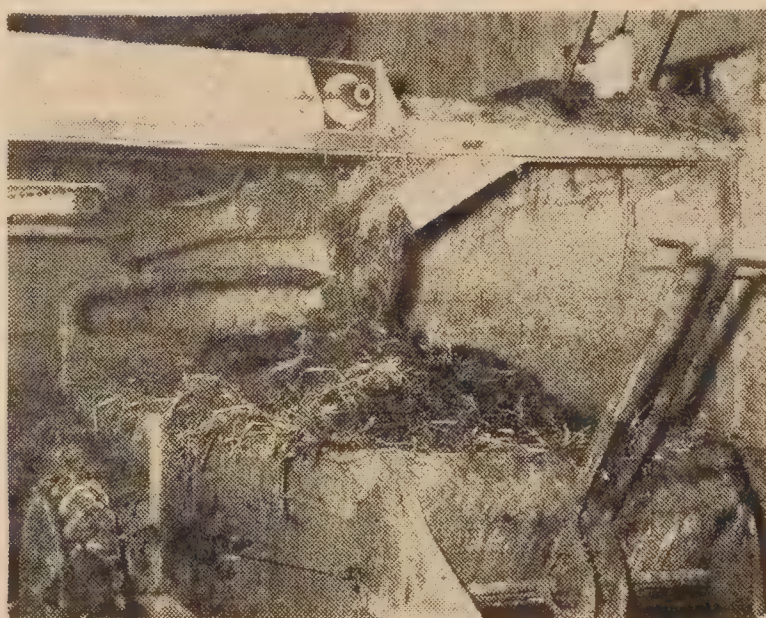
farm, the boys work it on shares, and each of the three partners gets one-third of the proceeds.

But this story primarily concerns the barn which the McCarthys built two years ago. While most of the old barn was moved to make room for the new one, one part 40 feet x 34 feet was left and is now a part of the new barn. The new part is 36 feet wide and 126 feet long.

It is a conventional type barn with a gutter cleaner to ease up on that part of the daily chores. Ventilation is provided by three electrically operated fans which turn off automatically when the temperature drops sufficiently low. Intakes are located along the wall in front of the cows, and Mr.

A general view showing most of the stable in the McCarthy barn. Platforms are roomy, gutters are cleaned by automatic cleaner, water bowls are always full so that cows can drink at will, and air is furnished through a forced draft ventilation system.

The gutter in the McCarthy barn is automatically cleaned by a gutter cleaner which dumps the manure in the spreader.



Jim McCarthy standing by the watering trough in the barnyard. The water, which also supplies the drinking cups in the barn, comes by gravity from a spring back on the hill.

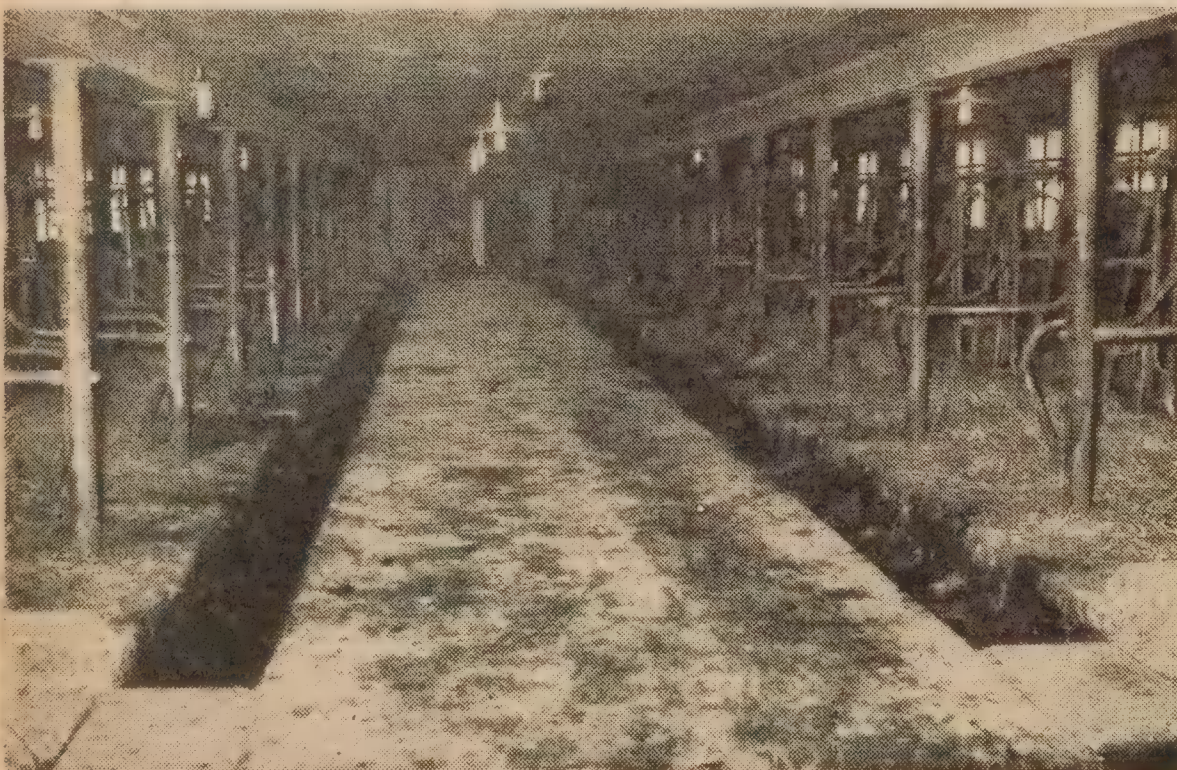
al agriculture at the high school and Jim had a year or two when the department was first started.

I asked the boys why they didn't build a pen stable and they gave me two good reasons. Jim remarked that more bedding would be needed, which they didn't have. He added, "However, we have kept some heifers the pen stable way." Then Bill added a comment to the effect that they felt they could take care of the cows faster, and by giving them individual attention could get more milk per cow.

The boys and their father sell some young stock. For example, in the recent County Holstein Sale they consigned 2 calves, 2 heifers and 2 cows. It is the boys' opinion that cows can be shown to a little more advantage in stanchions.

To my comment that the barn must have cost more than if it had been built the pen stable way, the boys agreed, but in the same breath they both said, "But it's worth it!"—H.L.C.

Bill McCarthy in the milk house. There is a similar milk cooler at the opposite end of the building.



A Better Future for All Dairymen!

BETTER milk prices for dairymen, a fair and orderly system of pricing and marketing milk, these have been the major goals of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc. In 13 years of working together cooperatively, dairymen and their 55 Bargaining Agency member organizations have proved the value of those goals in dollars and cents benefits to **all** dairymen producing milk for the Metropolitan New York market.

NOW a third goal has been added: that of meeting the competition of other foods by a farmer participation milk advertising program. As a service to dairymen, the Bargaining Agency gives this space to Milk for Health, Inc. for a progress report:

What:

Milk For Health, Inc. is a membership corporation of nine farm organizations. It is completely owned and controlled by farmers. Its only purpose is to assemble funds from participating dairymen for American Dairy Association and National Dairy Council advertising programs.

Milk For Health, Inc. has committees of dairy farmers in 38 dairy counties. It has the pledged support of 31 thousand farmers who ship through 374 plants to New York City and 11 thousand who ship to upstate markets. Twenty-eight cooperatives in the New York market have signed blanket agreements for their members.

Dairymen participating in the Milk For Health program pledge one per cent per hundredweight of the milk they produce to be used five-twelfths by the American Dairy Association for fluid milk advertising and research, and seven-twelfths to be matched by dealers for a National Dairy Council advertising program in the farmers' milk market.

Why:

(1) Farmers want to, and must, produce more milk. As a result, fluid production in the New York City milkshed has gone up 15 percent in five years.

(2) Fluid consumption per capita has gone down 11 percent in five years. Obviously, people could drink more milk now if they were properly informed.

(3) People just do not fully understand the food values of fluid milk. A recent study of consumption of fluid milk in a large Eastern city, showed that 45 percent of the native white adults never drank milk, 18 percent of the 13 to 18 year group never drank milk, and 12 percent of the native whites under 13 years of age drank no

milk. Fluid milk consumption is known to vary with income, age, sex, nationality, education level, seasons, and day of the week. Fluid cream is even more responsive to these factors. It is possible to improve the demand of the lowest group in each case without lowering the highs. There is a real likelihood of changing housewives' want for, and willingness to buy, fluid milk.

(4) Competition is increasing from other products for the increasing number of dollars housewives have to spend. Dairymen and dealers must help tell the story of fluid milk effectively, or lose ground to other goods and foods.

(5) American Dairy Association and National Dairy Council advertising programs have been tried and proved by 11 and 36 years of operation, respectively. There has never been a case where an American Dairy Association state organization has ceased operations. There have been dairy council programs in continuous operation in large markets for more than 25 years.

(6) The New York pool price increases five cents per hundredweight for each one percent increase in utilization as fluid. Therefore, if Milk For Health, Inc. can increase the percentage of all milk marketed that is used as fluid by one-fifth of one percent in New York City, it will have paid for itself.

When:

Collections for New York City will not start until at least 70 percent of the dairymen who ship to New York have pledged to participate by individual or cooperative agreements.

The yearly budgets for advertising fluid milk in the New York market as a result of Milk For Health, Inc. will approximate:

American Dairy Association of New York	\$190,000
National Dairy Council of New York, Inc.	
Farm money	250,000
Dealer money	250,000

Information:

Ask your county agent, home bureau agent, state agricultural college, local grange master, G. L. F. store, or the Milk For Health, Inc. plant committeemen who ship to the same milk plant that you do, to tell you more of the story. Or better yet, mail the coupon for a personal call by your nearest Milk For Health representative.

Tear Off and Mail This Coupon Today.

JOIN
Milk For Health
■ ■ ■
Help Yourself

Milk For Health, Inc.
119 South Cayuga Street
Ithaca, New York

Gentlemen:

I ship my milk to a milk plant approved for New York City and would like to have my nearest Milk For Health representative visit with me about joining the program.

Name _____

Address _____

Phone No. _____



Says "CUSH" MURRAY
of South Lansing, N. Y.:

"No acrobat has anything on me," says dairy farmer "Cush" Murray of South Lansing, New York. "I save myself many a bad fall by feeding supplements regularly. I began by feeding Kow-Kare at calving time with excellent results. When two of my cows were falling off in production I fed them Kow-Kare and molasses. They snapped back to their usual pace in a few days. Since that time I have been feeding Kow-Kare and molasses regularly to every producing cow in my herd. I feel that this practice has certainly paid off in dollars and cents in maintaining high herd production."

THIS YEAR in dairying is the year to win by smart feeding practices. Milk market uncertainties plus the assurance that feed costs will be high put a premium on playing up cow health,

THE TWO ¢ -A-DAY
Build-Up

NEW! 50-POUND ECONOMY SIZE

playing down costly breakdowns. Thousands of feeders have found the answer, just as "CUSH" MURRAY did, in the supplementary feeding of Kow-Kare, the time-tested tonic-conditioner.

At a cost of less than 2¢-a-day per cow the digestive and assimilative organs can have the supporting stimulus of the Drugs, Iron, Iodine, Calcium, Phosphorus and Vitamin D in Kow-Kare. Heavy feeding, even "forcing" is safer if hard-worked organs receive the health-promoting help of this concentrated build-up. Kow-Kare in small and medium sizes, and in 50-lb. Drums brings this low-cost aid to dairies of all sizes, whether for general supplementation or for individual build-ups.

Cows at freshening time, before and after, have a special need for medicinal aid to meet the strains of their DANGER MONTH. Most cow owners call this use a "must" for safe dairy procedure. Your farm-supply dealer has Kow-Kare in any desired size.

FREE COW BOOK—A recognized dairy nutritionist has written a sensible, down-to-earth commentary on cow disorders, dairy feeding practices, with regional feed-and-roughage programs for your guidance. Ask for it.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Lyndonville 12, Vermont



FREE to Farmers!

Disston Chain Saws can make money—save money—on the farm. This big FREE PICTURE BOOK tells you how. Send for your copy today.

Henry Disston & Sons (Adv. Dept.)
1224 Tacony, Phila. 35, Pa., U.S.A.
Please send me at once my copy of "How To Cut Costs and Make Money with Chain Saws."

Name.....
Town..... R.F.D. State

Two famous Silos
WOOD
HARDER SILOS
CONCRETE

Write for literature • Cobleskill, N. Y.

NEW FORDSON TRACTOR PARTS
High tension magneto and bracket assemblies. Prompt shipment. Write for parts list. FISK, ALDEN CO., 132 Brookline St., Cambridge 39, Mass.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

"I can't afford to have my horse laid up"



says Norwood Andrews
of Moorestown, N. J.

"Whenever I see any signs of lameness on my horses, I use Absorbine for relief. I'm sure it saved me many working hours in the past 10 years."

There's nothing like Absorbine for lameness due to strains, puffs, bruises. It's not a "cure-all," but a time-proved help in relieving fresh bog spavin, windgall and similar congestive troubles.

A stand-by for over 50 years, it's used by many leading veterinarians. Will not blister or remove hair. Only \$2.50 at all druggists.
W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

Farmers Recognize Socialism —AND DO NOT LIKE IT!

IF THE replies to some questions sent at random to a group of American Agriculturist readers are typical, farmers without exception believe this country is drifting into socialism and that the trend is bad. One reader puts it this way: "We are being very cleverly steered into socialism."

One of the questions asked was: "What can be done by individual citizens to reverse the trend?"

Here are some of the answers:

Joe Bolich of Ashland, Pa.: "The people should be made to realize how badly our political machinery has been infiltrated by socialists."

Walter Wilson of Gasport, N. Y.: "Learn to get along with less government help. Voice our disapproval when legislation involving government support and spending is passed."

Albert Gurney of Unadilla, N. Y.: "I think that 'greed' is the greatest cause of our trouble. We should try to get over that and demand more efficient government."

Local Control Best

Ernest Witter of Cuba, N. Y.: "Get control out of Washington back into the hands of local people and states."

Charles Rogers of Randolph, N. Y.: "The political philosophy of a nation is, in the long pull, a direct product of its educational system. Major changes in political philosophy are not handed down from above, but rise from the masses; and the thinking of masses in the modern world is largely dependent upon their educational experiences. A system of education which trains the child to think independently, clearly, and logically, and thoroughly acquaints him with the history of the human race is the greatest asset that a democratic society can possess."

City consumers and the city press have much to say to the effect that farmers are special wards of the government, so the next question we asked was: "Are you willing to see all special farm legislation such as price supports and conservation payments discontinued?"

An especially interesting comment came from C. H. Vance of St. Johnsbury, Vt., who said, "Yes, price supports cause oversupply and waste, and more and more people think farmers are getting big help."

Here again the answer was unanimously "yes" except that a few put in a qualifying statement, for example, "Yes, if all branches of our society do the same." "Yes, if we could get 100 per cent elimination of controls." "Yes, providing other industries and groups are treated likewise."

Just one answer did not give a definite "yes" or "no." The writer stated, "This is a question I do not know how to answer."

Buying Votes

Next on the list of questions was this: "To what extent are votes influenced by promises by political parties of more government help and benefits?" The answer to this question was an interesting mixture. Approximately one-half replied that such promises do influence elections, some of the comments being: "to a large extent," "75 per cent," "to a great extent judging from elections," "to a large degree. Most people don't stop to realize that they themselves are paying for government help."

Another group took the question personally and made such comments as these: "They promise too much and give nothing." "Such promises mean nothing to me. I would like to see less government." "Not much in New England, but I expect plenty in the West." "I think that many are influenced, but I am not influenced that way."

Only one reader stated a definite belief that such promises do not influence the voter.

Finally we inquired: "In your opinion could a party win a national election by promising strict economy, reduction of government controls and services, and balancing the budget?"

Here again some very interesting answers resulted:

James H. Stone of Marcellus, N. Y., says: "I often have my doubts that a party could win by promising strict economy. Voters have been taught so long—since '32—that all they had to do was to get hold of a good governmental teat and hang on, they may never let go."

Irving Austin of Medina, N. Y.: "I don't know, but I would like to see it that way."

Ralph Culver of Laceyville, Pa.: "Yes, if they would spell it out."

Only two others gave a definite "yes" to the question. Some made such comments as these: "I am afraid not." "No, I wish they could." "No, not yet." "Not unless a lot of people get back to the good old Yankee ideas of living." "Not until the political philosophy of the electorate is changed."

Self-Help Best

A number of readers took time to add comments to their answers. Again quoting Ralph Culver, "Votes are gathered by the presentation of a program that creates faith in the future. Promises of help can be nullified by definite plans for self-help. Know yourself; control yourself, and give yourself to the fundamentals of democracy—a practice of the Golden Rule. This can be brought about by prescribing courses for schools, churches, and all chartered organizations in the land that reach the 'grass roots.'"

Keith Tyler of Gouverneur, N. Y., makes this comment: "I am only 24 years of age but already I have seen many undesirable changes take place in this country. There is altogether too much unnecessary spending by our government. This country needs to revert to good old independent Yankee ways and ideas—less taxation; do more for yourself and look to the government for less help instead of more."

"I can save for my own old age or sickness or can at least provide for it with insurance. If they would economize all through the government, I'd gladly do without my A.A.A. lime, superphosphate, etc. because what I now get is only a drop in the bucket compared with what I buy and use yearly. A good farmer will buy and use them anyway, and the poor ones don't make use of their opportunities through A.A.A. now."

Royal Smith of Laconia, N. H., says: "I think a voluntary organization of citizens who believe in our American system should be started to talk and fight for what we believe in."

EDITOR'S NOTE: In some areas this is being done. For example, there is the Freedom on the March organization which you will find explained in this issue.

Why SOCIALISM Will Not Work

By Hugh Cosline

SOcialism is not a new, idealistic scheme for curing the world's ills. Many variations of it have been tried in many countries, and from the standpoint of the average citizen it has always failed. Here are some of the reasons for that failure:

INCENTIVE KILLED: Socialism promises security without effort; the slothful are not penalized but share the efforts of men who are ambitious and thrifty.

Government taxes grow, and soon the individual or business finds that increased efficiency or expansion has no value because the results of that efficiency or expansion are taken in the form of taxes. As a result, the standard of living of a socialist country gradually drops, instead of growing as it did in this country under free enterprise. The final end is "statism," where the individual works for the state rather than the state working for all individuals. America is already far down that road!

POLITICS SUPREME: Office holders have always desired re-election, but under a socialistically inclined government that desire has increased many-fold. The biggest reason is that there is more and more tax money to spend. Even in America, many politicians appeal to voters by promising more and better benefits for all and, judging from history, many voters believe what they hear and vote accordingly.

Socialism develops a short time viewpoint. Voters look to the possible temporary benefits and fail to see ultimate ruin. They conclude that government benefits come out of thin air rather than from taxes paid by everyone, including themselves. They forget, too, that a considerable part of every tax dollar sent to Washington stays there and never gets back in the form of government checks.

Socialism and statesmanship do not mix. Too many socialist-minded office-holders are tempted to ignore statesmanship, and yield to the temptation.

Instead of working for the greatest long-time good for all, they buy votes by promises which too often cannot be fulfilled.

BUREAUCRACY: Socialism fosters bureaucracy. To administer more and more socialistic experiments such as old age help, unemployment insurance, socialized medicine, government in business, etc., requires a continually growing horde of government employees. Under socialism, the less efficient and less energetic workers tend to end up in government jobs. This, plus Civil Service requirements, decreases efficiency, which is still further lessened by the desire of government employees to win votes rather than to serve all citizens.

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS: Most socialists believe that government should engage in business. Excuses given include "Private industry is not serving the demand," "monopolies are gouging consumers," "government-owned industry can produce cheaper."

In practice these claims fail to develop because:

Government-owned businesses pay no taxes; therefore, private industries must pay more.

Government-operated businesses never go into bankruptcy. They continue whether or not they are efficient and whether or not they become outmoded and unnecessary. If they fail to pay expenses, deficits are made up from your taxes and mine.

When a segment of business is dominated by government, lack of competition prevents the development of new and better tools and methods, something which has always characterized private industry in this country.

WHO? With all these handicaps and shortcomings one can well ask "Who wants socialism?" Those in favor of it can be divided into three groups: (1) Subversives who hope thereby to bring about a change in our form of government; (2) selfish individuals who hope for personal profit or power through holding office or becoming a paid bureaucrat, or by controlling those who do; (3) those gullible souls who have failed to think the problem through, and who have swallowed the glowing promises made by the first two groups.



YOUR GATEWAY TO BETTER FARMING— is it *big* enough?

CHANCES are you could fill a good-sized sheet of paper listing all the electrical equipment you've added to your farm in the last few years. A great many farmer customers today use 4000 kilowatt hours per year—*eight times as much as a few years ago!* But has the wiring—and especially the electrical entrance—of your farm been modernized to keep pace with this tremendous increase?

30-Ampere Service Not Enough

Overfusing existing circuits is a distinct fire hazard. The farmer who has stepped up the ampere rating of his electrical entrance and installed new circuits doesn't need to fear the inconvenience of blown fuses . . . or the disaster of complete electrical breakdown. Electricity is a cheap and willing servant. But just as you wouldn't expect to get your main water supply through a half-inch pipe, you can't expect electricity to do its job on weak, overloaded lines.

Know Your Electrical Load

List the ampere ratings of the electrical equipment in your home and on your farm. If your building entrance service is under 100 ampere capacity, you may find a serious overload. If you do, get the advice of your county agricultural agent or your power company representative. It won't cost you a cent . . . and it can save you a lot!

NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION

NIAGARA  MOHAWK

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THERE'S nothing makes me quite so mad as list'nin' to a goof who's had a couple extra years of school and loves to quote some English rule. I mean the kind of birds who faint if you just use one little "ain't", or think you're headed for your doom if you say "who" in place of "whom." Such people hardly ever squawk that they can't understand your talk, and yet they'll stop you in mid-flight to say your grammar isn't right; and if you argue, glory be, they'll quote some book or Ph.D. which may be famous o'er the land but which you can not understand.

I claim the profs, with all their laws, are often off the beam because it's common folks who make our speech and not the long-haired birds who teach. Some words that we use ev'ry day would make the experts' hair turn gray; and still, without 'em how could we say things the way they ought to be? For instance, at this time of year Mirandy fills my heart with cheer by baking lots of punkin pies, the finest food you can devise. But just

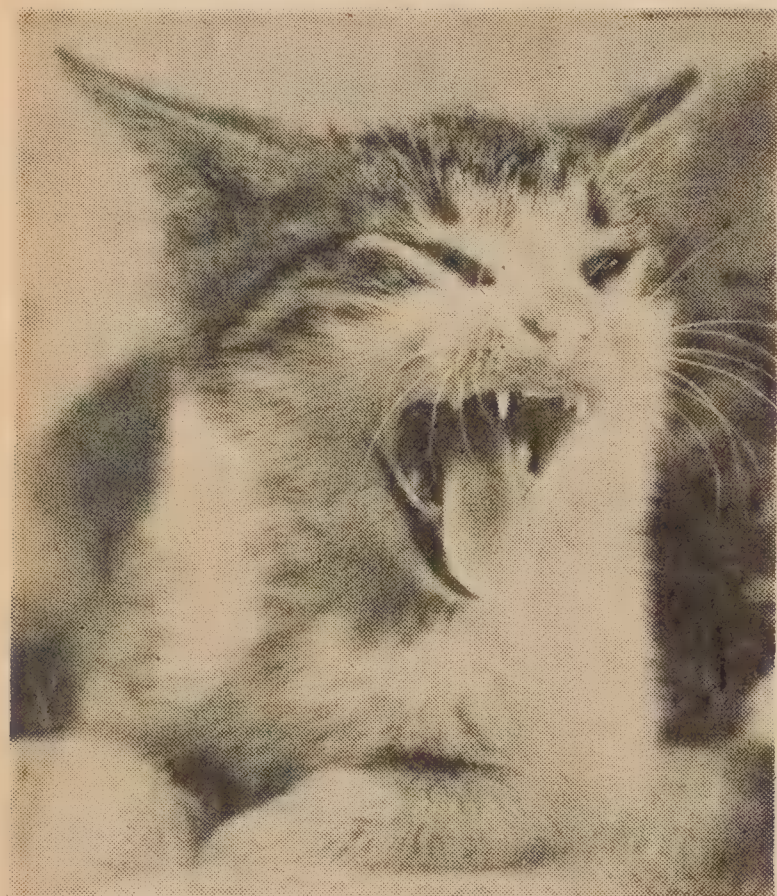
suppose I heard her say, "We're having 'pumpkin' pie today"? My happiness would quickly cease and I would skip a second piece, 'cuz "pumpkins" ain't the same at all as punkins harvested in fall, the latter's used for homemade pie, the former's something that you buy.



Investigation



The Welfare State

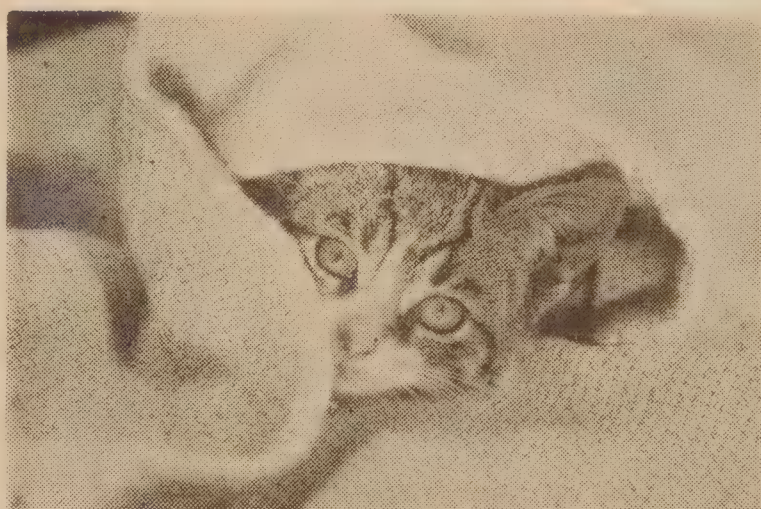


Filibuster

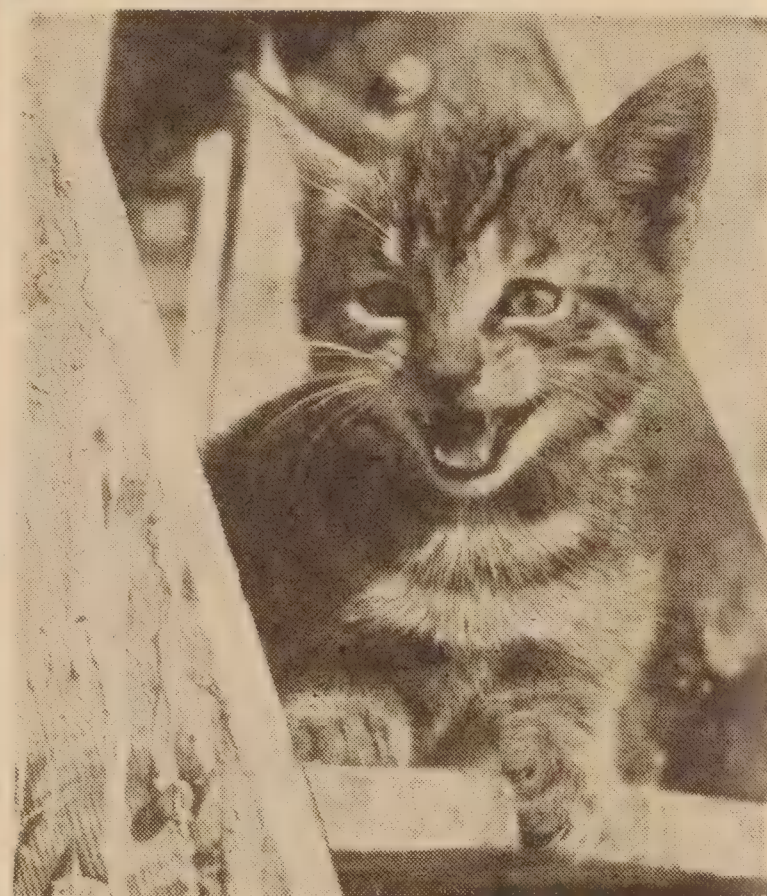
CATS

in

Politics



Soviet undercover agent spying in the State Department.



"... and if I'm elected, I promise ..."

Congress hears the President's budget report.

"The Hoover report doesn't bother me, I'm a civil service worker."





Eating the SEED CORN

By F. A. HARPER

A PERSON who has just borrowed some money at a bank and walks away with a lot of it in his pocket, or has it deposited to his checking account, is likely to feel prosperous. Now he can pay off all those bills. Perhaps he even has enough left over to make a down payment on a new car. The grocer and the doctor, whose bills he has now paid and who see him sporting the new car about town, agree that he has become prosperous. The fact that he is really in a worse financial fix than he was before borrowing from the bank is not generally known.

As the end of the month rolls around, he owes more bills, including the note at the bank and the monthly payment on the car. This makes him feel poor again—unless he can float another and even larger loan at the bank, in which event the prosperous feeling and appearance may be made to return. This can go on and on, as long as the bank will allow it.

A Mass Illusion

But we know that real prosperity does not come this way. This is an illusory prosperity, leaving the victim in a poorer and poorer financial plight because of a debt that is ever growing larger and larger as compared with what he owns or what he is able to earn. Finally, the off-balance reaches a point where he is dumped into disaster, losing both his car and his other property. If death should come in time, he might be "saved from disaster"; but that would only throw the burden on his family instead.

No escape from eventual disaster is to be found by having two persons engage in the same kind of financial arrangement; the debacle is merely enlarged. Nor for three persons to do so. Nor for a hundred. Nor for the 150 million who comprise this nation. Yet America today is suffering the illusion of mass escape from this form of certain, eventual disaster.

There prevails a happy sense of national prosperity, as individually and collectively we go deeper and deeper

into debt. We borrow from each other. We increase our "savings," according to the government's figures. We compliment each other on how well we are doing. Not only do we buy many new things for ourselves, but we also try to play the part of a continuous Santa Claus for favored groups both within the nation and throughout the whole world.

The rules of simple first-grade arithmetic should warn us that there must be some catch in this "Alice's Wonderland." But where is the catch?

When we look at the record, we find that while our debts are going up and up, the tools and equipment necessary to maintain production and repay these debts are falling dismally behind. We are in the position of a man who spends all his income, and more, on fast living while making promises of good intentions about providing for his old age and infirmities; IOU's, made out to himself from himself, are placed into his strong box at the end of each month, thereupon confirming, he believes, his capacity for foresight and thrift.

Tools Wearing Out

Cutting through all economic and sociological gingerbread about the soundness of the procedure we are following, the sad fact is that we have for a long time been neglecting our industrial plant. We have been eating up the most fruitful part of our wealth. We have been eating the seed stock from which our high standard of living flows.

Our tax policy, as if skillfully contrived for such an evil purpose, has made it difficult if not impossible for industries to maintain and modernize their plants. New tools and new plants, needed to replace machines that have been worn out or have become obsolete and to meet the needs of an increasing population, are being sent abroad at the expense of a declining productive machine at home. This is economic suicide with a vengeance, and the fact that we may not realize what is happening does not alter the situation.

A \$100 Billion Lag

How much would be required to bring this productive machine up to its 1930 level per person? It would seem to require, at present prices, somewhere between \$75 billion and \$100 billion worth of productive equipment to make up the present shortage. This is from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per family. This is the amount we are now in the hole, as compared with 1930, in the productive buildings and equipment of corporations in relation to the population of the nation. Even this does not allow for the increases in our productive plant necessary for an advancing economy.

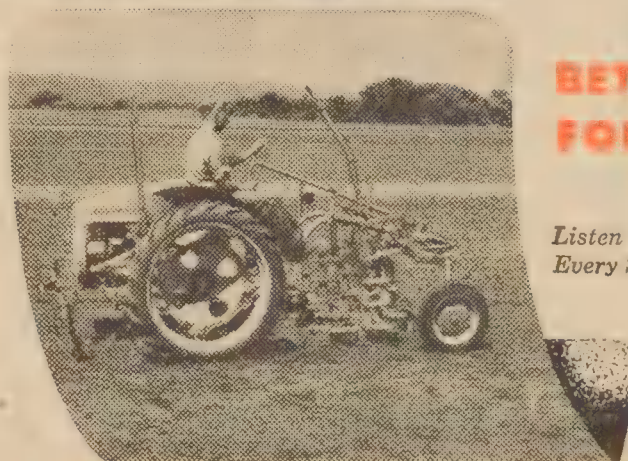
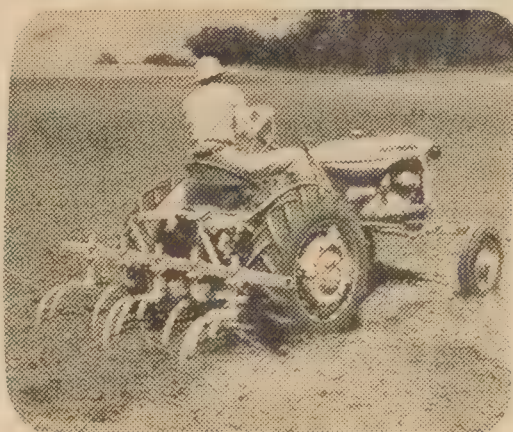
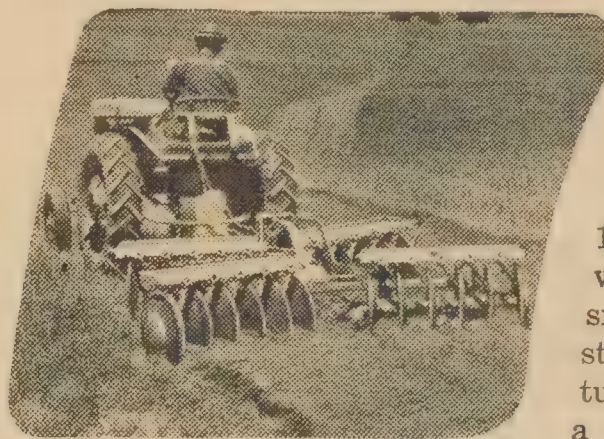
The large increase in the dollar income of the nation since 1930 does not explain away the sorry state of neglect in the upkeep and replacement of industrial equipment. Apparently we have been living on our capital fat, and seeming to have a prosperity that is not capable of being sustained. As a nation, we have been like the man who went deeper and deeper into debt, as month by month he refused to face the realities of his plight, and continued to borrow more and more from the bank while living beyond his productive means.



Otto Koch of Roscoe, Sullivan County, New York, with the champion male bird at the New York State Fair. Otto was Poultry Showmanship Winner.

IT'S ONE TWO

Go!



Farmers who buy new Allis-Chalmers tillage tools in 1951 will be equipping themselves with superior farm implements, smoothly designed and beautifully streamlined. They introduce features and advantages unknown even a decade ago. A universal feature of all these A-C tools is uniformly deep penetration without heavy weighting or forced pressure.

With these tractor implements it's:

ONE—space CA or WD tractor wheels instantly with engine power to fit the implement.

TWO—attach the tool quicker than you can hitch up a team.

GO—with Hydraulic Power Control at your command for new, outstanding field performance.

The new master line of Allis-Chalmers tools includes mounted, semi-mounted, and trailed types... hydraulically or mechanically operated... in many sizes, styles and combinations. All are "quick-hitch" implements, with a full range of adjustments to assure quality work. Construction is strong and durable. You will find them moderately priced. Regardless of what crops you grow, you will be assured of uniformly better tillage.

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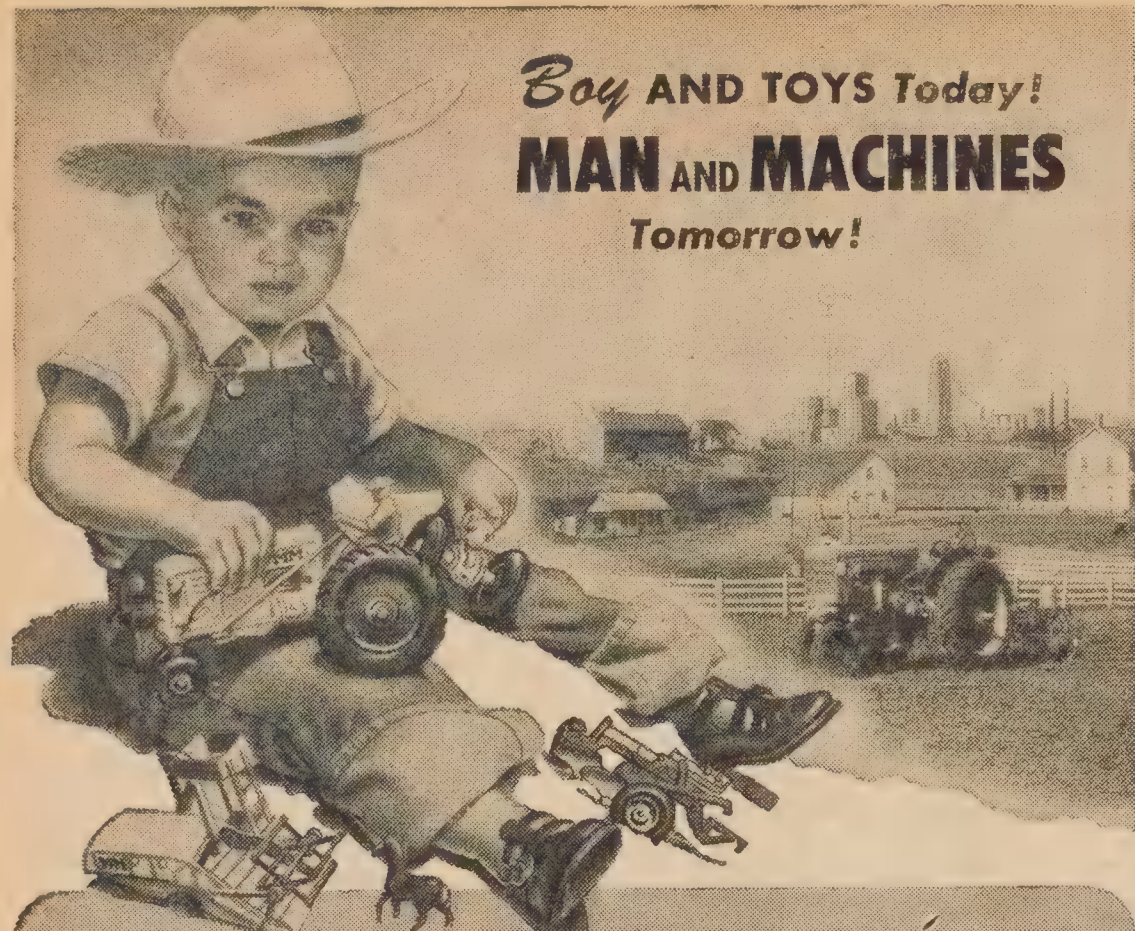
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Boy AND TOYS Today!
MAN AND MACHINES
Tomorrow!

This little fellow says emphatically... "These are My Toys"...
It's natural for him to say this, and he's the capitalist of tomorrow...

He may decide to be tomorrow's farmer or business executive or almost anything he wants to be. But that's not the most important thought right now...

This is...
He can be the capitalist of tomorrow because our competitive enterprise system says he will be free to work where and when he will, to save, to invest, to spend. He may invest to his own advantage and that makes work for others. For there is now, and must continue to be, incentive! An incentive that is realistic... that creates... that helps produce more.

We at Minneapolis-Moline hope to do business with this young American. We hope to help him grow... and in turn his growth will help our growth... and our growth will again create more and better opportunities for more people.

The world has never known a better system or plan of progress for all mankind.

Let's guard this way of life... our American Heritage. It's been mighty good to a lot of people.

Our part in the American parade of progress is the manufacture of a complete line of Modern Farm Machines, Visionlined Tractors and Power Units for modern farming and industry.



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MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
MINNEAPOLIS 1, MINNESOTA

A Legacy

By A. B. Genung

IN 1900 Henry Gray died, leaving young Henry a farm home and other property and \$20,000 in the bank. In our community that was quite a lot of money. Young Henry was thus well fixed. He was known as a man of means and power, largely because he had that \$20,000 in the bank.

That cash resource back there a short half-century ago represented a great deal of purchasing power at the then going level of prices. Henry paid his hired man (a neighbor) \$25 a month, and the man brought along his own dinner pail every day. The best farm in the neighborhood sold for \$60 an acre, \$6,000 for a hundred acre place with a fine house and out-buildings. The entire equipment on that farm, four horses, harnesses, wagons, haying and tillage machinery and the like sold for around \$2,000.

A good cow cost \$75. Bread, if you bought it at the store, was 5c a loaf. Hard nut coal was about \$6 a ton. Potatoes were 30c to 50c a bushel. Butter was 18c to 20c a pound. A good suit of clothes could be had for \$20, and a very good pair of shoes for \$3.50.

Henry Jr. was a thrifty man like his father and given to holding on to his property. He never touched that nest-egg in the bank—spent only the interest, which, however, amounted to some \$800 a year.

Last month Henry Jr. died. His son, Henry III, inherited the homestead and the \$20,000 in the bank.

But something had happened to the latter. It had shrunk.

Henry III now pays his hired man \$125 a month, plus house and everything furnished. That hundred acre farm is held at \$22,000. The cows and machinery on it cost \$20,000 more. The village home that was worth \$2,500 back in 1900 is now priced at \$10,500. Bread at the store is 18c a loaf, coal

\$20 a ton, the suit of clothes \$60, the good shoes \$12.

Reckoned by 1900 standards of living, Henry's \$20,000 nest-egg in the bank has shrunk to about \$5,000.

Now, what does this mean? It means that one of the classical functions of money—to serve as a storehouse of wealth—has been destroyed in this country. The destruction has largely occurred in the last twenty years. It is still going on. The 1939 dollar is today worth about 57c and bids fair to shrink to half that within five years.

It has a larger meaning: that a free enterprise system cannot be maintained with unstable and steadily depreciating currency. The private capital which is the lifeblood of competitive enterprise will not flow into it. Ultimately no one will put capital out on long time notes, bonds, mortgages or contracts when it is a certainty that they will get back less exchange value than they advanced. This is the road along which private debt inevitably is converted into public debt, with public control—the road to socialism.

It means that if you are going to leave cash or fixed instruments to your children, they will almost certainly inherit only a fraction of what you now think. Money today is one of the most surely depreciating commodities that man can own.

War and a socialistic government have done this to us. And it is a kind of insidious damage that the average man doesn't know how to forestall. To debase the currency of a nation is one sure way to penalize the thrifty, squeeze the creditors, ruin the small-income people, derange all prices, charges, rents, wages, contracts and the normal plans of people.

Had the earlier Grays kept their cash invested in real estate or cows or productive business or gilt-edge common stocks or some other good equities, Henry Third would today have a legacy with a buying power equal to his grandfather's.

If you are planning to die, or better still, to live, turn this over in your mind. Until we have a great change in Washington, the wisest use for money is as a medium of exchange.



A. B. Genung

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad" be sure to mention

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

LOCK DOWELLING

SURE GRIP

SURE STEP

KEEP SILAGE PRIME IN A **UNADILLA**

WOOD—WARMTH
WOOD—FLAVOR
WOOD—ACID RESISTANT
WOOD—UNADILLA

Of course Unadilla wood staves keep your silage prime. Only Unadilla gives you Sure-step, Sure-grip doorfront ladder system. Patented Lock-Dowelling knits Unadilla Staves into one sturdy wind-resistant structure. See a Unadilla dealer—he can show you these and other features which have made Unadilla the favorite in the East for more than 40 years.

UNADILLA SILO COMPANY
BOX B-19, UNADILLA, N.Y.

On Coldest Days—Work In

COMFORT

The Ideal Xmas Gift



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—Courtesy Ithaca Journal



Isn't One Hundred Years LONG ENOUGH?

By RUSSELL COLEMAN

ABOUT 100 years ago in Europe, people became concerned over the "industrial revolution." Because machines were beginning to take the strain and sweat off men's backs, Karl Marx and his followers prophesied doom, predicting that capitalism under the machine age would gobble up all the wealth, leaving the working man destitute unless all people could be organized on a socialistic basis.

At this time America was too busy with its own affairs to pay attention to such nonsense. The main concern in the United States was how to make itself strong enough to withstand its enemies and at the same time establish a government that would give its people personal liberty. To do this American pioneers in government leaned heavily on the philosophy of Jefferson, who, in 1826, had said:

"I have no fear but that the results of our experiment will be that men may be trusted to govern themselves without a master. Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others or have we found angels in the form of kings to govern them? Let history answer this question."

"Planners" Failed

History has answered the question. Only compare the progress made under the negative philosophy of Marx, where government planners direct the lives of its citizens and where every attempt is made to discourage man's initiative, with the positive philosophy of Jefferson where man is free and encouraged to develop his own talents.

How well our Nation has prospered with the industrial revolution is evident by comparing conditions today with those existing 100 years ago.

1. In 1850 the United States had only 23 million people, only 33 percent of whom were gainfully employed. Today we have 150 million with about 40 percent gainfully employed.

2. Then animals and men did 70 percent of the Nation's work; machines only 30 percent. Today animals and men do 6 percent; machines 94 percent.

3. The work-week at that time was 70 hours and the average worker's out-

put per hour was 27 cents worth of goods and services measured in present-day buying power. Today the average work-week is 40 hours and man produces an average of \$1.40 per hour.

4. A century ago 80 percent of our people were required to live on the farm to produce life's necessities; other employment opportunities were almost nonexistent. As a result of industrial developments, today only 18 percent of our people live on the farm.

Machines Create Wealth

Yes, the machines which Mr. Marx feared have been responsible for the largest labor force working the shortest hours at the highest wages in world history. Suppose Americans in 1850 had read the communist manifesto of Karl Marx and had taken it seriously. What would have been the result? The continual process of dividing the wealth would have discouraged Edison and others like him from creating new wealth, would have prevented the accumulation of capital to invest in the mass production of machines, without which most of our labor would still be required on the farm to produce the bare necessities of life. Certainly it would have been impossible for industry to provide \$8,000 worth of tools for each laborer to produce more goods and services. Perhaps there would have been little if any development of electricity, few automobiles, radios and airplanes.

Isn't 100 years long enough to convince our people that private industry is a vital and essential part of American government? Isn't 100 years long enough to convince government that its proper place is to regulate and govern, not to dictate and control business affairs; that even good government cannot substitute for self-government?

Isn't 100 years long enough to convince labor that its interests are best served where profits are not only high enough to provide for good wages but are also great enough to allow a constant investment in better tools? Isn't 100 years long enough to convince capital that it has a continuing responsibility of improving its products and providing better facilities for its employees?

Let the Church Speak Up for Capitalism

IHAVE read many attacks on our system. But no one attacks the standard of living which that system—helped by our Christian beliefs—has made possible. The system's enemies seem to want to persuade us to move out of this capitalist society into something which they imagine would be a Socialist paradise. But I gather they would insist on taking the fruits of capitalism with them: the highest wages, shortest hours, greatest security and most widely shared abundance of good things from automobiles to college educations and homes of our own. Without these capitalists' fruits, Socialism, even to the Socialists, would not be paradise.

As a Christian minister I want to do all I can to make capitalism more Christian. But before I join the advocates of some other system, I want to know how large a place the church and its teachings would have and how well our Christian idea of man and our hope for his progress would fare.

If, in human terms, capitalism some-

times falls short, so does the Christian church. Both are human institutions. Both, therefore, suffer from the same trouble: people. And people—not economics, politics or social philosophy—are my first business in the ministry. They were Jesus' first business.

I am not going to quit the church because I know there is some hypocrisy in it. I know there is much more that is good in it. To reduce the hypocrisy I am going to work on the hypocrites. I am not going to make war on capitalism because I know there is some paganism in it. To reduce the paganism I will work on the pagans.

No one claims that we have yet made America an earthly paradise. But let the church rejoice at how far, under our system, we have come. Let it rejoice at the men and women—many of whom sit in its pews on Sunday—who aim, through that system, to help us further forward. Let the minister rejoice that his is a calling to raise up more of their kind.—*Reprinted by permission of the Author, Norman Vincent Peale, and "Reader's Digest."*



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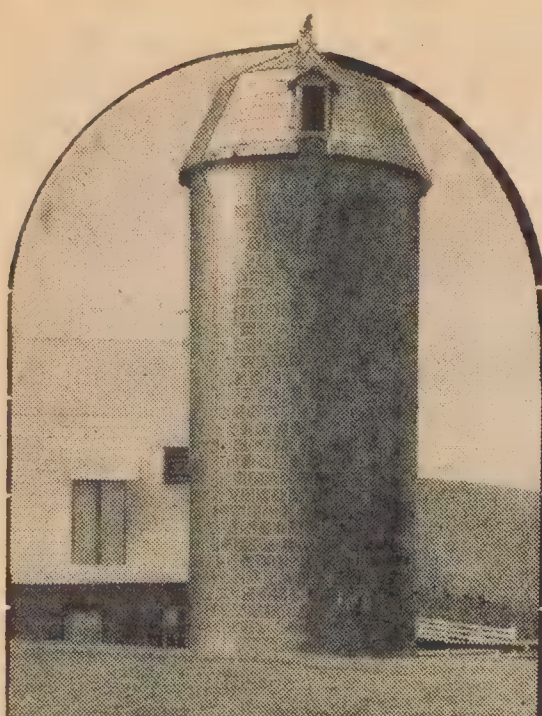
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IT IS INTERESTING to speculate on what influence, if any, the invention and manufacture of farm machinery has had on the freedom all Americans hold so dear. Men with keen minds have dreamed dreams of deliverance from back-breaking toil, and no dictatorial, despotic or socialistic government interfered with translating those dreams into reality or in reaping the rewards of such initiative.

In his book, "These Changing Times," E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist*, says on this subject:

"The opening of the Mississippi Valley and the development and rapid application of efficient farm machinery were the two factors which more than anything else have made America a great industrial nation. In the 250 years preceding 1860, a total of only 407 million acres of land had been incorporated into farms in America. But in the forty years from 1860 to 1900, 431 million *new* acres were added, more than doubling the farm area. It is no wonder when we know this that the last fifty years have seen the coming of the greatest industrial nation in the world, which has given its boys and girls more opportunity and its people more liberty than has any other country. Not only was the acreage of America doubled in this brief space of time, but the new land added had a production power never equalled by any other similar tract in the world. The fertility of agricultural America was a gold mine of natural resources and, like a mine, it had to have machinery to develop it."

National Grange Master Goss, in a talk directed to consumers and made the evening before his death, told the story of the tremendous importance of farm machinery and farm supplies in U. S. food production. You will find some of his remarks on page 30. They set me thinking of the changes and improvements that have been made in mechanical labor-saving devices over the past few years.

TRACTORS: Year after year farm tractors are sturdier and better adapted to the tasks they are expected to perform. The tremendous increase in the number of tractors has come partly because of the improved design, partly because more and more farmers have decided that tractors are practically indispensable, and partly because many men who used to own one tractor now own two or three.

GARDEN TRACTORS: One evidence of the increased versatility of tractors is the rapid development since the war of garden tractors. Many a farmer has concluded that even though he has one or more field tractors, a garden tractor

is an extremely handy thing to have around.

CHAIN SAWS: The importance of a piece of equipment is not always determined by its size. For example, there is the chain saw which has made it possible for a farmer to cut his own firewood quickly and to harvest timber from the farm woodlot without using up all his profits in hired labor.

IRRIGATION: Then there is the renewed interest in irrigation. Water has been added to crops for centuries, but new ideas have increased interest, especially a light-weight movable pipe which can be used to irrigate field crops, meadows, and pastures.

BARN HELPS: A great many of the mechanical aids which reduce the amount of muscle work a man performs are found in the farm buildings. For example, take gutter cleaners. The wheel barrow was a big advance over removing the manure from a barn with a shovel. The coming of litter carriers brought more improvement, but mechanical gutter cleaners took hold of the imagination of dairymen with amazing speed and the number of installations is increasing rapidly. Similar comment could be made relative to silo unloaders which, through electric power, bring silage down from the silo.

Running water in a barn is, of course, relatively old but is as important as ever, and while ventilation systems may not save much labor, they do save decay of your building and provide better conditions for milk production.

For that matter, milking machines are not particularly new though they have been greatly improved. One of the important developments has been "timed milking" with emphasis on faster milking which careful experiments have found results in time-saving, more milk, and less mastitis.

POULTRY EQUIPMENT: Mechanical aids in the poultry house are in general newer than such aids in the dairy barn. Recently at the NEPPCO Exposition at Harrisburg a mechanical dropping board cleaner was exhibited which we predict will be rapidly accepted by poultrymen. (See Page 33)

The present-day multiple story hen house would be practically impossible without a power hoist to bring feed to the upper stories from which it is delivered to each pen by gravity, and it would be difficult to provide water for large numbers of hens in one pen without an easy method of preventing freezing such as is recommended through the use of soil heating cable on water pipes. Also relatively new are automatic feeders where an endless chain carries feed from the bin to a hopper in the laying house. Another new development is the mechanical poultry picker and improvements have been made on mechanical egg graders and cleaners.

WEED KILLERS: For centuries weeds have cut crop production seriously and the richer the soil the better the weeds seemed to grow. Chemical weed control has swept the country like wildfire and the practical application of chemicals to kill weeds is largely dependent on adequate and appropriate machinery. The idea of a sprayer which would apply a low volume of spray per acre has been translated into use by developing the right machinery.

To a certain extent growers of fruit have been slow to adopt mechanized

farming. Perhaps one reason is that no one has yet found anything to substitute for the human hand in picking apples, peaches or pears. However, an interesting development is an elevated catwalk on a tractor trailer which can be shoved into the top of a tree where a man on it does such operations as pruning, spraying, and picking. Sprayers have increasingly put on more volume in less time until now speed sprayers apply an adequate amount of spray to a row of trees as rapidly as a tractor can be driven down the row, and what's more, one man does the entire operation.

We could go on for pages emphasizing the importance of machinery in lessening back breaking farm labor and in producing food for city consumers but just a few brief examples and we will leave the rest to your imagination. Years ago anyone who would have said there was any better way of making hay than a horse-drawn mower or side delivery rake, hay loader and hay fork, would have been considered out of his head. Since that time many new things have been developed including field balers, field choppers, crushers to increase the rapidity of drying, and of course the rapid increase in the use of grass silage.

The growing of potatoes has been almost entirely mechanized by multiple row planters, cultivators, diggers, potato combines which sack the potatoes as they are dug, and mechanical graders which sort them into uniform sizes. Airplanes are even used to spray or dust for insects and diseases, not only on potatoes but on many crops.

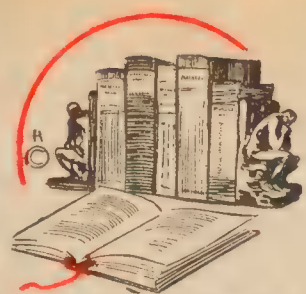
Not too many years ago a man who mentioned combines or corn pickers was thinking of the West or mid-West. But these machines have been adapted to northeastern use and you will find thousands of them on northeastern farms.

Too often the importance of the service which local farm equipment dealers give is underestimated. Farm equipment is essential, but through old age, misuse or accident, machines sometimes fail. When this happens it is important that repair parts and the skill to install them be readily available. With very few exceptions dealers do a magnificent job.

The end of the increase of machinery on farms has by no means been reached. Always there will be men with new ideas and the ability to transform them into action. Always there will be farmers glad to try anything which saves backaches. Together the manufacturer of farm equipment, the local dealer and the American farmer make an unbeatable team.

—H.L.C.





GOOD BOOKS — TO READ —

THIS Forum Issue of *American Agriculturist* is dedicated to the proposition that America is the best nation in the world, that a welfare state is so far behind free enterprise it is not even in the race, and that Americans have not yet lost their love of liberty.

As has been stated many times, American people will never vote for socialism or a welfare state at any one election. Nevertheless, they have been, and still are, swallowing small doses of socialism, a little bit at a time, until the welfare state is nearer than many of us think.

The complete story of freedom and the advantages of our capitalistic system versus the weaknesses of socialism and the welfare state would take more words than can be crowded into this issue; but the implications of the present trend toward socialism are so important that we urge every subscriber to read available books and articles on the subject. Here are a few suggestions:

Autumn Leaves by P. W. Litchfield, chairman of the Board of the Good-year Tire and Rubber Company. This book is one of the best statements we have ever read about the American system of free enterprise. Mr. Litchfield grew up in the tire business and is highly respected by all who know him.

For a copy send \$1.50 to the Good-year Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

Bureaucracy by Ludwig von Mises. If you have wondered what makes bureaucracy "tick," read Mr. von Mises' book and you will have a clear understanding, not only of the way it operates, but of its shortcomings and of its eventual deadly effects on liberty. The book is published by the Yale University Press and the price is \$2.00.

The TVA Idea by Dean Russell. Using TVA as an example, Dean Russell gives a devastating explanation of the dangers of government in business. He points out that government-operated business never goes bankrupt. If losses are sustained, the taxpayers pay them. "The TVA Idea," price 75 cents, is published by the Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.

Liberty — A Path to its Recovery by

F. A. Harper, a former member of the staff of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell. Price, Paper covered, is \$1.00.

Also published by the Foundation for Economic Education is a small pamphlet entitled **Price Supports** by W. N. Curtis. You can get a single copy of this without charge, or if you feel it is worthwhile to present it to your friends, you can get 10 copies for \$1.00; 50 copies for \$3.75, or 100 copies for \$5.00.

Freedom and Enterprise is the title of a pamphlet by F. A. Harper. The pamphlet was originally given as a lecture. You can get single copies of it free from F. A. Harper, Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.

Animal Farm by George Orwell is published by Harcourt Brace. Mr. Orwell is an Englishman and *Animal Farm* narrates what happened when the animals on a farm revolted and set up their own government. Price, \$1.75.

Economics in One Easy Lesson by Henry Hazlitt. This book exposes many of the commonly accepted but erroneous ideas concerning our economic structure. It is paper-covered, costs 25 cents, and can be purchased at drug stores which carry a series of paper-covered books.

The Road Ahead by John Flynn is published by The Devin-Adair Company, 23 E. 26th Street, New York 10, New York. The price is \$2.50. This book can be bought in quantities in a cheaper edition from the Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., 205 E. 42nd Street, New York 17, New York. If you have only money enough and time enough for one book, buy and read this one. The author shows how many ideas and developments, though apparently unrelated, are in fact parts of a definite program backed by more people than you think, and intended to turn America into a socialistic welfare state. Read it and you will find a reason for many events which have puzzled you.

If every citizen would read and understand two or three of these books, it would be impossible for politicians or crackpot theorists to peddle socialism or statism successfully.

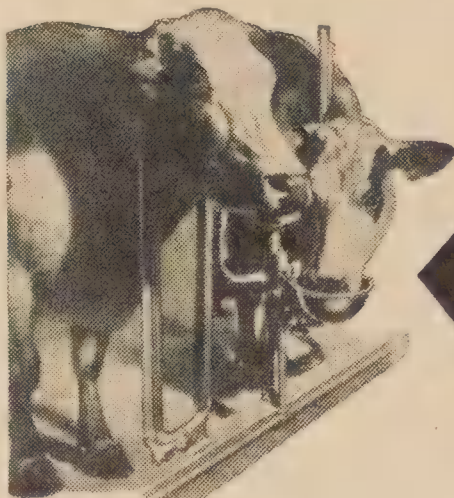


Three freshman girls are among the Carl E. Ladd Scholarship winners for 1950-51 at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University.

They are shown here with Mrs. Carl E. Ladd, wife of the late Dean and secretary of the New York State Home Bureau Federation, and Frank E. Beneway of Ontario, N. Y., chairman of the scholarship fund which has reached \$85,000.

The girls, left to right, are Mary Ann Smith of North Rose, N. Y.; Marian Trerise of Potsdam; and Marilyn Stearns of Palmyra.

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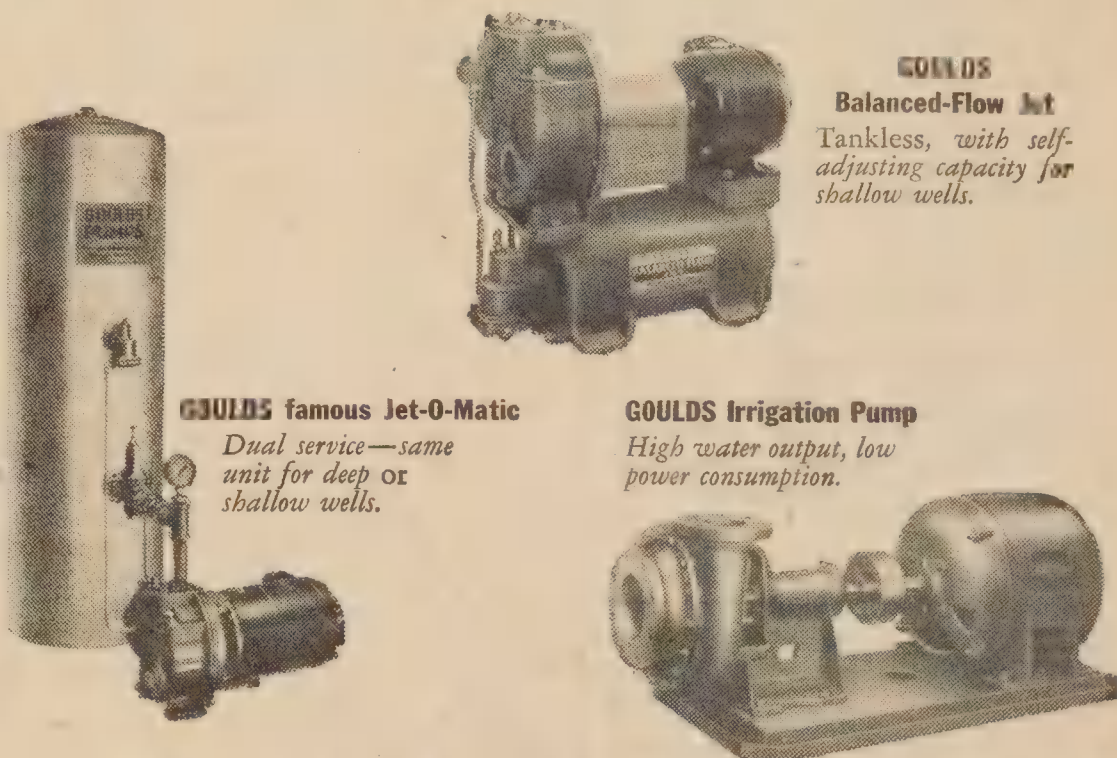
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The Farm Viewpoint on Production

By A. S. GOSS

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following are some of the statements made by the late Albert S. Goss at the New York Herald Tribune Forum. Mr. Goss, then master of the National Grange, had been asked to present the farm point of view on production. He did so very ably on the evening before his death.

Remember that his statement was given to a city audience. He pointed to many facts which consumers should know, thereby rendering a real service to agriculture.

HOW CAN a free democracy organize to meet a problem without losing its freedom? The answer is to maintain maximum production so there is plenty for all, and see that every one shares in the plentiful production according to his merits.

The Grange shapes its policies according to three simple guideposts which we commend for general use. The first is, "All prosperity depends on production of economic wealth." The second, "The compensation of each should be based on what he contributes to the general welfare." The third, "The principal function of government is to protect its citizens from aggression, both physical and economic."

As we point out in guidepost No. 1, the key to the problem is production. In this respect the farmer has few adjustments to make. He is always striving for maximum production. He is on nobody's pay roll, and if he doesn't produce he has no income.

When this nation was founded, 90 per cent of our people were farmers. This meant that it took nine farm families to raise enough to support themselves and one family in the city. Today one American farm family raises enough to support itself and approximately five families in the villages and cities. This situation does not prevail throughout the world, where on the average it takes two families on the farm to support themselves and one family in the city.

To maintain this almost unbelievable high rate of production, five ingredients are necessary; ample machinery and supplies, ample fertilizers and insecticides, an ample supply of trained labor, favorable weather, and efficient management and hard work.

Farm mechanization and bringing electricity to the farm have enabled farmers to cut down their labor requirements tremendously. If the pinch comes, farmers, like every one else, can still reduce their hired labor somewhat, but not another 25 per cent.

Maintaining maximum production with minimum labor requirements will be possible only if farm machinery, and particularly replacement parts, are constantly available. It should not be overlooked that this tremendous increase in production now requires a type of skilled mechanic, skilled breeder, and skilled operator, and we should not repeat the mistake made at one period in World War II when we considered that any could farm.

A tremendous portion of our unpre-

cedented increase in production during the last ten years has been dependent upon fertilizer and insecticides. We must make sure that supplies are available at prices farmers can afford to pay.

Except in irrigated areas, the weather is beyond our control but machine production permits skilled timeliness in planting, cultivating and harvesting which has made great progress in combating the vagaries of the weather. Weather conditions also affect labor demand. Farmers must not be handicapped in securing skilled labor exactly when needed.

To get full production a reasonable price is essential. We bungled through many costly mistakes during World War II which must not be repeated. For example, when it became apparent that the European war would put a strain on our food supplies, Secretary Wickard called for a very large increase in the fall pig crop. Farmers responded with a will, but immediately the price administrator put a ceiling on lard as less than production costs. Millions of bred sows took a look at the lard price, gave up the prospect of the happy event, and started for

The Cost of Relief

By HENRY D. SHERWOOD

TAXPAYERS' money spent by New York State for social welfare roughly doubled between 1945 and 1948; the amount spent rose from \$169 million to \$332 million. This year I am told the figure will run above \$385 million.

Of the 1948 figure, \$123 million was paid by the State, while the local share was \$155 million. Just the cost of administration alone that year ran up to about \$28 million. In addition, the counties and local units are spending staggering sums for welfare.

The State has spent more than its income for two years, and it is the welfare cost that is chiefly responsible. This year the Comptroller's report shows that the "local assistance fund" piled up a \$14 million deficit, throwing the whole balance sheet in the red.

This whole situation has reached amazing proportions. On every side we see these something-for-nothing ideas growing like mushrooms. If one doesn't find work conveniently nowadays, there is unemployment insurance to live on. If a man breaks his leg getting out of bed, the State will take care of him with its new disability insurance. Our hired men now are under the social security tent, paid for directly and indirectly out of our pockets.

I can truthfully say that the Grange has always stood for kindness, charity and benevolence in the rural neighborhood. Our Grange people are upstanding, self-supporting citizens who pay their taxes and support this country's institutions. But we are old-fashioned enough to believe that useful work is a man's ticket to the reasonable comforts and luxuries of life. We will help the unfortunate, but we have no surplus to waste on social drones and parasites.

This welfare cost, paid for by hard-earned tax money, has gone too far. Two things should be done about it. First, the cost should be cut down, and by that I mean in county and town budgets as well as in Albany. And I mean further that the officials should root out the shameless drones on the

the slaughter block, with the inevitable result that price ceilings established below cost reduced production and initiated a series of shortages from which it took many months to recover. Production is the answer. Prices must not be reduced below a compensatory level or shortages will inevitably result.

Farmers Work

Last is hard work. Farmers are already working an average of about sixty hours a week compared with a little over forty-one hours for industry. They can and will step this up to sixty-five or seventy hours, but they don't want to see farm man power drained off in order to maintain a forty or forty-eight-hour week in industry.

If America can maintain maximum production, the key to the problem is expressed in guidepost No. 2. "Each should be compensated for what he contributes to the general welfare." Farmers have developed a parity formula designed to indicate a price level for farm products which is fair to producers and consumers alike, and which fluctuates with wages and production costs. If labor would do the same, it would be a big step forward in answering our question. Then if industry abuses its freedom through exacting unreasonable returns for its services, it would be quite possible to set up legal bounds within which it must stay to prevent economic aggression, but that would not constitute loss of freedom any more than our anti-trust laws do when they curb combinations in restraint of trade.

rolls. Second, much greater control of this spending should be put in the hands of local authorities.

County welfare authorities ought to submit to town boards every so often a list of names of all persons on the relief rolls, with the amounts paid to them. Also, it would tighten up on the waste, as the Grange has already suggested, if relief sums were paid out in the form of purchase certificates rather than cash.

Let's Wake Up!

We have stood idly by and have seen this philosophy of statism ruthlessly exploited by some politicians. We have seen the basic liberties of our people being cut away. We have seen the government moving toward the control of essential production, transportation, trade, banking and even private property.

We see the government operating on a spendthrift basis with expenditures far exceeding income—something you and I as individuals could not possibly do. We have seen the rising tide of taxes that today take a fourth of every working day to pay. We are becoming alarmed at what is going to happen to our savings, our bonds, our insurance policies, even the paper money in our pockets.

We see the most precious thing that people have ever gained in all the history of civilization—individual freedom—being taken away from us and our children. We have reached a point where it is high time to do something about it.

Every thinking citizen should begin right now by voice and by vote to correct this trend which has already gone entirely too far. As a citizen, and an individual, you can do more than you think. Beginning today, I urge everyone here to start fighting right now to help preserve our liberties.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The above remarks are part of the Master's address at the Annual session of the New York State Grange.



Let's Face the Facts

*About Debt, Taxes, and Defense **

By HARRY F. BYRD,

Democratic U. S. Senator from Virginia

THERE have been just five years since World War II ended. They may well go down in history as the most irresponsible five years of the great American Republic, and, unless we begin thinking straight and acting accordingly, they may be recorded as the prelude to the downfall of the greatest democracy of all time.

In these five years we have squandered the greatest prosperity ever to come to any nation; the Federal Government has collected far more taxes than ever before; it has spent far more money on purely domestic-civilian programs than ever before; it has spent far more money for defense than ever before without achieving preparedness; and we have failed to curtail the greatest public debt any nation has ever known. In the past 19 years our government has been in the black in only two of them. We have started deficit spending again in a large way, and it is very possible that our federal budget may not be balanced before we go over the precipice of financial disaster.

Fiscally Vulnerable

We have maneuvered the greatest country, the best form of government, and the finest nation of people in the history of the world into a position where they are fiscally vulnerable from within, and perhaps so greatly extended that they may be militarily vulnerable from without.

This then is a simple plea for the preservation of freedom in our homes, in our work and our religion. It is a simple plea that we do what we know has to be done—strip off the luxuries of sociological ventures and political bids for votes by spending public money. It is a simple plea that we get down to the sweat and the toil of the work that is required to make this country fiscally sound and militarily impregnable. . . .

Here is the situation into which we have gotten ourselves—the situation which we must overcome if we are not to be overcome.

We have only six per cent of the world's population. We have assumed the responsibility for propping up the economy of half the world and defending more than half the countries of the world from military attack by communist dictators who control the other half of the earth.

These are tremendous responsibilities which we have assumed at a time when our national debt is more than a quarter of a trillion dollars—more than any other nation ever dared to conceive, much less assume.

Our only hope to meet the responsibilities we have assumed and to preserve our free way of life lies in the capacity of the free enterprise system to produce in mass quantities these goods, materials and engines of war which are needed under such conditions in better quality and greater quantity than all of our adversaries combined. And there is no reason for us to expect much help from the nations who are associated with us, for they are more wards than allies. . . .

Yet, the President and our leaders are still insisting upon expansion of socialistic legislation—socialized housing, socialized medicine, socialized farming (the Brannan plan)—which, if adopted, will destroy the free enterprise system. This free enterprise system upon which we depend cannot survive in confiscatory taxes or overwhelming debt, or state socialism.

The driving force behind our progress is private initiative and the unleashing of personal energy in response to rewards for achievement. Upon these principles we have built the American system, which is the best that has as yet been devised for the satisfaction of human wants and individual freedom. We need to have a dynamic and expansive economy to carry the staggering load that has been imposed upon us.—From *New England Letter, The First National Bank of Boston.*

What happens to free enterprise under socialism has been demonstrated by the British before our very eyes in these same five years since World War II.

Whether our communist adversaries will continue to weaken us by prolonging this series of sideline satellite wars breaking out here and there all over the globe, or whether they will risk committing themselves and their own resources to an all-out third World War, is to be their decision—not ours. Russia has the time table—not us.

We must do everything it takes to defend ourselves. Our own defense should be as nearly impregnable as possible and should be our first consideration. But, even before we started building our own military defenses, we committed ourselves to military defense of virtually indefensible foreign nations. To defend ourselves in any circumstances, of course, is our duty, and to defend the others in the current circumstances is a responsibility to which we have committed ourselves.

Our federal expenditure budget this year will be between \$50 billion and \$75 billion, and it will be higher for years to come before it gets lower. Our tax budget must approach the expenditure figure as nearly as possible, and it, too, will be higher for a long time before it gets lower. Our debt, also, will rise for years to come before it gets lower.

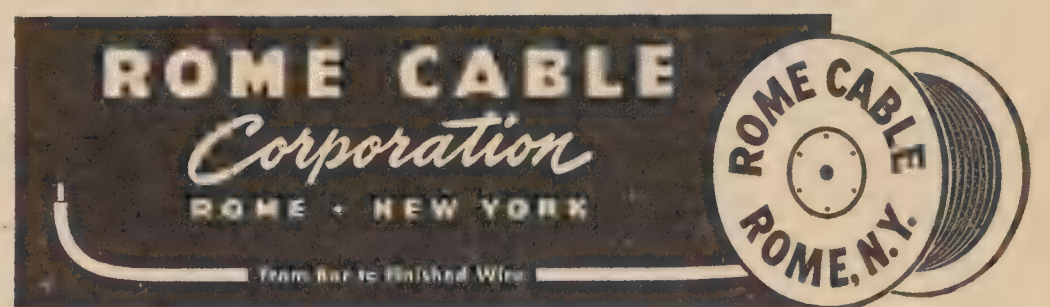
Sacrifices Necessary

These are the grim facts that we face but have not been told about. Unfortunately, the more gruesome part of the burden we carry must be borne by the fresh young armies, navies and air forces we send abroad. It is not too much to ask the older generation to roll up its sleeves and cast aside its luxury and make the economic sacrifices which are necessary to the preservation of the nation, the form of government and the freedom which was its heritage.

I do not concede that either democracy, or free enterprise, or any other American freedom has run the course of its usefulness in the world. They have been worth fighting for and winning for in the past against both economic and military challenge, and I do not concede that they were any dearer to those who have fought and won before than they are to us today. We shall win again, but not until we begin thinking straight through all the double talk that we hear to the hard core of the problems that confront us; until we recognize the sacrifices we must make; until we see clearly the course we must take; and until we act accordingly.

* From a speech made at Forest, Va., on Sept. 9, 1950.

“YOU cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift. You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong. You cannot help the wage earner by pulling down the wage payer. You cannot further the brotherhood of man by encouraging class hatred. You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich. You cannot establish sound security on borrowed money. You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than you earn. You cannot build character and courage by taking away man's initiative and independence. You cannot help men permanently by doing for them what they could and should do for themselves.” —Abraham Lincoln



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More Chickens for Meat

By ROGER CORBETT National Association of Food Chains

HERE are a couple of ideas which might help in selling poultry: The first is from Cliff Carpenter of the Institute of American Poultry Industries, who says, "Refer to and promote poultry meat, not broilers, fryers, roasters, etc., but poultry meat. This will increase the idea that it is competitive with other meats."



Roger Corbett

This couples in with a thought from Howard Pierce of the A & P Tea Company when he says "Promote poultry, the five-taste meat." He makes the point that New England is roaster conscious, while the South is fryer conscious. Both are wrong. Both should widen their point of view and discuss chicken meat that can be broiled, fried, roasted, barbecued or served en casserole.

These ideas have a chance of developing the poultry meat market. A further thought is that of using two small chickens rather than one, especially in roasting. This can reduce the cost because of the more rapidly grown chickens, and can reduce the cost of cooking because the two small chickens will cook more quickly than one large bird. The host who serves two chickens instead of one is a better host and impresses his guests with his generosity.

Sixty million more broilers will be needed in the United States in 1955 than were produced in 1949! Fifteen million additional turkeys will be needed in 1955 as compared with 1949!

These striking and optimistic statements are based on several assumptions, as follows:

(1) That the production of eggs per laying hen will continue to increase at the present rate. Thus, there will be no more poultry meat coming from laying flocks than there was in 1949.

(2) That the so-called "farm chickens" which come from non-commercial flocks will not increase in the future.

(3) That the present rate of consumption of broilers will continue.

(4) That the rate of population increase will continue.

(5) That the increasing per capita consumption of turkeys will continue, which will mean instead of 4.1 pounds per person per year, an average consumption of 5.3 pounds of turkey per year in 1955.

These increases are 12 percent of the 1949 production of broilers and 35.5 percent of the 1949 production of turkeys.

The specialized broiler producer can now place broiler meat on the market so that it can be sold to Mrs. Home-maker at a price less per pound than for any of the so-called "red meats." There can be some change in this relationship between the two, but in general the broiler producer seems to be in a very good competitive position. No one ever went broke by reducing his actual costs of production, and the broiler producer has been doing just that.

Apparently the consuming public of this country likes the tender, high quality meat that comes from the specialized broiler. This gives a well-nigh unbeatable combination of low cost, high quality and excellent acceptance by consumers.

This is a most optimistic picture for the broiler grower, but lest he become too confident, let him not forget the competition from the turkey producer. Turkey broilers are now being moved in carload lots into some of the Eastern markets. They are being produced at a less cost per pound than is the chicken broiler. This is due to the fact that there is greater feed efficiency on the part of turkeys, and the rate of growth during the early weeks is greater than that of chickens. There will be keen competition in the future between the turkey broiler producer and the chicken broiler grower. There will be no monopoly on the poultry meat market!

The chicken meat producers are on the march! They are going to grasp their opportunities, and if they will learn to regulate their production in line with demand, there is no reason why the future should not be a completely optimistic one.

Warfarin—A New Rat Destroyer

POULTRYMEN wage almost constant war on rats by means of cats, traps, poisons and attempts at rat-proofing buildings. Their efforts certainly go a long way toward holding this ancient enemy of mankind in check, but probably never can be entirely successful. Rats are wary and wise and resourceful, and they are migratory. You might get rid of the last rat on your place today and still have some around tomorrow because of a new immigration tonight. It is always good news when a new weapon becomes available for this war on rats. The newest is "warfarin" and it works in a new way.

The letters W-A-R-F are the initials of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation. Warfarin is a chemical developed in the Department of Biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin, where its rat-killing properties were discovered. It is a powder without taste or odor, and does not dissolve in water. Mixed in very small amounts with corn meal, or other baits that cannot be carried away, the rats will continue to eat it. Apparently they do not associate their condition with the bait. The reason for this probably is that the poison does not act at once. Continued feeding for 5 days or more is necessary. The chemical prevents the blood from clotting, and the rats eventually die a painless death from

internal hemorrhage.

Extensive tests of the new poison have been made over a two-year period in order to get the answers to such questions as, Will it harm livestock and pets? How much is needed? What bait is best? Will it make other rat poisons unnecessary? Here are the answers in brief:

Single doses, even in large amounts, will not harm pets or larger animals. Cats or dogs might eat rats or mice killed by warfarin and still not be harmed unless it was their only diet for 4 days or more. Use bait material that is not relished by cats and dogs and that can be left several days without spoiling. A mixture of oatmeal and corn meal (50-50) has been suggested; also freshly ground corn meal. Another suggestion is white bread crumbs. It may require up to 10 pounds for a badly infested place.

The amount needed will depend on the number of buildings. Large buildings should have two feeding stations; corn cribs, brooder houses, etc., should have one. Leave the bait in place for at least two weeks — about a pound in each place.

Warfarin should be used in addition to other poisons that act quickly. Let red squill or antu make the first heavy kill, and let warfarin be the moppper-upper. It is now on the market under various trade names.—L. E. Weaver



What's Ahead for AGRICULTURE

By W. I. MYERS

THE outlook for farm prices during the next few years is reasonably favorable. Since farm people are a steadily decreasing minority of the total population, it is important to develop farm programs that are in the long-run interests of consumers as well as of producers. Such action would



W. I. Myers

help to correct the present bad public relations of agriculture. The vigorous criticisms of consumers are due largely to high meat prices and to the potato, egg and butter price-support programs.

This antagonism is not lessened by the fact that meat prices are high because of consumer demands and are not due to price-support programs; nor that potatoes and eggs are relatively cheap in spite of price supports. Most industrial workers do not realize that in spite of higher prices, food purchases take a smaller proportion of their pay checks than in 1939.

Flexible Supports Best

Our experience in the postwar readjustment period demonstrates the soundness of the position of three major farm organizations—the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives—that flexible support prices at conservative levels are better for farm people and for the nation than fixed support prices at high levels. The higher the level of guaranteed prices, the greater the stimulus to production. The greater the stimulus to production, the more rigid government controls will be necessary.

Rigid controls limit the ability of farmers to increase efficiency and to adjust production to meet changing consumer demands. Flexible support prices at conservative levels will give farmers greater freedom because rigid government controls will not be required. Unless amended, the present law gives enough flexibility in support prices in future years to permit the correction of the most serious weakness of this program.

EDITOR'S NOTE: To do this, administrators must pay less attention to politics and more to economics.

Until greater over-all economic stability is attained, government price-support programs will probably be continued as insurance against severe losses due to unfavorable conditions beyond farmers' control; but they are not a substitute for high demands from consumers employed at good wages. Flexible price supports can cushion the shocks of a recession, but over several years farm prices will depend primarily on the general price level and the buying power of consumers.

When the national economy is operating at a high level, support prices should not be so high as to require rigid government controls or dumping operations or continuing large appropriations. Farm prices and incomes depend largely on the general level of prices, employment and production, and not on any agricultural program.

Agriculture cannot win, and everyone would lose, in a program to increase prices by restricting production. It is impossible to legislate prosperity for agriculture or for any other industry.

Meat animals, especially beef and lamb, have been the highest priced group of farm products for several years. Their high prices have been due to heavy demands from prosperous consumers, and not to price-support programs.

The United States has been passing through a period of overemphasis on food surpluses and on government price supports, due largely to the price readjustment from postwar scarcities and inflation and to fear of another price collapse like 1920-21. The phenomenal increase in food production resulting from improved practices and favorable weather has been used largely to feed more people better. Families whose purchases were formerly limited by low incomes have been able to buy more meat and other choice foods.

More Food For More People

This country has had a phenomenal increase in population as well as in food production. The increase in population from 1940 to 1950, more than 19 million, was more than double the growth in the decade of the thirties. As population continues to increase, the United States must have still higher production or larger imports or a less desirable diet.

There is ample room for any prospective increase in food production in providing an adequate diet for every person in the growing population of the United States. In spite of our high standard of living, we have never even approached this goal. Better diets will contribute to the health, happiness and welfare of consumers. They mean also increased use of protective foods—milk and dairy products, meat, eggs, fruit and vegetables, and these products require larger use of agricultural resources than cereals in their production.

—A.A.—

POTATO-VEGETABLE MEETING JANUARY 3-5

"A Better Job of Merchandising" will be the general theme of the joint convention of the Empire State Potato Club and the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association in Buffalo, Jan. 3-5.

Nationally known speakers will discuss the problems of reconciling high costs of production with a declining price level, and of finding new markets for surplus crops such as potatoes. Topics to be discussed at the general sessions include:

The new social security law and its effect on the New York vegetable and potato industry, by William G. Flore, Internal Revenue Service, Buffalo; the research program in vegetable crops at Cornell by Dr. H. C. Thompson; panel discussions on radio and television as marketing aids; packaging and anti-faciling law; new transportation regulations and problems; and potato research findings.

The potato surplus problem will be discussed by Kris Bemis of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, Washington, D. C. Both potato and vegetable growers will hold business sessions and elect directors.

Willard Allen, Waterville, is chairman of the potato show, and general arrangements are in charge of Carleton Raines, manager of the Niagara Frontier Market.

—A.A.—

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OTHER RECORDS GOOD: Our other 1950 records are good, but not outstanding. Our Leghorns placed fifth or better in every test entered. They placed close to the top on both Poultry Tribune and American Poultry Journal trophies. We do not have figures on these as this is written. Our Leghorns won the profit class at California in 1949, and stood second at end of August this year.

HIGH LEGHORN PEN AT GEORGIA TEST: This is the fourth time we have won high Leghorn pen at the Georgia Test.

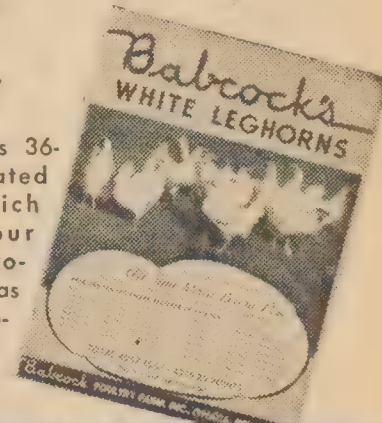
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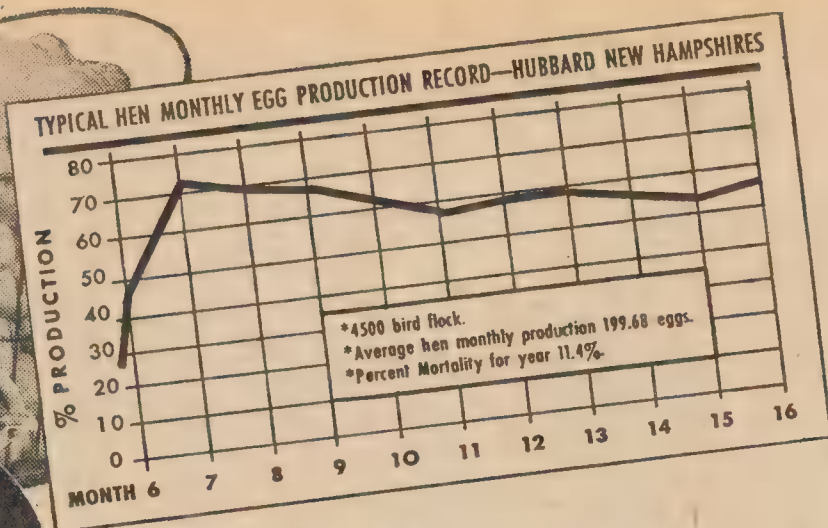
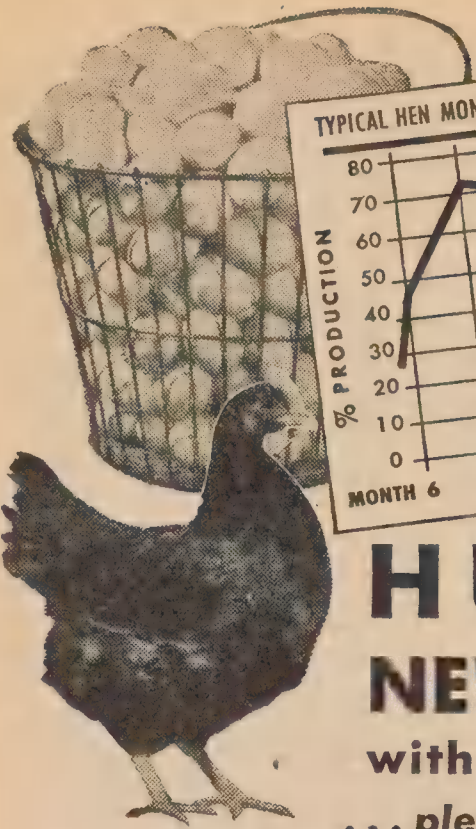
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Readers Say— OPPORTUNITY Comes Before SECURITY

IN RECENT years, our government has been advocating more and more "security" in the form of increased social security benefits, more aid to the poor, more supervision of business, etc. To get the opinions of readers the following questions were sent at random to a number of readers:

In your opinion should our government,

(1) Feel responsible for providing jobs for citizens? In other words, is government responsible for the prosperity of the country?

(2) Guarantee security through old age benefits and in other ways to individual citizens?

(3) Actually engage in business?

(4) Provide financial aid to states with taxes paid by all of us for such things as education, old age relief, etc.?

Most of the answers to these questions were brief and gave a definite "no." There were, however, some answers with qualifications, and a couple who said "yes."

J. A. Blakeslee of Newton, N. J., says "yes" to the first two questions and follows by saying that the government should engage in business "only when business doesn't meet the public need." He adds, "Yes, government should provide financial aid to states, because the country is responsible for the education of its people and also for their well-being."

A somewhat similar opinion was given by Roger Gleason of Groton, N. Y., who said "No" to the first question adding, "However, to a certain extent I feel that the government must provide some cushion against really hard times." Relative to guaranteeing security, Roger says, "to a certain extent where private resources are not available or are inadequate." To the third question relative to government in business, his answer was "Yes, in fields where private industry has fallen down," and to the fourth point, "Yes,

some states are poorer or sparsely populated and can't really provide a good educational system. The government has to step in because local government cannot and will not attempt to do the job."

In most of the cases, the answer was "No" to all four questions. Here are some interesting comments:

Louis Duncel of Oxford, N. Y., says, "There are plenty of jobs available if workers would not expect so much pay per hour. Let each state take care of its own education and relief needs. We need less controls. I believe our government could be run on a fraction of the present cost."

Francis Alvord of Friendship, N. Y., comments, "We think the tendency now is for everyone from childhood to old age to expect to be taken care of, instead of depending on their own hard work. This makes for a 'soft' people."

Julius Gordon of Lawyersville, N. Y., says, "The government could use the building of public works such as 'roads' as a sort of governor to slow down booms and depressions."

John Perry of White House Station, N. J.: "The government should not provide jobs by works programs such as WPA, but only by running its own business in an economical way. Guaranteeing security makes too many government jobs. Government should not engage in business when it competes with private business. Federal financial aid to states is all right in case of disaster, but otherwise some states are being subsidized, which is pure paternalism."

In addition to the quotations given, we want to express our appreciation to the following who replied to our questions: Clarence Rea, Cambridge, N. Y.; J. D. Ameele, Williamson, N. Y.; W. A. Dean, Copake, N. Y.; G. D. Shultes, West Berne, N. Y.; Edwin Johns, Royersford, Pa.; Kenyon Parson, Sharon Springs, N. Y.; Furman Huff, Honeoye, N. Y.; Everett Shadie, Hillsdale, N. Y.

The Guaranteed Life

By Maxwell Anderson

A GOVERNMENT is a group of men organized to sell protection to the inhabitants of a limited area at monopolistic prices." So said Peter Stuyvesant in *Knickerbocker Holiday*, and so I believe now. In other words, there's no such thing as a "good" government; one and all they partake of the nature of rackets. But government is better than anarchy, and was invented as an insurance against anarchy. And some kinds of government are far better than others. Specifically, our American experiment has worked so well that we can point to it as one of the most successful in the history of the world, if not the most successful.

The Constitution is a monument to our forefathers' distrust of the state: and the division of powers among the legislative, judicial and executive branches succeeded so well for more than a century in keeping the sovereign authority in its place that our government has become widely regarded as a naturally wise and benevolent institution, capable of assuming the whole burden of social and economic justice. But there was nothing natural or accidental about it. Our government has done so well because of the wary thinking that went into its making.

Life is infinitely less important than freedom. A free man has a value to

himself and perhaps to his time; a ward of the state is useless to himself—useful only as so many foot-pounds of energy servicing those who manage to set themselves above him. A people which has lost its freedom might better be dead, for it has no importance in the scheme of things except as an evil power behind a dictator.

In our hearts we all despise the man who wishes the state to take care of him, who would not rather live meagerly as he pleases than suffer fat and regimented existence. Those who are not willing to sacrifice their lives for their liberty have never been worth saving. Throughout remembered time every self-respecting man has been willing to defend his liberty with his life.

If our country goes totalitarian out of a soft-headed humanitarian impulse to make life easy for the many, we shall get what we vote for and what we deserve, for the choice is still before us, but we shall have betrayed the race of men, and among them the very have-nots whom we subsidize. Our Western continent still has the opportunity to resist the government-led rush of barbarism which is taking Europe back toward Attila, but we can only do it by running our government, and by refusing to let it run us.

SURPLUS CHICKS, C.O.D. New Hampshires, Barred Rocks, White Rocks and Heavy Assorted 25- \$3.50; 50-\$5.50; 100-\$10.00. Prices at Hatchery.
A. F. HOCKMAN, R9, Bellefonte, Pa.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

A Poultry Utility Unit

By L. E. Weaver

THE boys at Penn State are doing a fine job of pioneering in the field of equipment to save labor and time in the poultry house. I may be wrong, but I give them credit for originating the automatic mash feeder idea. Now they have gone several steps further, all in one jump. Dr. G. O. Bressler from the poultry department teamed up with Prof. A. S. Mowery and D. C. Sprague and came up with what they call a "poultry utility unit," and they had it on display at the recent NEPPCO exposition.

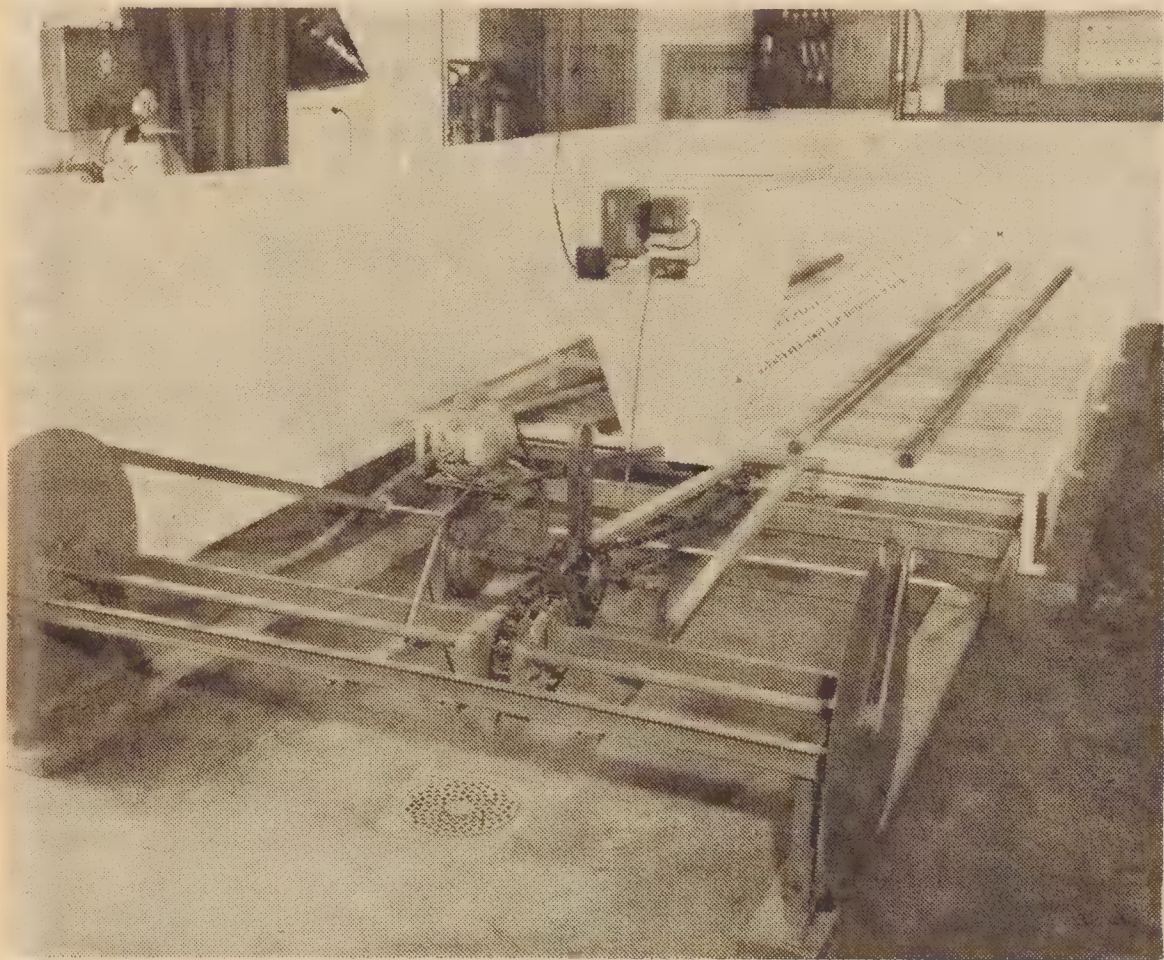
Imagine a wire-covered roosting pit about 18 inches high extending down the center of a long pen. Then picture an automatic feeder, as long as the pit, extending down the middle of this roosting pit at the same level as the roosts. Now picture an angle-iron water trough running along just above the feed trough. Below all this, on the floor of the pit, something new has been added. It is a mechanical cleaner. All these are combined to make the "utility unit."

Here is how it works. Water that is spilled as the hens drink becomes wet mash in the feeder just below and is

readily eaten. Wasted mash and droppings (all of them at night and probably half of them by day) fall into the pit. Once a day, by pulling a lever, you start the cleaner and it works the droppings to the end of the pit in a few minutes. Then you turn off the cleaner and remove the droppings by trap door, wheelbarrow or what have you.

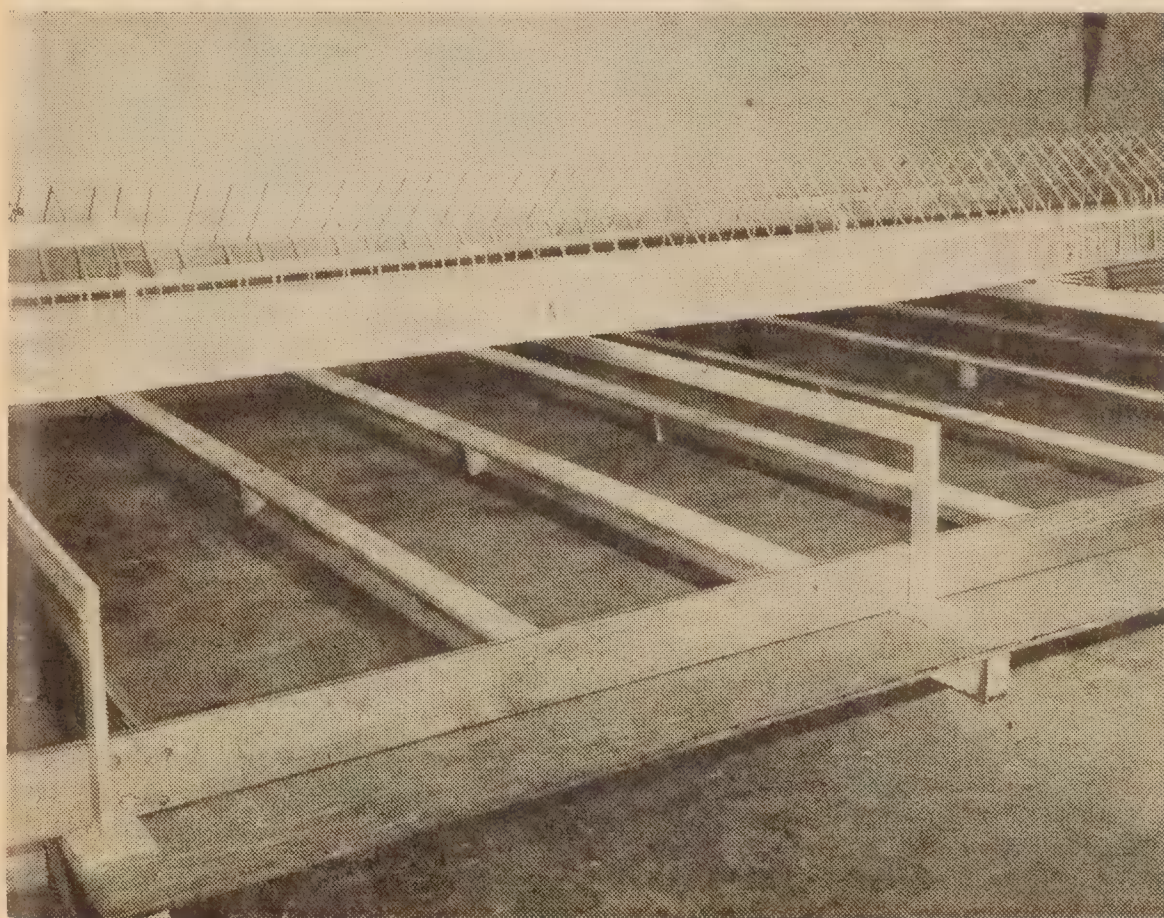
Here is what you have accomplished. You have relieved your ventilating system of the necessity of carrying off about 50% of the daily moisture output of the flock. You took it out with the droppings. Furthermore, a great deal of moisture normally deposited in the litter has never been there under the new set-up. It has gone into the pit because the feeder and water are over the pit. Thus the floor litter remains much dryer, and your eggs much cleaner—a great time-saver.

These Penn State boys admit that the unit is a bit on the clumsy side, and can stand some refinement, which they are planning to give it. I predict that before long a lot of modern poultry plants will be using poultry utility units. Dr. Bressler says it is possible to build them at home.



↑ Poultry "utility unit" designed and built at Pennsylvania State College. In the foreground is the mechanism that operates the cleaner blades. Also shown are the automatic mash feeder and roosts over the screened pit.

↓ The pit with wire screen removed. The cleaner blades are in the horizontal position for the return stroke. Note the angle-iron water trough above the mash but inside the protective grill.



1949-1950
264.46 EGGS
 PER BIRD
 for 283.2 points

**MORE
PROFITABLE
EVERY YEAR!**

1944-1945
247.2 EGGS
 PER BIRD
 for 262.3 points

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OFFICIAL CONTEST RECORDS SHOW EVER-INCREASING EGG PRODUCTION!

Maine Egg-Laying Tests 1949-1950. Our Sex-Linked Hallcross Pen completed the year with a record of 3438 eggs, scoring 3682 points... an average of 264.4 eggs or 283.2 points per bird.

Put your money, labor, feed and planning into chicks that prove themselves time and again to be top profit producers! Sex-Linked Hallcross Pullets are not only consistent winners... but their margin of superiority grows and Grows AND GROWS!

Look at the records! 5 years ago at Maine, Hall Bros. Sex-Linked Hallcross Pullets not only established an all-time high Pen and Individual Bird record... they laid an average of 247.2 eggs per bird. This year at Maine the Pen of Sex-Linked Hallcross Pullets laid 264.4 eggs per bird or nearly 17.2 more eggs per bird than five years ago.

Now consider the fact that the national contest average was 211.6 eggs or 219.2 points per bird last year and you'll see that you can't ask for more in the way of a profitable bird than Hall Bros. Sex-Linked Hallcross.

Must be why Sex-Linked Hallcross Pullets are considered the leading birds today for commercial egg production.

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Hens that lay more and larger eggs when prices are high pay big dividends. So, ORDER EARLY for extra profits from extra-profitable Sex-Linked Hallcross Pullets.

We hatch chicks from 6 PUREBREDS and 4 HALLCROSS... every chick with a bred-in profit record on both sides.

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Chicks Hatched Year Round

ROCK RED CROSSES
For broiler profits
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WHITE LEGHORNS (Babcock Strain)
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HEAVY MIXED \$10.00; ASS'T BROILER CHIX \$8.95.			
STARTED LEG. PLTS. 4 Wks. 35c... 6 Wks. 45c.			

Tested by Official Tube Agg. Method. Order direct from this ad. or write for 16 page actual photo catalog. Cash or C.O.D. Delivery. Sexing Accuracy 95%. C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY. Box A, McALISTERVILLE, Pa.

NON-BROODY HAMPS

A different pedigree strain of REAL NEW HAMPSHIRE. Heavy egg production, with broodiness eliminated. Also rapid growth, fast feathering and meat qualities. Order vigorous chicks now. Circular. Mass. (U.S.) R.O.P. Pullorum Clean Approved. Box A-10



BABY-CHICKS-STARTED
Approved — Blood Tested — New Hampshires
The Finest Commercial Breed.
Year around service
KENYON POULTRY FARM, Marcellus, N. Y.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers



At the right is Raymond Firestone, vice president of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company visiting with 4 regional Star farmers during the 23rd annual convention of the Future Farmers of America. The 3rd boy from the left is Bud Ott, of Bangor, Pa., Star Farmer from the Northeast region.

THE ESSO FARM NEWS is an interesting and attractive publication and can be secured on request from your Esso Farm distributor or by writing to Esso Farm News, 15 W. 51st Street, New York 19, N. Y.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY of Wallingford, Conn. is justly proud of a pen of sex-linked pullets that set a world's record for crossbreeds at the Maine laying tests. The birds laid 3,438 eggs for 3,682 points, an average of 264.4 eggs per bird.

ROHM and HAAS of Philadelphia, Pa. recently purchased a 211-acre farm in Bucks County, Pa. for use in additional experimental field research on agricultural chemicals.

A new sprinkler irrigation pump bulletin is available from MARLOW PUMPS of Ridgewood, N. J. It was compiled to offer farmers a complete but compact description of centrifugal pumps for sprinkler irrigation systems.

THE BEACON MILLING COMPANY of Cayuga, N. Y. has added another poultryman to its staff for the service of poultry raisers. He is Robert E. Miller a native of New Jersey and a graduate of Rutgers. He has been working for Beacon since July, 1949. His promotion will bring to four the number of men assisting Vice President C. E. Lee in the Poultry Department.

THE TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, 401 E. Main Street, Richmond, Va., has a rat and mouse killer containing the new product "Warfarin." This cannot be detected by rats. It kills slowly as the rats bleed internally.

ARMOUR & COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., reports some interesting tests on the use of hormones on sheep to cause them to reproduce twice a year. The tests are encouraging and use of these hormones may become standard practice.

THE AMERICAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of Chicago 9, Ill., has an extremely interesting booklet which is called "Blacks Breed Better Beef." It is beautifully illustrated, and in it you will find an interesting explanation of the good points of Aberdeen-Angus beef cattle. It is yours for the asking.

One of the newer cow feeds on the market is Florida citrus pulp. You will be interested in reading more about it in an illustrated folder which will be sent on request by CITRUS PROCESSORS ASSOCIATION, P. O. Box 188-A, Lakeland, Fla.

"Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle" is a booklet which is yours without cost on request to the DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY, Lyndonville, Vermont.

One of the finest sources of information about meat curing is contained in a booklet entitled "Home Meat Curing" published by the MORTON SALT COMPANY, Box 781, Chicago 90, Ill. Because of the high cost of preparing and printing it, there is a small charge of 10 cents per copy. When you write, ask also for a new, free folder which is entitled "Your Home Freezer."

Mr. C. S. Johnson, vice president in charge of research in products, is leaving the RALSTON-PURINA COMPANY to become director of "A Program of Progress" of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Johnson has been associated with Purina since 1927 and vice president since 1943.

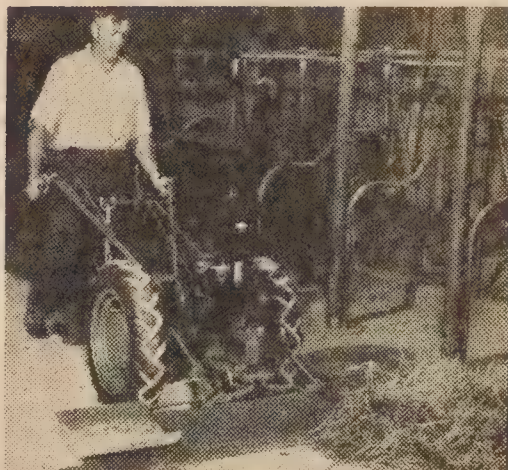
SWIFT & COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., call attention to a new method of selecting beef cattle herd sires. Briefly it is to weigh bull calves periodically and to choose the ones which gain most rapidly.

A new edition of the Massey-Harris Self-Propelled Corn Picker catalog is off the press. It is printed in color and gives a complete description of the picker. A copy will be sent you if you will send a request by post card to the MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY of Racine, Wisconsin.

"Tex—The Story of A Champion Calf"—a 30-minute, 16 mm color sound film produced by the Texas Company—presents the story of the fun and profits of a 17-year-old farm boy (a member of both 4-H and FFA) in his efforts to raise a champion calf. A limited number of copies are available on loan for farm meetings. Write J. M. Gregory, THE TEXAS COMPANY, 135 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y., or contact the local Texaco Man for a showing.

The coupon habit is an excellent one to form. Filling out coupons contained in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST advertisements will bring you a variety of information which will be accurate and helpful. Filling out such coupons does not carry any obligations. Advertisers are always glad to send catalogs or booklets on request.

If you live in New York or western Vermont and are interested in breeding cattle artificially, you can get complete information by dropping a postcard to NEW YORK ARTIFICIAL BREEDERS COOPERATIVE, Box 528-A, Ithaca, N. Y.



Independently adjustable right and left scoops permit cleaning both gutters in the same direction with this mobile barn cleaner just announced by JAMES CUNNINGHAM SON & CO., of Rochester, N. Y.

Who Wants Profits? - Who Gets Them?

By L. R. BOULWARE

Vice President, General Electric Company

OWNERS? The people who have risked their savings in a business venture certainly want profits to repay them for the use of their money and for the risk they take.

But they don't always get profits. Ours is a profit and loss system. All



L. R. Boulware

too frequently a business hasn't anything left after paying all expenses.

But when there are profits, who gets them? Wall Street? The "filthy rich?" Let's see.

There are about 13 million stockholders in just the 428 larger companies which report their ownership. The hundreds of thousands of other corporations which do not report their ownership have entrusted to them the savings of further millions and millions of stockholders.

Two of every three dollars of dividends from these companies go to people who have less than \$100 a week total income from all sources and who, after personal income taxes, retain 83 per cent of all dividends paid by corporations.

Any of these dividends that go to that rabble rouser's delight — the "filthy rich"—are promptly taken by federal income taxes averaging about 80 per cent. Actually, after income taxes, the "rich" get to keep only 4 per cent of all dividends paid by corporations.

There are an additional 10 million owners or "proprietors" of businesses which are not incorporated. These, too, are trying to do better than break even — trying to "make money."

There must obviously be some duplication in the above numbers. Once a fellow develops the saving habit, he may not invest in just his own business or in some one corporation's stock, but may think it prudent to spread the risk of his savings over two or more ventures and thus not have all his eggs in one basket. But still there must be easily better than 25 million individual citizens who are risking past savings or a portion of present income in one or more business ventures in the hope of profits.

But still more people are interested in profits.

SAVERS? There are 78 million—three out of every four adults in the U. S.—with life and other insurance policies. The funds of insurance companies are to a large extent risked with business concerns or in investments directly affected by whether or not certain businesses, or businesses on the average, are operating profitably. Profits help make insurance safe and low in cost.

There are around 80 million citizens who own government bonds directly. About one-third of the assets of the insurance companies and of the banks are in government bonds. There are 70 million people with savings accounts, millions more now on pension or contributing toward a pension, and other numberless folks with future income in fixed amount of dollars. All these are interested in keeping the dollar good . . . keeping it from dropping in buying power as it steadily has in 15 of the past 17 years. Profits are one of the strongest agencies to prevent this

damage to the value of money and hence to such savings.

GOVERNMENT? Uncle Sam is greatly interested in profits—in fact, largely dependent on business profits to keep the government sound and to keep the economy free.

Government income is high and its expenses for various kinds of aid and relief can be low when most businesses are profitable and only a minority are losing money. Profits provided between one-third and one-half of government income last year.

Profits are down this year, the relief load is up, and the government is already going to "deficit financing" which simply means it is living beyond its means and damaging again the value of everybody's income and savings.

Profits shared, in reason, with the government provide federal income that results not from higher prices to citizens but from the ability and energy applied by those managements able to operate within a given market price which is not profitable for others. Government likes such income.

Government has liked it too much. Profits have been taxed to the harm of the whole country. Company profits have even been taxed twice—as business earnings and again as dividends. This has prevented anything like the full progress possible.

Our standard of living is raised only by putting profit and other savings into new designs, equipment, and methods. The increase has averaged 3% over the past 40 years. Our standard of living cannot be raised 10% or 15% or 18% in a year by trick legislative or other such means.

If our country is to progress faster, there must be renewed hope of profits to act as an added incentive to competition. And the profits needed for progress will come as the reward to those who succeed in operating efficiently within prices that are attractive to the public on products the public wants.

EMPLOYEES? The well-being of employees is largely dependent on profits. Jobs are steady in times when most businesses are making a profit. Jobs are uncertain in times when most businesses have losses or even shrinking profits.

How much can be bought by employees with their pay is dependent on how steadily profits are reinvested in the means by which each of the 62 million of us in the work force can do more for each other with the same, or even less, physical effort.

And almost all of the savers and owners mentioned above are, of course, employees. They are more and more recognizing that there are two ways to make money. One is in return for the interest, skill, care, and effort put personally on the individual job. The other is in return for intelligent risk-taking of savings to back plans of a management thought likely to make a profit. One is pay for the work the employee does himself. The other is pay for the work his savings do.

Who wants profits? . . . Who gets them? . . . Who profits from profits? . . . DON'T WE ALL?

"One of the things we have to be thankful for is that we don't get as much government as we pay for."

Hawley Re-elected President N.Y. Farm Bureau Federation

THROUGH resolutions approved at its annual session at Syracuse, the New York State Farm Bureau Federation stated its position by favoring:

A continued ban on the sale of yellow oleo "until the public can be protected from fraud."

A plan for extensive farm machinery exhibits at the 1951 State Fair.

Support of "Milk for Health, Inc." by every New York dairy farmer.

Adequate U. S. defense on a realistic basis.

The reduction of unnecessary government spending, including unproductive spending in agriculture.

Development of monetary policies to bring maximum stability in the general price level.

Ear-marking, progressively, the revenue from the gas tax and motor vehicle licenses for highway purposes.

Provision of adequate funds to finance a 10-year town road improvement program.

Strict enforcement of the maximum weight provisions on motor trucks.

Legislation to create a regional market authority in Rochester.

A thorough study of line fence legislation by the temporary legislative commission.

The Federation opposed:

Covering of employees of the New York Milk Administrator's Office by Civil Service.

Artificial rainmaking without adequate safeguards.

Support prices for farm products at high levels.

The financing of highways by bonds.

The members of the Resolutions Committee, who met early and did a remarkable job in presenting the resolutions, were: Chairman, vice president Don J. Wickham, Hector; Lawrence Draper, Geneva; Philip Craine, Red Creek; Amherst Davis, Mt. Sinai; David Nesbitt, Albion; Abram Moll, Williamson; James Fife, Madrid; Lisle Hopkins, Bath; Varick Stringham, Wappingers Falls; and Morton Putnam, Johnstown.

Officers Elected

Warren Hawley was re-elected to a 2-year term as president of the Farm Bureau Federation. Other officers re-elected were: Donald Wickham, Hector, vice president; Marion Johnson, Williamson, treasurer; E. S. Foster, general secretary; and C. K. Bullock, associate secretary.

Directors re-elected for 2-year terms were: Hawley, Wickham, Jacob Pratt

of Schaghticoke, and Harold Simonson of Glen Head. Re-elected for 1 year were: Harold Cowles of Ashville, Johnson, Newell Hutchinson of Heuvelton, and Stanley Earl of Unadilla. The new directors elected were Harry Converse of Deansboro and Howard Cobb of Greene.

Wilford Adams of Dexter was elected president of the 4-H Federation to succeed Kenneth Stone of Clyde.

Officers of the State 4-H Council were elected as follows: Edwin C. Haddock, Hammond, president; Charles Carlson, Sinclairville, vice president; Richard Couser, Florida, treasurer; Miss Marilyn Cowin, Stillwater, corresponding secretary; Miss Joyce Woodruff, Copenhagen, recording secretary; and Miss Violet Hayes, Penn Yan, editor-in-chief.

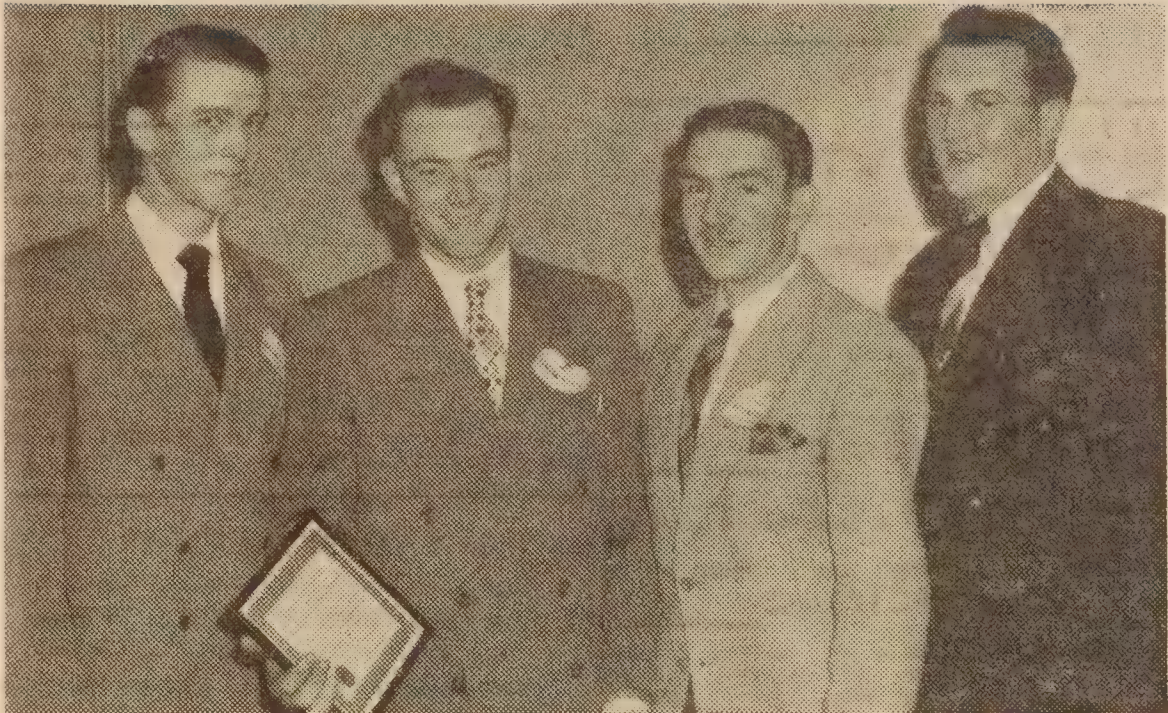
Speakers

Senator Irving Ives of Norwich was the speaker at the annual banquet. He urged a realistic approach to our problems, both foreign and domestic, including a strong foreign policy backed up by adequate force and strict economy at home. He emphasized the necessity of weeding out communists, if any, in government, revamping our aid to Europe and correcting our outrageous subsidy system. He ended by emphasizing the importance of moral principles in maintaining our strength.

Romeo Short, vice president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, warned delegates that farmers must speak for themselves rather than allow government officials to become the voice of agriculture.

President Warren Hawley in his annual address declared that government is attempting to strangle our liberties as free farmers. He emphasized the need of a more stable price level and the need for a permanent formula for pricing milk. In closing he warned delegates of the so-called "security bug," saying, "Let us keep our own house in order and be one class of people that will give a full hour's work for an hour's pay."

A new feature at the Farm Bureau Federation meeting was a speaking contest for young men. The general subject was "Forage Crops," but it was divided into a number of topics, and each contestant drew his topic just 30 minutes before he was called on to speak extemporaneously. The semi-finals occurred Monday. Four young men were picked to compete at the finals on Tuesday morning.



Here are the winners in the Young Men's Speaking Contest at the Farm Bureau Federation meeting. From left to right: Walter Banker of Plattsburg, fourth prize; Wesley Lay of Seneca Falls, first prize; Philip Comings of Bainbridge, second prize, and James Egan of North Bangor, third prize.

Each received a certificate and a war bond from the Farm Bureau Federation.

It Pays To Breed All Your Herd To NYABC Production-Building Sires!

1. Higher Production -

Average production of 4366 daughters of NYABC Sires in DHIA herds was 11,221 pounds milk and 411 pounds fat — increase of 936 pounds of milk and 24 pounds of fat over the 1949 average production of all DHIA Cows in New York State on a comparable 2X, 305 day M.E. basis.

2. Lower Breeding Cost -

Every study made shows it costs the dairyman with 30 cows or under, less to breed artificially than to maintain his own herd sire. No bull handling problem, and less danger of disease, too, breeding the NYABC way.

3. Safer Production -

The NYABC breeding system offers better assurance of increasing and continuing good production since the entire future dairy income of a herd is not based upon the production transmitting ability of a single bull. High selection standards assure top quality NYABC sires for all members' herds.

That Is Why

33,566 New York State and Western Vermont dairymen breeding 156,012 dairy cattle* produce more milk of better quality at less cost using the 115 quality sires of five different dairy breeds whose service is available through 127 inseminating technicians working for a farmer-owned local associations affiliated with New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative, Inc. of Ithaca, New York.

*Actual number of cattle bred artificially to NYABC sires during the 1949-50 fiscal year. For more information about NYABC service, what it means to the future of our dairy industry, and how you can use it in your herd, write today to:

N Y A B C
New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative
Box 528 A Inc. Ithaca, N. Y.

? What is a cow worth ?

For years farmers in the Northeast were never sure they were getting full market prices for the cows that they culled from their dairies and other livestock sold for meat. The price was determined by barter without any guide as to what the farmer should ask.

Farmers recognized this weakness in their marketing machinery, and asked their farm organizations to help them.

In 1946, five of the leading farm organizations—The Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., New York State Grange, The New York State Farm Bureau Federation, and Producers Cooperative Commission Association—established Empire Livestock Marketing Cooperative, thus, Empire is owned by farmers through their cooperatives.

Now you know!!!

Empire's management, with a thorough knowledge of the procedures of packer-buyers and terminal markets, adapted standards for country markets that would enable farmers to have a good idea of the market value of their livestock. Three important procedures were established by Empire:

LIVESTOCK GRADING— This is a method of defining quality and condition of market livestock. All Empire price quotations are based on grades.

SELLING BY WEIGHT— Slaughter livestock is weighed on accurate livestock scales and sold by weight at Empire.

PUBLISHED MARKET PRICES— Empire prices are reported immediately through the press and over the radio so farmers know what their livestock is worth. Empire has set the pace in establishing sound marketing procedures and accurate reporting of country market prices throughout New York. It is no longer necessary for a farmer to sell livestock "in the dark".

EMPIRE LIVESTOCK MARKETING COOPERATIVE

"Operating Seven Stockyards in New York"

Argyle Stockyards Sale Every Wednesday	Bath Stockyards Sale Every Thursday	Caledonia Stockyards Sale Every Tuesday
Gouverneur Stockyards Sale Every Tuesday	Greene Stockyards Sale Every Wednesday	Malone Stockyards Sale Every Friday
Oneonta Stockyards Sale Every Thursday	For Information on Marketing Livestock Phone The Empire Market Nearest You	

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HOLSTEIN

FRESH AND CLOSE choice Grade Cows and first calf heifers. Also registered and grade Canadian Holsteins, mostly calfhood vaccinated. Terms arranged. We deliver. Over 25 yrs. at the same address. Tuttle Farms, King Ferry, New York. Roy A. Tuttle, Owner.

ORCHARD HILL Stock Farm offers choice bull calves from Carnation dams & 4 per cent Carnation and Rag Apple sires. M. R. Klock & Son, Fort Plain, N. Y.

WANTED: Registered Holstein cows and heifers. Close springers or due in early fall. Write full details and price. R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULL: Ready for Service. Best Rag Apple Breeding Come and see him. C. S. Harvey, Cincinnati, N. Y., Bracket Farms.

FOR SALE: Two service-age bulls from good record dams; son and grandson of highly proven Prince Kevin Posch. Heifers, all ages, for sale. E. P. Smith, Sherburne, New York.

TEN large Reg. Holstein heifers due with first calves Nov. and Dec. Herd accredited and vaccinated. Loneragan Brothers, Homer, New York.

GUERNSEYS

2 REG. bulls, born May 27, 1949 and Feb. 25, 1950. High record dams (A.R.) May Royal breeding. Vaccinated. Open bred yearlings. Forge Hill Farm, R. D. 4, Newburgh, New York.

FOR SALE: Bull born April 1950. Dam made 11232—644 Jr. 2 305C, 11976—617 Sr3 305C, a daughter of Foremost Peacemaker 168 AR daughters. Sire, Cold-spring's Romulus Anchor 15 AR daughters, is desirably proven for both production and type. A growthy, attractive individual. Also a few well bred females. Tarbell Guernsey Farms, Smithville Flats, New York.

JERSEY

SELLING—3 young registered Jersey bulls by a 5 star Superior sire; one of the few in N. Y. State. Dams have good records on H.I.R. Kenneth Gibbs, Penn Yan, New York.

DAIRY CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE. T. B. and Bloodtested Holsteins and Guernseys in carload lots. E. C. Talbot, Leonardsville, New York.

ALWAYS on Hand—Large selection of top grade cows T. B. and blood-tested. Wholesale and retail. E. L. Foote & Son, Inc., Hobart, New York.

FOR SALE—T.B. and bloodtested, Canadian and Northern, cows and vaccinated heifers. Convenient terms. Wilbur Parsons, Jr., Star Route, Deposit, N. Y., Phone 351M.

CALVES wanted: any breed or cross, any amount, bull or cow calves, 2 weeks to 1 mo. old. Will pay express charges and return crates. Let us know what you have and price. Kendale Farms, Inc. Scottsville, Va.

CHOICE Dairy Cows and First Calf Heifers. Fresh and Close-up. All breeds. Blood-tested, accredited. Wholesale and retail. Frank W. Arnold, Ballston Spa, N. Y. Tel. 436J1.

HEREFORDS

FOR SALE: Your choice of several young Hereford bulls, herd accredited for tuberculosis and bangs. Robert T. McCarty, Wyalusing, Pa. Phone 2611.

WANTED: A polled Hereford bull about one year old. Registered. Arthur N. Gray, Arkport, N. Y.

7 MO. OLD—Registered Polled Hereford Bull. Excellent type; from approved herd. Breeding: Dam, Cornell; Sire, Bocaldo. Mar Dick Farm, Mannsville, N. Y.

DOGS

COLLIE—Shepherd pups, make excellent farm dogs. Males \$15.00. Females \$10.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

GERMAN Shepherd pups from excellent bloodlines friendly, farm raised, reasonably priced. Write us your requirements. L. E. Underwood, Locke, New York. Phone Moravia 482M3.

GENUINE RAT TERRIERS: Pedigreed. Papers furnished. Caswell, Box 1013, Altoona, Penna.

COLLIES—puppies, grown stock, stud service. Gilcrest Kennels, Gill, Mass.

TOY Manchester, (Rat Terriers) puppies and grown stock from champion dam, registered A.K.C. perfect for farm or city. Shipped anywhere. Pied Piper Kennels, 21 Wilkins Ave., Middletown, N. Y.

SUPER—intelligent collie-shepherds. Bred from genuine heifers. Virgil Smith, New Lisbon, New York.

COCKERS: AKC, \$20-\$50. Most colors, ages. Ocean Air, Bridgehampton, N. Y.

HARLEQUINS of Elco-Home of the best in Harlequin and Black Great Danes. Friendly and intelligent, make the ideal farm dog. Champion at stud. Grown stock. Puppies \$100.00. E. Lincoln Cook, Box 48, Milford, Mass.

REGISTERED Collie Pups, Sable and White. From prize winning stock. A. H. Corbett, 98 North Main Street, Farmington, Maine.

A.K.C. reg. German Police pups litter 2 days old ready for Christmas. Surprise the small fry with a puppy. German Police pups 3 weeks old unr. Same bloodlines as above from big boned parents. Prices lower without papers. No more pups this year, order early. E. A. Foote, The Foote Hills, Unionville, N. Y. Phone, Port Jervis 33861.

FOR SALE: Beautiful Registered English Shepherd Pups from heel driving parents. Born low heel strikers. Males \$15.00. Females \$12.00. Joseph Winkler, Hankins, New York.

PUREBRED German Shepherd Puppies from excellent bloodlines. Reasonably priced. Miss Rosamond N. Mason, Weedsport, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBERS' EXCHANGE

SWINE

REGISTERED Yorkshire gilts and bred sows. Chas. A. Slater, RFD No. 4, Newburgh, N. Y.

CHOICE young feeding pigs—6-8 wks. old \$9.00 each—8-10 wks. old \$9.50. Chester Yorkshire crossed—Berkshire and O.C. Shipped C.O.D. Service boars 150-200 lbs. Dailey Stock Farm, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 9-1085.

FOR SALE. Four Yorkshire Spring Boars, ready for service. Also bred and open gilts. Nice ones, well bred and well grown. Pinelma Farm, Lawrenceville, N. Y.

SPOTTED Poland China Service Boars ready, all ages. Also pigs, bred gilts. Also Blacks, Registered Stock, 150 head. C. W. Hillman, Vincentown, New Jersey.

REGISTERED Hampshires Bred Sows and Gilts. Popular blood lines. Production bred. Guaranteed. Duane H. Ford, Elba, N. Y.

RABBITS

WANTED—Rabbits, 5 to 6 lbs. Write J. Stocker, Ramsey, New Jersey.

CHINCHILLA

FOR SALE—Chinchillas. Five pair proven breeders with young. Ten pair young mated pairs. For further information about these animals write to Kenney's Chinchilla Ranch R.F.D. No. 2, Amherst, Mass.

TOP Quality Breeding Stock. Registered with NCBA. Guaranteed. Witmer Chinchilla Ranch, R2, Dover, New Hampshire.

POULTRY

MARSHALL'S White Leghorns and Red Rock Crosses bred for high egg production and Marshall's Rock Red Crosses bred for quick broiler profits are from selected strains—farm proven. Special savings on Red Rock Cockerels. Call or write today Marshall Brothers RD 5-A, Ithaca, N. Y. Phone 9082.

ZIMMER'S POULTRY FARM Leghorns, Reds, Crosses. They live, they lay, they pay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Details on request. Chester G. Zimmer, Box C, Gallupville, N. Y.

MCGREGOR FARMS. Leghorns, Reds and Crosses. They are great producers. All hatching eggs produced on our own farms. They are officially tested and Pullorum clean. U. S. and N. Y. approved. Newcastle vaccinated. Write for circular McGregor Farms, Maine, New York.

BABCOCK WHITE LEGHORNS are bred to give you top performance in the laying house. Babcock White Leghorns hold the all-time world record for official contest egg production over all breeds at all egg laying tests. Our new catalog describes these birds and tells you what they will do for you. Babcock Poultry Farm, Route 3-A, Ithaca, New York.

DRYDEN SPRINGS Farm White Leghorns. Excellent producers of large white eggs that bring top market prices. Write to Dryden Springs Farm, Dryden, N. Y.

RICHQUALITY Leghorns. 38 years of breeding pays off in large egg size and heavy production. All stock from eggs produced on our own farms. Pullorum clean. Vaccinated for Newcastle. Write for catalog Rich Poultry Farms, Wallace H. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York.

CAPON pellets (5 makes) 100-\$3.00, 1000-\$25.00. Implantors \$1.75, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00. Implantors exchanged. Turkey bits 100-.50, 1000-\$2.50, pliers .50. Enheptin 1/2 lb. \$2.25, 5 lb. \$18.00. Everything for chicken or turkey. Chicken Rooks, Sidney, N. Y.

BALL RED Rocks and White Leghorns. This is the year to get stock that has a record of high production and low mortality on northeastern farms. You can buy with confidence from one of New York State's cleanest, best equipped hatcheries. Approved, pullorum clean Red Rocks and Babcock strain Leghorns. Visit our hatchery and farm or write for free catalog. Ball Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Rt. A, Owego, Tioga County, New York.

HOBART POULTRY FARM. Leghorns. Large Birds. Large Eggs. Write for illustrated circular. Walter S. Rich & Son, Hobart, New York. Phone Hobart 5281.

POULTRY farmers—broiler growers—turkey raisers read the new American Poultry Journal for latest ideas and greater profits. 12 months, 50c. Special offer, 4 years 1.00. American Poultry Journal, 585 South Clark, Chicago.

REPRODUCERS of one of N. Y.'s finest flocks. Priced solely for you. Write Willet H. Parliman, LaGrangeville, N. Y.

HAY

85 TONS Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa, mixed. Harvested without any rain. J. L. Hamilton, 123 Shelburne St., Greenfield, Mass. Phone 6572.

ALL TYPES of hay and straw, delivered by truck load. Guaranteed as represented. Kenneth Stewart, Maplecrest, New York.

STRAW and all grades of hay delivered subject to inspection. J. W. Christman, R. D. 4, Fort Plain, N. Y. Tel. 48-282.

HAY—Quality hay and straw. Ship by rail or truck. Roland Fletcher, Fort Plain, Rt. 2, New York.

HAY and Straw is our business. Delivery anywhere. J. Tracy, R. 2, Fulton, N. Y. Phone 85F5.

MAPLE SYRUP

MAPLE Syrup First Grade for holiday use. Price \$5.50 postpaid to third zone. Wm. Lawrence, Beechers Cor. Hunter, New York.

PURE Vermont Maple Syrup. A Christmas gift of good taste. Grade A. Gallon, \$5.45; 1/2 gallon, \$2.95; quart, \$1.85. Postpaid, 3rd zone. John Bacon, Johnson, Vermont.

HIDES AND FURS

RAW FURS wanted. Trappers lots; mink, muskrat, weasel, heavy furred fox, coon, dry deer skins, beaver, ginseng, etc. Ship, parcel post, postage refunded. Price list free. Mink scent \$1.00. H. Metcalf & Son, Alstead, New Hampshire.

MISCELLANEOUS

EARN cash, or \$25 worth of merchandise running 10 member club. Or, sell direct as agent. Good profits. Specify whether club plan or agent's details are desired. Elsie Dee Club, Moodus, Conn.

HIGHEST CASH Paid for old, broken, jewelry, gold teeth, watches, silverware, diamonds, spectacles. Free information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Government Licensed. Rose Smelting Company, 29-AA East Madison, Chicago.

BEAUTIFUL crocheted gifts: Linen hankies—.75 each, lawn embroidery lace corner—.50 each, pin cushions ribbon-trimmed—.75 each, Potholder baskets—1.00 each, hot mats crocheted covers—.85 each, woven potholders—.35 each, lawn hankies and floral designs not crocheted \$1.50 dozen. Nellie Smith, Route 1, Hop Bottom, Pennsylvania.

SOLID Maple book-ends. Beautifully designed in Natural Colors. Only \$1.25 prepaid. Woodland Industries, Conway 2, New Hampshire.

HARDY'S Salve—The family salve since 1836. At druggists or send 45c. Dept. A, Hardy Salve Company, Claremont, New Hampshire.

QUILT Pieces—Big bundle, about 8 yards. Bright, new fast-color cotton prints. Patterns, free gift. \$1.00. McCombs Brothers 4519 Butler, Pittsburgh 1, Pa.

GOLDEN popcorn, shelled, guaranteed, hundreds mailed. 5 lbs. \$1.00, 50-16c postpaid. Russell Luce, Groton, New York.

OUTDOOR TOILETS, Cesspools, Septic Tanks cleaned decorated with amazing new product. Just mix dry powder with water; pour into toilet. Safe, no poisons. Save digging and pumping costs. Postcard brings free details. Burson Laboratories, Dept. B-1, 955 Willard Ct., Chicago 22, Illinois.

LADIES' dresses, \$1.09. Shoes \$1.49. Women's, children's. Wool sweaters 99c. Rubbers, boots. Men's work clothing, shoes, shirts, underwear, coats, mackinaws, housedresses, hose slacks, pants, skirts, blouses. Blankets \$1.49. Towels. Housefurnishings. Send for free catalog. Consumers Sales Co., 419 63rd Street, Department AA, West New York, New Jersey.

WOOLEN yard goods. Samples 10c. Woolen rug strips, mixed shades, 4 pounds \$3.00 plus postage. Cotton quilt pieces, florals, plains. 3 pounds mixed \$1.25 plus postage. Florence Moody Farmington, Maine.

WANTED, cedar and locust fence posts in wholesale quantities. Write Fred Messing, Three Bridges, N. J.

GET YOUR Xmas Tree By Mail—Will send you beautiful 2 1/2-3 1/2 ft. Table Tree with generous amount of evergreen branches for decorating your home. All for \$1.50 including mailing expenses. No order accepted after December 14th. Send check or money order to: Mayrhofer, Perry Brook Tree Farm, Florence, N. Y.

CREAMED maple butternut candy \$1.50 pound postpaid insured. Gift wrapped if desired. Woolley's, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

MARK EGG Cartons with cushioned rubber stamps. Extra large, large, medium, small, Grade A. 50c each. R. W. Ford, Bristol 5, Conn.

PERSONALIZED Pencils for Christmas: Your name imprinted in gold or white on red, maroon, light and dark blue or green pencils. White pencils imprinted in red or green. Price 79c a dozen postpaid. Cornell Pencil Company, Greene, N. Y.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

ENLARGEMENTS—Technicians with many years of experience using the most modern equipment will give each negative you send us the individual attention needed to produce the best possible picture. Advice on your negatives and how to take better pictures given on request free of charge. 8x10, \$1.00; 5x7, \$.75 in attractive composition frame. Send postal note, money order or cash with order. Erven & Rodgers, Commercial Photographers, Dept. 7, 1704 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn 27, New York.

BULBS

GLADIOLUS bulbs. Large size, mixed colors of the better kinds, priced low, before winter storage, also bulbets, not pin points. H. E. Gordon, Southold, Long Island, New York.

HONEY

NEW HONEY: Choice clover, New York's finest. 5 lbs \$1.35; 6 5-lb. \$7.38. Delicious buckwheat 5 lbs. \$1.25 6 5-lb. \$6.60. All above postpaid 3rd zone. 60 lbs. clover \$9.00; 60 lbs. buckwheat \$7.20. F.O.B. Sold by ton or pail. Howland Apiaries, Berkshire, N. Y.

SCHOOLS

STAMMERING corrected: Free booklet gives full information. Write today. W. A. Dennison, 543 Jarvis St., Toronto, Canada.

SEED POTATOES

FOR SALE: certified seed potatoes, Katahdins, Smooth Ruralis, Essex, Kennebecs. Low field readings. Booking now for Spring delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

FOR SALE: certified Essex seed potatoes. 1. Out yielded all varieties in New York—1947. 2. Out yielded all varieties in Pennsylvania—1948. 3. Out yielded Cobblers, 150 cwt. to the acre in the south—1949. 4. 844.2 bu. per acre Maine—1949. 5. Booking now for Spring delivery. Thompson Farms, Clymer, New York.

PUBLISHING AND CLOSING DATES

Dec. 16 Issue.....Closes Dec. 1
Jan. 6 Issue.....Closes Dec. 22
Jan. 20 Issue.....Closes Jan. 5
Feb. 3 Issue.....Closes Jan. 19

EMPLOYMENT

SEED stimulant & bird repellent. At last a new scientific dust treatment for seed corn. Does not retard germination. Keeps birds from pulling corn. Lubricates moving parts. Aids better root growth. Agents, dealers write C-Em-Gro, Baldwinsville 2, N. Y.

WANTED: Experienced farmer with stock and tools to rent excellent farm on route 17 near Roscoe; good flat tillable land and pasture; fine barn with silo, ties for 40 head, four room house. Write to Box 514-L8 c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

MARRIED man capable of maintaining modern machinery on large purebred Brown Swiss Dairy Farm. Duties with both cows and crops. Exceptional modern house, all conveniences. Schools, bus nearby. Write Suydam Farms, New Brunswick, N. J., R.D. 3, Box 342.

EXPERIENCED woman wanted for general housework. Three in family. \$25 per week. No laundry. References desired. Phone 2959. G. B. Williams, Geneva, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT

TRACTORS—New and used farm tractors and machinery. Every make bought and sold including crawlers. Go anywhere. Phil Gardiner, Mullica Hill, N. J. Phone 5-4831.

FOR SALE: Oliver 88 wheel type tractor. Oliver Ann Arbor semi-automatic baler. Oliver No. 15 grain master combine. 1948 models. All in excellent condition. John Deere Van Brunt grain drill new in October. Sowed 51 acres. Bargains if sold at once. Clinton Bellinger, Schoharie, N. Y., R. D. 1.

NURSERY STOCK

QUICK bearing fruit and nut trees, shade trees, grape vines, berry plants, ever-blooming rose bushes and flowering shrubs at money saving prices. State and federal inspected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for free colored catalogue. East's Nursery, Amity, Arkansas.

EVERGREEN tree seedlings. Transplants. Growers of large quantities. Quality stock low as 2c on quantity. Write for price list. Suncrest Evergreen Nurseries, Dept. AA, Box 594, Johnstown, Pa.

FRUIT TREES

FOLLOW the expert orchard men by planting Mayo's dependable fruit trees. Write today for prices. Mayo Brothers Nurseries, Dept 1, Pittsford, N. Y.

FRUIT

SEND Tree-Ripened Fruit For Holidays. One full bushel assorted fruit sent express prepaid in the East for \$5.75. One-half bushel \$3.75. These are deposited for the occasion. Folder sent on request. Spell's Citrus, Box 925, DeLand, Florida.

REAL ESTATE

249 ACRE Farm in Finger Lakes District. Suitable for general farming, dairy, ranch, etc. Buildings A-1 condition. Fred Collins, Penn Yan, R. D. 4, New York.

PERMANENT year round pastures are being rapidly developed in South Carolina and land suitable for permanent pastures is still cheap. You can let the cattle gather their own feed and save the cost of labor for harvesting and feeding. Wholesale milk prices 55c per gallon, retail price 24c per quart. If you are interested in good farm lands suitable for year round permanent pastures, see or contact Bradham Realty Co., Realtors. "We specialize in farm lands, small and large tracts." Phone 48, P. O. Box 430, Sumter, South Carolina.

STROUT'S catalog—Farms, homes, country businesses. World's largest! 3029 outstanding bargains, 31 states. Mailed free! Buy now and save thru Strout. 255-R 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

FARM property without buildings wanted. Tompkins or Tioga County, New York, 50 acres or more. State price. Box 514-X, c/o American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

FARMS—Businesses—Places. Farms from 6 acres to 500 acres equipped. \$9500 buys 200 acres dairy farm \$4000 down. 140 acre dairy and fruit farm, apple orchard 700 trees. Terms given. Write or ph. 46-224. C. M. Douglas, Fort Plain, N. Y.

PECANS

PAPERSHELL Pecans. Good raw or roasted. Rich in Vitamins. 5 lbs. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$4.75. Postpaid. Excellent Xmas gift. Sunshine Plant Company, Rebecca, Georgia.

PAPER Shell Pecans. Georgia grown. Five pounds \$2.00; 15 pounds \$5.00. Postpaid. Joy Acres, Windsor, Virginia.

PECANS: New crop extra large Stuarts, machine graded, hand-selected, 10 lbs. \$4.50; Jumbo size shelled halves 2 lbs. \$2.75; 5 lbs. \$6.25; choice broken halves and pieces 5 lbs. \$5.25. Delivered insured, guaranteed. 20th year selling pecans direct. J. Trus Hayes, Grower, Box 1730, Dillon, South Carolina.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK farming is our second largest business; food production is our largest business. Fortunately neither is a giant in today's accepted sense of "big business" with its president, board of directors, general manager, stock market financing, and its thousands of employees all working for a boss. But, unfortunately, there are many who would like to be the boss of all farmers. When farmers and farming get a boss, nothing free will be left for any of us. That is the challenge today facing not only agriculture but industry, labor and the professions.

Just why any of us should be faced with that sort of a challenge is hard to figure out. I can remember my grandfather very well—yet his father pre-dated the Revolutionary War. In just that length of time free people have built the greatest, the most powerful, and the richest country in the world, with 150 million people receiving its abundance. Can we look forward to the sons of the grandsons that we now have going into the future almost as far as we have come as an independent country?

Golden Rule

Bygones will always be bygones. A minute or an hour never comes back, therefore, there is only one way we can go—forward. The problems of today are not the problems of yesterday or tomorrow. Then to be realistic we find ourselves today a people with a production of necessities and luxuries for everyone, never dreamed of by many now living. This alone demands new forward-looking ideas and plans, but does it demand change in our fundamental, moral, spiritual or social behavior or in our following of the Golden Rule? I think not.

Rich and Unhappy

We find ourselves today a rich people, discontented, frightened, too busy struggling for an elusive happiness,

YOUNG GRANGE LEADERSHIP RECOGNIZED

When the New York State Grange met at Elmira recently, Willis Simpson, Jr. of Port Jervis, N. Y. and Audrey Morehouse of Garrettsville, N. Y. were presented with American Agriculturist Achievement awards. Shown in the picture with them is Jim Hall, field editor of American Agriculturist, who made the presentation. Given to young members of several organizations each year the medals are presented as a recognition of potential leadership and are intended as an encouragement to continue along the leadership road.

Willis, shown at the left, has been master of his Juvenile Grange, flag bearer of the Pomona Grange, and he is vice president of the County 4-H Council and president of the Orange County Dairy Club.

Audrey has served as secretary and treasurer of the Juvenile Grange and is treasurer of the Subordinate Grange. She is a delegate for the local Young Co-operators, is a Sunday School teacher, and has held various 4-H Club offices and has won many prizes.



talking of peace, security and welfare, but always in terms of money, power, government, armaments and war. A deplorable situation to be sure, but isn't it a natural and normal one for any group of humans who have come so far so fast? All our troubles today stem from our inability to adjust our thinking away from material and materials. Right now we have positive proof that this is true, for our present abundance of goods is not a satisfaction or a satisfactory goal for us as human beings.

This thought is beginning to shape our future just as surely as living or life has no meaning except through faith. Industry is beginning to think in terms of human beings. Agriculture is beginning to think of food in terms of vitamins, calories, and health instead of in pounds or tons. With the start of this new thinking, the course of our future is definitely settled. Our doctors, educators and professional men are beginning to feel and, I hope, accept this idea that service to others must be their goal in the future even to a far greater degree than they have already given as a class.

The mistakes our grandfathers made

as we look back seem foolish and unnecessary, yet they moved forward. The mistakes that we are making and will make will be just as many; yet, since we are living them they seem more burdensome, and even at times a barrier against future progress. The world always has gone forward even with its setbacks.

A New World

Today, then, it seems to me we have a very clear picture of what is needed and demanded of us for this new world which is surely in the making. The day of the farmer who lived his life on his little back farm with his small family and with little contact with the rest of the world is over. The day of the industrialist counting his money and forgetting all else is over. The day of the hired hand working for his hire and forgetting or not caring about the part he plays in this world is over. The day of the educated man using his advantages for himself alone is over. While it may take some time, kings and queens, dictators, and imperialistic governments are on the way out.

Whether we like it or not, *One World* is here or about to be. We do like it although we may find it hard to live with for a while. War was never voted for by fathers and mothers at home and new ways are being devised to stop wars. Starving populations in the world are being fed and helped. Bungling mistakes and human frailty still exist but the most wonderful era in human existence is ahead. We can be glad we are here only hoping that we can help it over some of the hurdles and that we can stay long enough to see it accomplished.

Now, then, when the *American Agriculturist*, established and supported by a group of farmers, comes out with a complete issue to show the need for cooperation between the workers of this new, new world then they too, and Ed Eastman in particular, are adding their support and belief of the power and success in the application of the Golden Rule.

— A. A. —

MUTUAL HELP

The New York Artificial Breeders' Cooperative has an enviable set-up in that it is adjacent to the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. By agreement, the State College has undertaken to solve certain research problems. This research has brought improvements in methods of collecting, storing and using semen, the control of bacteria, and more efficient distribution to inseminators.

On the other hand the College has used the records on the 150,000 cows bred each year to add to their information about breeding dairy cattle.

SLOCUM FARM DISPERSAL

(A great Cayuga County Herd)
MONDAY, DECEMBER 11
10:30 A.M. — lunch served

105 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE At the Farm 2 miles southeast of Junction at KINGS FERRY, N. Y. Routes 34B and 90, twenty miles south of Auburn and 20 miles north of Ithaca on Route 34B.

Herd T. B. Accredited, tested for both T. B. and blood within 30 days, pregnancy examinations made on all bred long enough, milkers mastitis tested.

SENSATIONAL 1949-1950 DHIA AVERAGE on 52 COWS, 2X—478 lb. fat, 13,424 lb. Milk
A 928 lb., 4.1% fat on 2 time milking sells with her daughter and granddaughter. Many other 500 lb. fat cows and up to 700 lb. on 2 time milking

Many bred to son of INKA SUPREME POSCH from 600 lb. fat dam. Majority fresh or due soon after sale. Several service age bulls including a son of INKA SUPREME POSCH. A grand array of heifer calves by noted sires from high record dams.

THIS IS A VERY CHOICE HERD — A REAL OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE SEED STOCK AND PROFITABLE PRODUCERS.

REMEMBER THE DATE—DECEMBER 11. Sale in large, heated tent. — Catalogs at Ringside.
ROY TUTTLE, Owner, Kings Ferry, N. Y.
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, NEW YORK.

BIG 2-DAY EARLVILLE SALE WED. & THUR., DEC. 6 - 7

Heated Sale Pavilion, EARLVILLE, MADISON CO. N. Y. which is located on Route 12-B, 10 miles south of Route 20 and 40 miles south of Syracuse, 50 miles northwest of Binghamton.

250 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE Consigned by 100 well-known breeders from all sections of New York State, from New England, from the middle west, from Penna. and from Maryland.

FIRST DAY—WED., DEC. 6—The Invitational offering of 75 Head, all personally selected by Dr. E. S. Harrison of Harden Farms, Camden, N. Y. who travelled thousands of miles to select only the very finest — potential show ring winners, prospects for exceptionally large records, and a splendid group of very high record bulls from dams with records up to 1,132 lb. fat and 30,158 lb. milk. **THIS IS AN ELITE GROUP ALL THE WAY THROUGH**, as good or better than you will see at any State Fair.

THURS., Dec. 7—175 HEAD including 125 strictly fresh and close springers featuring the dispersal of the well-known, high producing herd of ORRIN BROOKS, MORRISVILLE, N. Y. which includes daughters of INKA SUPREME POSCH and other leading sires in the New York Artificial Association.—30 Service Age Bulls from the best herds of the East all from dams with excellent production records up to 800 lb. on twice a day milking. Come and buy your bull at this sale because the large number means many will sell at surprisingly low prices. All the offerings from T. B. Accredited herds, blood tested, many calfhood vaccinated, and all are sold to be exactly as represented.

IT'S THE MOST SENSATIONAL SALE OF THE EAST THIS SEASON. An annual event at which dairymen and breeders are always able to buy the cows breeders hesitate to sell, and they will prove highly profitable. You are fortunate in being able to buy them. Sale will start each morning at 10:00 A.M., hot dinner served at noon. Excellent trucking facilities. **IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF YOUR HERD. PLAN TO ATTEND THIS SALE BOTH DAYS.** Attractive catalogs at the ringside.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager & Auctioneer, MEXICO, NEW YORK.

Protect the PROFIT POINT



To safeguard against loss of quarters, treat all teat injuries promptly.

Dr. Naylor Dilators carry antiseptics into teat canal to help combat infection and reduce inflammation. They furnish gentle, non-irritating support to injured lining and promote normal relaxation at end of teat by sustained antiseptic contact directly at site of trouble.

for
Sore
Teats
•
Scab
Teats
•
Injured
Teats
•
Obstructions



EASY TO USE—Simply keep a Dr. Naylor Dilator in teat between milkings until teat milks free by hand.

M. W. NAYLOR CO. • MORRIS 2, N.Y.

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Large Pkg.
45 Dilators \$1.00
Trial Pkg.
16 Dilators 50¢
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Better, Faster Tillage **Bigger Crops**
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Center St., Brandon, Vt.

SAVE FOR YOUR INDEPENDENCE
BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS
Illustration of the Liberty Bell.



HERE ARE two interesting and delicious ways to serve chicken, a fool-proof baked ham recipe, and two extra-special desserts to try out. The chicken is combined with oysters in one case, and with rice in the other; both are good in entirely different ways.

CHICKEN AND RICE RING

- 1 three-pound frying chicken, disjointed
- 3 tablespoons fat
- 1 medium sized onion, chopped fine
- 1 garlic clove, minced
- 1 tart apple, minced
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon paprika
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon powdered ginger
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon sugar
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon chili powder
- 1 6-ounce can tomato paste
- Few grains cayenne

Bone the raw chicken, keeping pieces as large as possible. Melt fat; cook onion, garlic and apple in fat until golden brown. Add paprika, salt, ginger, sugar, chili powder and cayenne. Cook until quite brown; add chicken; brown lightly. Add tomato paste and enough chicken broth (made with chicken bones) or boiling water to cover. Cover; simmer about 40 minutes, or until chicken is tender. Serve in rice ring. Serves 6.

CHICKEN AND OYSTER RAMEKINS

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup flour
- $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- Few grains pepper
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon paprika
- 1 pint oysters
- 2 cups cooked or canned diced chicken
- 1 six-ounce can broiled mushrooms (optional)
- Evaporated milk
- 1 cup buttered cracker crumbs

Clean oysters carefully, removing shells and retaining liquor. Melt butter; blend in flour, salt, pepper and paprika. Measure combined oyster liquor and mushroom liquor; add enough evaporated milk to make 3 cups; add to flour mixture. Cook over low heat, stirring until smooth and thickened. Cover and cook over hot water 10 minutes longer. Add chicken, oysters, mushrooms (save out one mushroom to top each ramekin, if desired). Spoon into ramekins. Top with buttered cracker crumbs and mushrooms. Bake in moderate oven, 350° F., 20 minutes. Serves 6.

HOME-BAKED HAM

Baked Ham is easy to prepare and always popular. Place fat side up on a rack in an open roasting pan. Do not cover and do not add water. Bake in a moderately slow oven, 325° F., and allow 15 minutes per pound for a whole ham over 12 pounds in weight. Half an hour before the end of the baking period, score the fat, stick with cloves, and cover with honey, molasses, apricot jam, or brown sugar moistened with a little fruit juice. Baste once or twice during glazing period. For an attractive garnish to decorate the ham platter, fill canned peach halves with raw orange and cranberry relish.

DELICIOUS TURNOVERS

- Flaky pastry
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups prepared mincemeat

Roll pastry out $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. Cut into $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch squares. Place a heaping tablespoonful of prepared mincemeat on each square. Fold over to form triangles. Press edges together with fork and prick tops. Bake in hot oven, 425° F., 18 to 20 minutes. Makes 12 turnovers.

MOCHA REFRIGERATOR CAKE

- packaged 8-inch sponge cake layers, or equal amount of homemade sponge cake
- 1 cup strong coffee
- 1 cup heavy cream, whipped
- 1 package chocolate pudding mix
- 1 cup evaporated milk
- Walnut meats

Split sponge cake, making four thin layers. Prepare pudding mix, using coffee and evaporated milk, combined, the liquid. Press one of the cake layers



for
Your Recipe File

into a medium-sized mixing bowl. Add one-third of the pudding, then another cake layer, and so on, ending with the fourth cake layer. Chill several hours or overnight. Unmold on serving plate. Swirl whipped cream generously on top and sides. Garnish with whole walnut meats. (If you prefer, you may use your favorite chocolate pudding recipe and substitute it for the package mix.) Serves 8.

Delicious with either the Turnovers or the Mocha Refrigerator Cake is:

HOT MOCHA JAVA

- $4\frac{1}{2}$ measuring cups hot coffee
- $4\frac{1}{2}$ measuring cups hot cocoa

Combine equal amounts of coffee and cocoa. Serve hot, but do not boil. Pour into cups. Top with marshmallows. Serves 12.

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

1 Chicken, in a ring of rice, and accompanied by hot coffee, is a hearty and delicious meal.

2 Men like Chicken and Oysters served with steaming hot coffee, so try them often.

3 Mocha Refrigerator Cake is made from sponge cake and pudding . . . easy to make and very good-tasting!

4 You'll make a hit every time you serve Mincemeat Turnovers and Hot Mocha Java.

5 Is there anything more popular than home-baked ham? Peach and cranberry garnish adds to its appearance and taste.

A PRAYER FOR SIMPLE THINGS

By Edith Shaw Butler

Oh Lord, dear Lord,
These things I ask:
A happy song
For homely task;

Vision shining
That I may see
The good things Thou
Hast given me;

Stout roof, a hearth,
A threshold wide
That welcomes friends
To come inside

For quiet talk,
A cup of tea,
Time enough
To be neighborly;

Sweet though hard-earned
Daily bread,
At night a place
To lay my head;

Rich loam, brown seed,
Joy of sowing,
And then to watch
Small shoots growing.

Oh Lord, dear Lord,
Let such things be
The birthright of all
Humanity.

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A Big Task for HOME and CHURCH

MAKE SURE that our children have a sound knowledge of American history—an awareness of our beginnings, the suffering, struggling and pioneering of our forefathers, and a home life that will nurture spiritual, mental and physical well-being."

That was the answer of Mrs. Alice B. Hiteman of West Winfield, New York, to our question, "How can American women help to keep America free and strengthen it morally?" And in that brief statement she voiced the ideas that were in about 90% of the answers we received from 72 rural homemakers of the Northeast.

Underlying almost all the answers was the feeling that we could keep free and morally strong only by a return to religion. As Mrs. Noah Van Wormer of Cohocton, N. Y., said, "The feeling of peace we all need can be obtained only by faith in God. Women, as wives and mothers, can do a lot towards directing the whole family to religion." Six hundred miles from Cohocton, on a 142-acre dairy farm at Bradford Center, Maine, Mrs. Margaret Allen took time from the task of raising their five children under 10 years old to say almost the same thing, "Women, by bringing their children up to love and worship God—and to serve Him—will make us and our children better citizens."

Save the Pennies

Lillian D. Carlin of Holmes, N. Y., told us that with living costs at an almost all-time high and taxes taking about a third of people's incomes, there has been a definite lowering in the standard of living, "especially in amusements, literature and travel." She believes a cut in government employees and abolishment of duplicating bureaus in Washington would adjust a great deal of our tax troubles, and suggests that Home Bureaus and other women's groups should set aside one evening a month for the discussion of civic programs, government programs, politics and the principles of government we want under a democracy.

She said, "America didn't get this way in a day and it will take time to get back to normal again, if we ever do. It is certain we never will until the women of the nation, especially in small communities, wake up and take interest in their government from top to bottom." Mrs. Myrtle Raughley, down at Farmington, Delaware, has the same idea for women's groups, saying "Too few people know how government functions, and if women want to keep America free they must keep abreast of the times by getting together for intelligent discussion of local, state and federal government."

Rural homemakers of the Northeast are well aware of where the money comes from for all the government programs we have today. All but 10 of the 72 we questioned stated flatly, "It comes from taxes," and one woman said, "Every time a man, woman or child spends anything, a share of it is for taxes and some of that necessarily has to leak away as it goes through Washington channels." Mrs. Vernon Bussim of R. D. 1, Montpelier, Vermont, believes the money comes from taxpayers, doesn't want socialized medicine, but says she doesn't want any cuts in present services because "We have few enough services on the farm as it is. We pay high taxes and what we get back in old age, compen-

sations, hot lunches, supports on prices and hospital aid is what makes democracy run. We give that others may live decent lives but I wonder if it isn't done so a few can make money on projects—what we need is not cutting services but good money handlers—someone who knows what money means, how hard it is to get."

Stop Handouts

But Mrs. Bussim is in the minority. Mrs. P. T., a New York farm wife, believes exactly the opposite. She'd like the government to do away with all the handout programs including "all the unnecessary government agencies, costly surveys, farm subsidies and so forth." While not all the women would make such a clean sweep, many agree with Mrs. P. T. on a lot of things. Interestingly enough—and I think this is because American rural folks are naturally kind and sympathetic with the old and needy—many of the women told us they would not vote for government officials who want to cut down amounts paid people on welfare or for old age and who want to do away with government loan agencies for homes and farms.

Elinor W. Arnold of Stanley, N. Y., wants "A thorough weeding out of bureaucratic groups to prevent duplication of duties," and says the family unit is the one basis for freedom here and abroad. She says the American mother who goes out to work is too busy and too diversified to do a good job morally strengthening her family "when the god she worships by her actions is Mammon. Our standard of living has come to mean the number of modern work-saving devices in our kitchens, the expensive impedimenta of modern living, rather than the cultural, religious, healthful and esthetic values.

Agreeing somewhat with Mrs. Arnold is Mrs. Eugene Harris of Milan, Pennsylvania, who says, "Mothers of young children should be encouraged to stay at home instead of working." Two of the many New England women who helped with these questions don't mention mothers not working, but they do emphasize the need of properly bringing up the young 'uns—Mrs. John Abbott of Bellows Falls, Vermont, says, "Women can help by proper example and instruction of the young and by promoting church attendance and activities," and Mrs. Calvin Boynton of Readfield, Maine, answered with, "By teaching their children respect and fear of God; tolerance, mercy and strength of character."

"Going to the polls and voting intelligently," is the advice of Mildred Wright, R. D. 3, Middlebury, Vt., to women who want to keep America free and strong. She believes that women's groups could teach the need of voting for the "better man" and not just "politics" and says that women could be made interested enough to want to vote. Mrs. Charles M. Barton of Claremont, New Hampshire, also believes that more discussion of general current events would be helpful to women who want to do their part, and also says that we would have "less welfare and stop making lazy Americans."

Mrs. Alice Blackwood of Washington, N. J., who is chairman of the New Jersey Grange home economics committee, wants the government to "quit all socialistic programs and subsidies and allow counties and states to care for their own sick and aged." Also taking exception to bureaucratic tendencies are Mrs. Wells Aldrich of Sauquoit, N. Y., and Mrs. Laura C. Hunt of Freeville, New York. They both regret the "overlapping" of government agencies, the unneeded help and the lack of standardization in equipment for government use. A Massachusetts woman, who wants to sign herself just Mrs. L. R., says, too many people in government "pretend they work."

Mrs. W. R. Van Sickle of Cayuga, N. Y., who submitted the poem, "Uncle Sam" on this page, had a simple answer for the women of America. She said, "Women can help best by knowing we are all 'Uncle Sam'." Mrs. George L. Dewey of Canandaigua, N. Y., had an even briefer—and certainly different—answer, "Drink less liquor and quit smoking cigarettes!"

Debt Enslaves

Another woman who doesn't want her name printed asks, "How can we keep America free if we are so overburdened with debt?" She says, "It seems to me to be a vicious circle; more people want more money. Those who can't or won't earn it are given it outright, which means someone must work that much harder to pay the taxes to support more people who feel they aren't getting a fair deal. The support prices are an example of it and welfare is another, even though some welfare is almost a necessity."

At Lakeside, Connecticut, Mrs. Janet Stoddard stated that she had one thing

Uncle Sam

By Francis G. Blair

You ask me who is Uncle Sam.
I modestly reply, I am.
These hungry urchins meanly dressed,
These mothers suckling babes at breast,
These traffic cops along the street,
These rushing crowds on eager feet,
These thousands caught in fortune's jam—
All these and you and I, are Uncle Sam.

All farmers working in the field,
All bankers making dollars yield,
All those who teach or preach or pray,
All honest workers night and day,
All mountebanks who cheat and sham—
All these, and you and I, are Uncle Sam.

But pioneers on land and sea,
Unnumbered millions yet to be
Of noble men who work and plan
To build and guard their native land;
Who daily do their civic share
Unflinchingly and unaware
Of those who praise or those who damn—
All these, and you and I, are Uncle Sam.
—Sent by Mrs. W. R. Van Sickle, Cayuga, N. Y.

especially bothering her: "In one breath people say government is getting too strong and in the next they expect it to breathe for them. If people would only get busy and work instead of wanting more and more money for less and less work, they'd be doing something."

Kathryn B. Norton of Angelica, N. Y., says, "Many feel that facts about Christianity shouldn't be published in the papers for fear of offending someone. But any true Christian won't be offended and the others will be made to think and see what they are missing in this short worldly life."

In addition to those we have already quoted, the ladies in the following list, and many more who asked not to have their names published, answered our question about a free and morally strong America.

Mrs. Harold L. Donner, Lounsberry, N. Y., Miss Alice Green, Chateaugay, N. Y., Miss Lilla Rogers, South Royalton, Vt., Mrs. Marion Sargent Connor, Heniker, N. H., Mrs. Sinclair Ward, Franklin, N. Y., Mrs. Jacob F. Pratt, Schaghticoke, N. Y., Mrs. W. R. O'Dell, Walton, N. Y., Mrs. George Hager, Masonville, N. Y., Mrs. Kenneth L. Wells, Sr., Riverhead, N. Y., Mrs. Harold Tripp, Dryden, N. Y., Mrs. Jobee E. Farlee, Lambertville, N. J., Mrs. Ruth C. Dennis, Jasper, N. Y., Mrs. Roy J. Estey, Hinesburg, Vt., Mrs. Lee Martin, Lisbon, N. Y., and Mrs. Mary Tompkins, Carmel, N. Y.

Many other women, like Mrs. Walter D. Kenyon, Ashaway, Rhode Island, who said, "Women can help make a nation strong by exemplifying the highest ideals of womanhood in everyday living," certainly had religion in mind, I am sure.

A Mighty Chorus

We wish that we could quote at length from all the opinions because, as Mrs. John Brock of Skaneateles, N. Y., said, "American women's voices united make a mighty chorus."

To all the women listed on this page we say "Thank you." To the following we can only offer our apologies for lack of space to use your exact words, but we believe you will agree with us that much of what you had to say was in the minds of those we did quote:

Mrs. Margery A. Blakeley, East Aurora, N. Y., Mrs. J. K. Butler, Bernardston, Mass., Mrs. Austin Warner, Calverton, N. Y., Mrs. H. Deighton, Callicoon, N. Y., Mrs. Ansel Harris, Auburn, Me., Mrs. Ralph Baraw, Johnson, Vt., Mrs. Fred H. Snyder, Churchville, N. Y., Mrs. Charles Huff, Moravia, N. Y., Mrs. Norman Aikens, North Clymer, N. Y., Mrs. Harry Aikin, Lockport, N. Y., Mrs. Harold Lave, Ithaca, N. Y., Mrs. John Harvard, Skaneateles, N. Y., Mrs. Richard A. Rogers, Olean, N. Y., Mrs. James H. Stone, Marcellus, N. Y., Mrs. Edith Robbins, Portland, Me., M. Chasse, Ackland, Me., and Mrs. Harry Perry, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Here are the answers from 72 women whom we asked

Would You Vote for Government Officials?:

	Yes	No	Not Sure
..Who were opposed to socialized medicine	63	3	6
..Who want to cut down amounts paid people on welfare, old age, etc.....	21	34	12
..Who want to do away with government loan agencies for homes, farms, etc.....	25	36	11
..Who want to stop ALL support prices.....	50	15	7
..Who want to stop PMA plan of payments for lime, ditches, seeding, etc.....	30	22	13
..Who want to eliminate unemployment insurance	36	25	7
..Who want all communities to pay for their own libraries, hospitals, etc.....	21	24	11

"I Believe In GOD, the Father Almighty"

By GEORGE D. TAYLOR, Stamford, N. Y., Farmer



IN A recent Sunday morning I stood up with the congregation in church to recite the Apostle's Creed, and the first seven words, "I believe in God, the Father Almighty" struck suddenly and clearly, like a flash of light, upon my consciousness.

I am a farmer and, as I write this, a look out of the window discloses no moving thing except tree branches. Dead winter is upon us. But I know that under the snow, in the soil, the seeds and the roots lie dormant, and that in each one, somewhere unseen and unseeable, is the germ of life. I know that the lowly groundhog lies hibernating in his safe burrow below the frost line, and I know that the beautiful speckled trout are secure in their deep seclusion under the ice.

I know, too, that with the warm sunshine of March and the April showers will come the evidence and the motion of life. I have picked the earliest May flowers in the woods during the warm days of maple sugaring weather. With the snow still lurking in the fence corners, I have heard the shrill peepers in the swamp on a balmy April evening; and a few evenings later, the hoarse enthusiasm of the bull frogs in a grand male chorus. Bare-handed, in early May, I have snared the suckers as they swam desperately up the brook in their eagerness to spawn. I have watched the dead brown grass in the pasture and in the meadow turn color gradually, bursting forth at last full green and lush. And a little later, as the soil is warmed through and softened by rain, I have seen it receive the seeds and the seedlings from my hand, with the assurance that a crop will grow. It is because all these taken together, demonstrate a conscious, orderly arrangement that I believe in God, the Father Almighty.

I have not chosen to make this declaration because it is peculiar to me, for I know I am joined in the conviction by most people who read what is written here. I have chosen it because in spite of the fact that, as a farmer, I have personally encountered the raw, rough, blunt resistance from the impact of evil things in nature, I have also seen clearly, and at close range, the steady, compelling hand of Providence carving out continuity for me and mine and for mankind.

I am a direct lineal descendant of the Pilgrim Elder, William Brewster, whose hand drafted the opening salutation of the Mayflower Compact — "By the Grace of God, Amen." And my heritage runs back through five generations of determined plodding farmers, working the very New York State land on which I live.

I was born in the house built by my great-grandfather more than 100 years ago. I still live in it. I have been

forced to get my living by digging it out of the land, in competition with the woodchucks and the potato bugs and the cabbage worms and the barn rats, and in defiance of short seasons and droughts and floods and low prices.

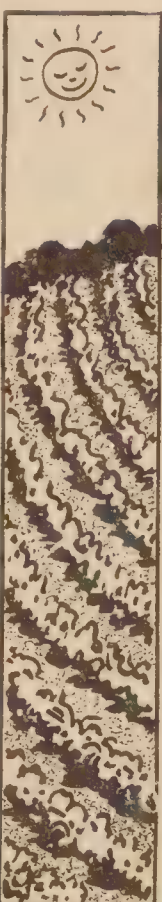
Men take for granted the safe, sure travel of the sun and the stars in their orbits, and the orderly and regular progression of the seasons. And mostly they take for granted the provision for the continuity of all earthly life. But we farmers do not take this latter for granted. In watching the process and in implementing its event, we come to learn that certainty is no part of the plan; that the assurance of events for us—as for everyone else—is an overall assurance. Individual accomplishment is a matter of luck or skill or both. And failure comes when we have neither. We learn, literally, that "into each life some rain must fall," and also that the rain, sometimes productive and sometimes destructive, falls on the just and the unjust alike.

To be sure, I reckon a little with markets and prices and food fads, but, primarily, my concern is to avail myself of natural resources, always guarding against the unpredictable, destructive exceptions. A rain storm is not something to be looked at out of the window with a passing comment. I have planted the corn, year after year, knowing that it is possible that the seed may rot in the ground from too much rain, or fail entirely to germinate because the soil is too dry; but always hoping. I have cut down the hay to dry it before it was taken in, knowing that an ill-timed, drenching rain may ruin it before I can save it. So, while I cut it down, I pray. What farmer doesn't? I have seen an August frost shrivel my planted crops, completely snuffing out the harvest before maturity. My curses, then, are as unavailing as my prayers when I cut the hay.

But in spite of the rain, I have saved hay enough. Many crops have come through before the frost. And withal, I have survived; and my faith has built up. But to say that I believe in God in spite of my personal trials is to tell only half the story. Plenty of people in adversity believe in God.

It is this experience with the land, going on forever and inexorably, that finally points up my thesis and my belief. It is ordained that men shall be nourished by the products of the soil and that, without nourishment, men shall die. I am in the very midst of vital things, and from my vantage point I see the elemental relationship between God and man. I conclude that the nature of things is the plan for our destiny, and that adversity is deliberately designed to make us work the plan.

I believe in God, the Father Almighty.



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Wake Up America!

By GLORIA M. LAMBSON

President Associated Women of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation

THE fourth item in the dedication of this 3rd Annual Forum issue of *American Agriculturist* interests me particularly — "Preservation of the Liberties of the American People."



Gloria M. Lambson

I've been thinking a lot about these liberties lately, wondering just what they mean to us Americans; wondering why we can't sell the spirit of them more successfully abroad — why their absolute opposite, Communism, persists in sneaking through all the barriers of dollars and of men that we erect.

I've been thinking, and I've been talking with other Americans, and I've reached some conclusions. They aren't going to look nice on paper.

I'm afraid that the average American has lost the passionate, burning belief in liberty, the *spirit*. He's still good-naturedly devoted to the *word* liberty, something he lives in the "sweet land of." Anyone who tried to take the *word* away from him would be in for trouble; but the *spirit*—well, how much will you offer? Because it is for sale, and if the bid is high enough and you talk fast enough, he won't even realize what he's sold.

Gold in the Streets

Call it moral deterioration, call it simple-mindedness; the fact is clear that many modern Americans still believe the old immigrant tale of gold in the streets (gold that someone else dug) and that the person who promises to lead them to the golden streets can justifiably take a few short-cuts across the straight and narrow roads of liberty. For gold means security, something we all strive for, while liberty means something we just naturally *have*, no matter what.

Because of this, we have to consider economic liberty, more than any other, for that's the liberty that is threatened. Freedom of assembly, unlawful search and seizure—our Bill of Rights is in no particular peril. Why should it be, when we'll willingly surrender for money what no amount of crude force could pry from our grip?

Let's see how economic liberty stands today, with several groups of Americans. How about business? Well, in some cases, there is outright subsidy, a powerful persuasive, but that is probably much less an over-all threat than the one of government-owned-and-run business. Power companies have long known this threat, and while one would be a fool to dispute the benefits brought by public power into places that private companies would decline to touch, still it's an awfully heavy sword for government to poise over an industry.

Let's not fool ourselves that business operates for charity's sweet sake, nor that many a monopolistic practice has not hidden under the cloak of free enterprise. Let's also not forget, though, that monopoly practiced by government, making its own rules, and using taxes for capital, can get awfully smelly, too.

And where stands the economic liberty of labor? The laboring-man, according to the saying, "never had it so good"—provided, of course, he does and believes as his union tells him to do and believe. Back in the days when such things happened, I remember the bitterness of workers when the boss

decided to close down the plant for a couple of weeks — without wages, of course. Nowadays, almost any paper tells of a labor leader being cheered when he closes down the plant for an indefinite period—also without wages. Labor, in all too many cases has swapped the old boss for a new one . . . and now, instead of being paid for work, the working-man also pays to work. And no matter what freedoms are abridged in the process, government smiles benignly, and only a few old "reactionaries" raise their eyebrows.

Is it any wonder that we can't easily cope with Communism abroad, though we're selling purest gold in competition with cheap brass rings? How can we sell an idea, a spirit, when we only half hold it ourselves? Could Christ Himself have convinced others of His Way if He had known and practiced only half of what He was talking about?

I haven't mentioned the threat to economic liberty of professional people and farmers. You know as well as I that it is threatened, and you know in what ways. Instead, I'd like to offer an illustration from my own experience, in the person of a physician with

a large family. On the basis of his grocery bill, he thought the Brannan Plan fine. Then one day he turned over the coin—and found Socialized Medicine on the other side.

I'd like to tell every American this: when it seems to your advantage to

snip a little around the edges of someone else's liberty, remember that the next fellow might gain from a slice of yours. As in the death of a neighbor, so in the death of an economic neighbor's liberty, "Ask not for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee."

I'll Buy That!

By MABEL HEBEL Home Editor, *American Agriculturist*

WHEN talk was first heard this fall of higher taxes, scarcer consumer goods, and general belt-tightening, my first reaction was "Have we got to go all through that again!" I thought of the chair I wanted to have recovered, the new curtains I had been planning to buy, the new suit I had promised myself.



Mabel Hebel

I had gone all through the last war, and World War I, saving and scrimping. It was hard to begin doing it all over again. Worse yet, with higher taxes and

prices, I wouldn't be able to save as much as I had hoped to for a future rainy day. I thought critically of the peoples' money that had gone down

the drain since the war ended—the "handouts," the political cure-all schemes, the army of government workers, many of them inefficient and superfluous.

But this was something else. Over and above the mistakes and the waste, there was now the greater threat from without. It had been there all the time, but Korea had suddenly brought us to the brink of danger, and we were being asked to give up the things that money could buy to save the things that money could not buy.

I thought of the countries where freedom has been choked to death by evil leaders, where people have to speak in whispers when they criticize those in power, where schoolchildren are taught only what the political leaders want them to know—countries where violence and falsehood and fear stalk the people.

"It can't happen here," we hope. But we must do more than hope. We must make it an impossibility by our own actions, our own beliefs, our own sacrifices. I picture to myself two stores. In one are all the things that money can buy—new clothes, new furniture, comforts of all kinds, many things I don't need but would like to have. In the other store are the things that do not have a price tag on them—the things that make this country a paradise in comparison with most other countries.

I'll call these stores the Comfort Store and the Freedom Store. In the past we have been able to have the goods in both of them. Today we must choose between having all we can get of the goods in the Comfort Store, and the priceless blessings to be found in the Freedom Store.

I know there can be only one choice. When someone says to me, "Here's the principles our forefathers fought for; here is the best country in the world; here are freedom from fear, freedom of speech, freedom to worship God in your own way," I know I'll answer with a thankful heart, "I'LL BUY THAT!" Thank God, we still have the opportunity, still have a little time to work together to strengthen America and to make sacrifices to that end.

EVENING

By Nacella Young

I've tucked the children in and heard their prayers,
And kissed their small warm cheeks, and said goodnight.

I've picked up overalls, and straightened chairs,

And fixed the door to let in a crack of light.

Now I can tiptoe down the shadowy stairs

To where you sit, alone, with book and pipe.

The kitchen's warm and still, and we two sit

In tired silence, for we need no speech; I take the paper, look it through a bit,

Nor touch your hand that lies in easy reach.

So sure of love we need not speak of it, Our two hearts answer gently, each to each.

Today Well-Lived

By BETTY REID President, New York State Federation of Home Bureaus

AMERICANS seem to be very wise and clever at winning wars, but not as wise in making peace. Of course, peace can't truly be made unless it lives first in the hearts of men.



Mrs. Reid

We hear echoed and re-echoed from folks of all walks of life, "But what can I do about peace?"

Doesn't each one of us live in a home? Can you think of any better or more practical place to start building peace than in your own home? Peaceful

homes, in turn, make peaceful communities. What are nations, other than many communities in a larger and broader sense?

Home has been defined as a place "where the stomach gets three square meals a day (if you're there) and the soul receives a thousand." If we really worked at this definition, we wouldn't go too far wrong. In the first place, three square meals would certainly keep Mother out of mischief. Building strong, healthy bodies through good nutrition is really a career in itself. Peeling potatoes, scraping carrots, baking, and washing dishes every day may not seem very glamorous, yet when we think of it, a well fed family is generally a healthy, peaceful family.

A Rich Heritage

What about the part of this statement that says "home is the place where the soul receives a thousand meals a day?" This half of the definition really worries me. We have a rich heritage of spiritual teachings and values, but what good are these teachings and values if we are not living them and giving them to our children? If, for instance, the "Golden Rule" were actually practiced for a year in our homes and communities and in the world, would we need to worry about cold wars or atom bombs?

It is most important that we become an active part of our communities. Here we build our homes, earn our living, educate our children, cast our vote, enjoy our leisure and practice our religion. A portion of our Home Bureau Creed says: "To believe that one's community may become the best of communities." That belief is most important, but it is equally important to join this belief with an interested and active participation in community affairs.

We should not spread ourselves too thin, though. One person is not indispensable in all community activities. Every good leader should recognize his responsibility of training other leaders. Besides, we don't want to be like the woman who participated in many community projects and thought it would be impossible for the P.T.A., the Grange, the Home Bureau, or the Missionary Society to get along without her. However, she became ill and went to her doctor. When she complained of being run down, her doctor said, "Run down? On the contrary, lady, you're all wound up."

The World Community

I have written of peace at home and in our immediate communities; but what about the world community? Recently, I crossed more than half of the United States in six hours' flying time. Not too long ago, a friend of mine had an early breakfast in Ireland and a late dinner in Ithaca, N. Y. A man I recently talked with commutes to Germany once a month. Yes, the world itself, in its accessibility and needs, has narrowed down to our very own community.

Are we ready for this challenge? We can be ready if, first, and foremost, we care—care enough to be tolerant and understanding, not only of our own family community, but of those in our world community.

Let us remember, as an old Indian dramatist said:

"Every today well lived makes every tomorrow a vision of happiness."

Responsibility of the Colleges

IN THIS HOUR OF PERIL FOR DEMOCRACY

By Katherine Gillette Blyley President, Keuka College

THE early Americans who made their journey over dirt roads to draw up a constitution in Philadelphia had strangely steadfast hearts. They had come to their decisions slowly but absolutely. Washington, Hancock, Morris, Franklin and the rest were calmly risking, as Jefferson said, "their lives—their fortunes—their sacred honor."

They remembered as they ticked off the slow miles of the trip that there was no background of validity behind the idea for such a convention. No group before them, representing so mixed a society (which they could see would grow more polyglot with the passing of years) had ever met to compose a document which emphasized that the government derived its rights from the people. They had studied plenty of patterns which had subscribed to the opposite point of view; namely, that the people derive their rights from the government. They were knowingly risking "their lives—their fortunes—their sacred honor" for a brilliant new idea with courage in their hearts and faith in the people.

Plenty of Temptations

In this mid-century of alternate hope and fear for our democratic institutions, can this mood be revived in our youth? They are not asked to write a constitution, but their job is of no less importance to the republic. They must prepare themselves in schools and colleges, in their homes and communities, to keep and preserve their inherited liberties. They will face plenty of temptations to surrender.

As young men and women stir about in society they will come upon foreign agents, although they may not even realize it. These may appear in the factory, on the bus, at a labor meeting or a political rally. They could even turn up at one's own dinner table. They will talk the communist line and use communist methods.

More often, our young men and women will encounter the ordinary sloppy thinker who over-emphasizes everyone's natural desire for security and who has developed an easy disregard for sound fiscal policy as long as Uncle Sam is doing the spending. He may be leaning over a fence post, or standing in line to have his groceries rung up, or working on Main Street.

What is the responsibility of higher education in this critical hour? Most of the colleges of this country have their roots in the American ideal of freedom. Wherever groups of people settled, there was almost always an institution of higher learning as a testimony to man's ability to use his powers in solving human problems. I submit that one of the top obligations

of the college today is to train young men and women to be intelligent, participating citizens on the community and national levels.

A Big, Shimmering Package

Primarily, what does John G. or Mary B. need to know? First of all, they need to recognize the chief product which democracy has to sell. It is in a big, shimmering package with a lustrous label, which reads "Faith in the godlike nature, destiny and dignity of human beings." Democracy is rooted deeply in moral and ethical soil and it cannot be blown down by winds of barter for material gains or nourished by physical or mental slavery. This is a hard lesson, but it is lesson number one.

Second, John G. and Mary B. ought to be equipped with the trusty tools of citizenship. Their knowledge should be broad and deep for sound judgment; their mental processes limbered up for distinguishing the true from the false; their ability to speak and write trained for articulation. Democracy flourishes only when the individual reasons for himself and then expresses his thoughts. This is lesson number two.

Have the traditional "liberal arts," taught in the traditional professorial manner, been particularly effective in education for citizenship? It is a question for debate. If they have not, it may be because lesson three has been left under-developed or entirely forgotten. Here it is. John G. and Mary B. ought to have the right to practice citizenship while they are still students. Citizenship ought not to be left to the classroom and to text books entirely but ought to be participated in.

At Keuka College we believe this so much that each Sophomore must do field work in a community agency; each Junior and Senior is required to examine the community in which she does her vocational work for its democratic organization. The "inside" of such American activities as the Hoover Commission Office, Community Chests, Red Cross, T. B. Association, Girl Scouts, Settlements, Y.W.C.A.'s can never be learned from books.

A New Frontier

The call to college faculties is to bring the entire college program into "citizenship focus." Experience, planned and guided, is a teacher, too, and the extra-curricular area is a gold mine for teaching citizenship. But it takes work and imagination. The charts are not made nor the devices explored. Let us all, colleges and students, give to it "our lives — our fortunes — and our honor." The reward will be the preservation of freedom.



America's most popular game, the Quiz, was used by Albany County Home Bureau at New York State Fair to test peoples' citizenship I.Q. Each was asked to "fish" a folded slip of paper from the fishbowl (see picture). As the slip contained both question and answer, information was spread without any embarrassment to the one quizzed.

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We Want Too Much

WE LIVE in a time of rush, rush, speed and more speed. In spite of our tremendous time- and labor-saving possibilities, many of us feel overworked and tense. We aren't content unless our homes begin with everything complete. We don't even want to think of doing without anything, but want more and more. We must have a new car; the old one is out of date. We must make more money, so we can buy more, so we can get discontented all over again.

Discontented? With all our blessings, our riches, our resources! We need to take inventory and appreciate what we have. We need to be a lot more reasonable. We need to relearn the Golden Rule and to develop our common sense. We need to fortify America so strongly that she will never be attacked. Then we can be truly thankful on Thanksgiving Day and truly joyous at Christmas time.

Mrs. F. B., New York

First Things First

IF WE want to keep America free and strong, we must teach our children to put first things first. What do your children think is important? Is it cars and clothes, or education and homes and American principles? I think that teachers, parents and youth organization leaders are doing their best to teach children true values, but there are other influences that are actually harmful, such as radio programs that encourage cigarette smoking and popular songs that glorify "scatter-brains."

What can we do besides giving our children good home training? We can back up religious and social organizations that emphasize love of God and country and our fellow men, and that help young people to take advantage of their opportunities. Being a 4-H Club leader, I think that organization is one of the finest for teaching children the workings of a democratic government, but of course there are many other fine youth organizations.

Mrs. Ralph Kennedy, Lockport, N. Y., Route 2.

We Must Keep Solvent

THE THING that bothers me is wastefulness in government bureaucracy. I feel that we simply must keep solvent or Russia will achieve her aim—our downfall—without dropping a single bomb on us! It is all the waste here that is straining our government economy. Housewives know that if we "take care of the pennies," the dollars will grow, and it's time our elected officials realized there is a limit to our wealth and our earning capacities.

We must all write and write and write to our elected representatives that we will not vote for them unless their records show that they are through supporting a paternalistic statism.

Mrs. Marguerite Layden, Greenport, Long Island, N. Y.

More Pride and Pioneer Spirit

IF ANYTHING is to be accomplished in keeping America free and strong, it will have to be done through our children. Here are a few suggestions: Start when your boy is young. Be sure that he leaves plenty of food on his plate after each meal so he will learn he is a citizen of a rich country where we don't need to be thrifty. If he doesn't want to go to church, let him stay home and read the "funnies."

Get him a car when he is 18 so he

can go speeding along the highways, mashing a few hens or perhaps a farm child that happens to cross the highway. If he grows up to work at a union job, teach him to strike for higher and higher wages. And finally encourage him not to vote if he is occupied by more important affairs. What's one vote? By the time he is 45 he should begin thinking about going on relief. After all, the country owes him a living. Why work when the government will keep you?

But wait a minute. Have I been using too much irony? Shouldn't we all start going back to God and church and have a little pride and pioneer spirit? Why yes, of course! That's the only way to keep our country free and strong. You get what I mean?

L. Z., New York

A Faith to Live By

IN A world so full of confusion, of doubt and fear, we certainly need a faith to live by. The founders of our country recognized their dependence on God. They pushed on and on into the new land. They were fortified by their Bible, our greatest heritage. They were brave, intelligent people, but they had the humility to put their trust in God, and they built a great empire. They remembered to thank God for their blessings. Religion was at the heart of the home. The world of today needs a new vision of God and a faith to live by.

Edith Shaw Butler, Bernardston, Mass.

— A. A. —

Step By Step

By ALMENA DEAN CRANE

Past President Associated Women of New Jersey Farm Bureau

THE basic principles of freedom which have made this Nation great have not varied over the years, but the methods by which the rural woman has had a hand in preserving them have changed.

I want to make a homely comparison about the changes that have occurred in the past 200 years in the preservation of food and in the growth of the rural woman's political influence. Just as food preservation has progressed from drying and sun preserving to pressure cookers and home freezers, so has she passed through various phases, from working through the voter of the family to voting personally, and then to participating in governing.

The rural woman of colonial days could only speak her mind and will about public affairs through her husband and sons. Later, when the vote came to women, the rural woman could exercise that privilege as well as her town neighbor, but actual participation in government was still in the future for all women. Today, the rural woman may serve in public office and is often found there as school board member or township, county or state official. Wider participation in policy-making organizations is the next step.

Every woman, of course, has not the time, desire or ability to act as an elected or appointed representative of the public, but each of us has the obligation to be well informed about public affairs. Today the very freedoms which we have enjoyed since the beginning of our Nation make being informed ours for the asking.



Mrs. Crane

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It's Like Visiting

By FLORENCE J. JOHNSON

I WAS busily writing letters one afternoon when my neighbor dropped in for a chat.

"My goodness, you must love to write letters," she said as she saw what I was doing, and noticed the stack of envelopes.

"I certainly do," I said. "It's like visiting. I like to receive letters, so I must do my share in writing them."

"But what can you find to write about? Nothing ever happens around here. My letters are nothing but brief notes to let the folks know we are really alive."

"Oh, little things. The family incidents that come up every day, the neighborhood activities. My little diary helps me to recall what has happened, as I write up—sometimes briefly, sometimes quite fully—all that has happened or what I have done each day. Then, too, I also have my newspaper clippings. I keep these in my desk and when I do my letter writing, I go over them to see if there are any of interest to my correspondent. You'd be surprised at the amount of information

we manage to forget in a few days, information that make interesting letters, and mean much to the other party.

"Then there are the Farm Bureau Meetings, the Home Bureau, the church doings, the school activities. I am telling my sister in this letter about that gorgeous afghan you are knitting and that lace tablecloth Barbara is crocheting.

"I have just finished a letter to my mother who is interested in all kinds of church work and told her about the meeting last week and our plans for the Missionary Society this year.

"Lucy Arnold teaches a Sunday School class of teenagers. I tell her what my class does and is planning to do. She does the same. We help each other in solving many of the problems that come up.

"Then we discuss books and magazines. If a certain article appeals to us and we think it would interest someone else, we enclose it in our letters. The Farm Bureau meeting write-up in last week's paper, I am sending to my

brother. He is the secretary of his local organization, and I know it will be of interest to him.

"Remember the missionary from India who was here several months ago, and the inspiring talks he gave? Our local paper gave him a good write-up, telling briefly but interestingly, the subject of his talks. I sent the clippings to an old school friend who is an ardent worker in her church. They are taking an active interest in his mission, and Alice is seriously considering going out as a missionary.

"I even have a recipe exchange. Edith Lovell, another school friend of mine, collects old recipes. My letter to her today contains an old recipe that I found in Grandmother Vincent's diary. Yesterday, I worked out a new fish dish, which my family heartily approved of last night. My sister has a group of friends who dote on fish dinners, and I am sending it to her for her recipe file.

"Remember that amusing incident in Brown's store last week? Alice Jackson is in the hospital, so I wrote it up in detail with a few illustrative sketches in her letter. I know she will laugh as hard as we did over it, and it will relieve that day's monotony."

"Hmmm!" said my neighbor thoughtfully. "You don't need exciting events to make a letter interesting. You just write as if the party is in the same room visiting with you—you just visit by the postage stamp route!"

— A. A. —

Your Children's Beds

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

YOUR child's bed is important, from the time he comes into the world. Our great-grandmothers rocked their offspring to sleep, but parents have learned much since those days. Child specialists advise strongly against rocking the baby to sleep. Occasionally, if the infant is ill, it doesn't harm (they say) but it can easily become a habit. Eventually a rocked child has to become used to falling asleep on an immovable mattress, and so the earlier he learns to do this, the better. Make sure that his crib mattress is comfortable, but not too soft, and if he is healthy he will be asleep almost as soon as he is tucked in.

Children's beds should be checked regularly during the year to make sure they are in good condition. Restful sleep is a basic necessity in building young bodies and alert minds. No child will be alert and eager in the schoolroom if he hasn't had enough of the right kind of sleep at night. He should go to bed at the same time each night and sleep ten or twelve hours with a window open and the proper amount of clean, warm, light-weight covering.

The mattress and spring should be firm, level and resilient so that all parts of his body will receive equal support. Good bedding will allow him to relax completely during his long hours of sleep and he'll waken rested and alert in the morning... ready to make "A" grades in everything!

During vacation time, many parents relax their children's sleeping habits too freely. The end of the school year means a rest for the youngsters' minds, of course. But it also means an increase in their physical activities. Strenuous play from morning till night usually fills the vacation program... and it takes plenty of energy.

That is why health authorities urge parents to keep in mind that bedtime rules should not be relaxed during vacation. Summer or winter, small fry up to seven years of age should get their ten or twelve hours, and older ones should get their required amounts, too. A minimum of ten hours is the goal set for older children, and even though they often object, they'll thank you for your firmness later on.

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Elected leaders of New York State Home Bureau Federation for 1951: (seated, from left) Secretary, Mrs. Carl E. Ladd, Ithaca; 1st vice president, Mrs. Homer Day, Oxford; President, Mrs. Ralph Reid, Salem; 2nd vice president, Mrs. Blanche Kelsey, Buffalo; Mrs. Ruby Koenig, Eden, director Western District.

(Standing, from left) Mrs. Raymond Ackerly, Middletown, director Eastern District; Mrs. Lowell Huntington, Westford, director Central District; Mrs. Seymour Legg, Herkimer, director Northern District; Treasurer, Mrs. Frances K. Todd, West Danby, N. Y.

N. Y. Home Bureau Women 103,557 Strong

By MABEL HEBEL

JUST three short of 10,000 new members was the increase in Home Bureau membership reported for 1950 by Mrs. Carl E. Ladd, Secretary of the New York State Home Bureau Federation, at the Federation's annual meeting in Syracuse, N. Y. This brings the total membership up to 103,557.

I wish that every woman could have had the opportunity I had to sit in on that meeting, for it gave me a new conception of what women can do working together for the good of their families, their communities, and the world.

The meeting began on Sunday night with a Vesper service in the ballroom of the Hotel Syracuse. Every chair in the vast room was filled with Farm Bureau, Home Bureau, and 4-H Club delegates and guests (annual meetings of all three organizations were held) and it was something good to hear all those voices raised in song and prayer.

The Year's Accomplishments

Fifty-two counties and two cities reported the next day on their Home Bureau projects. County delegates gave the reports and each took just two minutes. Broome County told of its Antique Study Club, in which members learned more about antiques, how to refinish them, and developed an interest in collecting such items as antique buttons and milk glass. Allegany County described its home dry cleaning project which taught members how to clean clothes safely and economically at home. Chautauqua County told of its apron project, resulting in colorful, useful cover-ups for the whole family, from a carpenter's apron for Dad to a glamorous one for Mom.

Many counties told of successful exhibits of Home Bureau work at local, county and State fairs. "Christmas Card Surprises" by Cortland County made a colorful report, for samples were shown and drew a lot of admiration. The Cortland delegate explained that they used the same technique to produce these charming handmade cards as for stenciling chairs.

Delaware County showed dramatically what could be done with an old hat salvaged from the attic. Franklin County told how it had taken old chairs and,

at small expense, made them into presentable livingroom and bedroom chairs. In Lewis and Schoharie counties, members learned to service their sewing machines, and even resurrected old machines and made them as good as new. Schoharie also told of the great interest in making sewing screens in that county and exhibited a charming one made from a cut down window shutter.

A New Angle

Children's clothes were studied in Orange County from a new angle — their effect on the child, ease of putting on and off, and design to encourage self help and freedom of movement. Members learned skills in sewing, and the clothes they made had better materials, better design, better fit, and therefore happier wearers. Boys' suits as well as dresses were made.

Rensselaer County told of its hooked rug project, of members' new appreciation of color, design and technique, and, especially, of the pleasure and satisfaction they got from having these "works of beauty" on the floors of their homes.

House plants, gardens, better bread, crafts; renovating down, wool and feather comforters; Christmas package wrappings, hobbies—these and many other projects were described, including members' activities in passing on what they had learned to other groups in their communities.

Health and safety, better library facilities, citizenship, legislative studies, and international understanding were other Home Bureau projects reported on by both counties and state committee chairmen. I was personally greatly impressed to hear that 15,000 women took part this year in the Home Bureau citizenship project—9,000 more than the year before. The women called on city and county officials; they accepted jury duty and learned not to dread it; they took more interest in elections and voted more intelligently; they studied taxes and found out where the money goes.

Child safety, especially the problem of protecting children getting on and off school buses (including private cars operating as school buses) caused more excitement in the meeting than any other subject. The loud buzz of talk left no doubt that child safety was the No. 1 interest of the audience.

Something further will be done about the problem this year, said the committee chairman, and she added, "With our 103,557 members, I think Albany will listen to what we have to say!"

In Other Lands

Two high spots at the meeting were talks given by Mrs. W. H. Potter of Truxton, N. Y., and Mrs. Lynn Perkins of Lake Luzerne, N. Y. Mrs. Potter told of her visit to Denmark as a delegate to the A.C.W.W. Triennial Conference, and Mrs. Perkins described her stay in Switzerland as a guest of the Swiss government. Everyone listening to these descriptions of the Danish and Swiss people and their countries gained a little more of that international good will and understanding that we need to make a more peaceful world.

— A.A. —

Sally Saves

Clothes Savers

HERE IS a suggestion for making mittens from old wool socks, contributed by Mrs. A. K. Manning, R. D. 1, Tilton, N. Y. You may want to try it. Cut the feet from worn-out wool socks. Using the leg only, stitch around the ankle in the shape of a mitten. Repeat stitching pattern two or three times. Trim and turn inside out. Children need lots of old mittens when playing in the snow.

Mrs. Calvin Boynton, Readfield, Me., uses double thickness strips from discarded sweaters to make new wristlets and anklets for snowsuits, pajamas, and ski pants. She also repairs mittens torn at the cuff this way.

Mildred Wright, Middlebury, Vt., puts an embroidery hoop over clothing tears to be mended on the sewing ma-

chine. The hoop holds both clothing and patch securely, makes the job safer and easier to do.

Patchwork quilts are made from pieces of discarded woolen garments at the home of Mrs. Carl Wetterhahn, Woodville, N. Y.; and from Mrs. B. H. Robinson, Seneca Blvd., Burdett, N. Y., comes this suggestion for putting in zippers neatly: "Sew the placket seam up, then turn the garment wrong side out and baste the zipper in place, being sure to have the outside of the zipper facing the wrong side of the garment. Stitch the zipper in. Turn garment right side out and with a razor blade carefully open the placket seam."

— A.A. —

HANDY STORAGE OF KITCHEN UTENSILS

IN THE interest of saving time and steps, check a few possibilities for improving the arrangement of your kitchen equipment.

Are seldom-used pieces of equipment cluttering up the storage space? Put them on high shelves to make room for items used every day.

Is it necessary to move six utensils to get at the one that's needed? Then, rearrange the storage space so that every utensil is within easy reach where most often used. Place daily-used pans toward the front of the cupboard.

Is there enough accessible space for storing utensils used every day? If not, it may be possible to build a few open shelves near the range for oft-used pots and pans. Or perhaps a wall near the range or next to the work center would be a handy place to hang some.

Go a step further and arrange knives, spoons, measuring cups and food supplies so they will be as near as possible to the places they're needed. And when all the rearranging is done, just see if meal-getting doesn't go faster.

Come with Us to Sunny California



ONE of the many delightful places to be visited by our *American Agriculturist* California Tour Party (February 17 to March 13) is Coronado Beach in southern California, where we'll spend three days at the fabulous Hotel Del Coronado and revel in its flowers, golden sands and sunshine. Its surf-side pool, shown above, is fun whether you swim in it or stretch out on the warm sands.

On our grand circle trip around the United States, we'll see much of America — the magnificent Rockies, the spectacularly beautiful Northwest, gorgeous California from San Francisco to the southernmost corner; the amazing Carlsbad Caverns, quaint Tijuana in old Mexico, and the fascinating city of New Orleans. The hotels,

meals, and train accommodations will be of the finest. Best of all, there'll be no travel worries, for Verne BeDell, our popular tour conductor, will be right there to look after everything.

The price of the "all expense" ticket for this marvelous trip is very reasonable. For example, the cost from Syracuse, N. Y., is \$656.73 (with lower berth on trains) or \$640.91, with upper berth. Bedrooms, compartments, and drawing rooms are also available. You can get complete details and exact cost from your own locality by sending for our printed itinerary. Write to E. R. Eastman, Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y. This is a trip you'll always be glad you took, and you'll never forget the wonderful folks you'll travel with.

Please Tell Me...

By KATHLEEN BERRSFORD
Nutrition Consultant

My 16-year old daughter is very fat and can't seem to reduce. Could this be due to a glandular condition?

In most cases, overweight is caused only by eating more food than the body needs. If your doctor finds that your daughter does not have a glandular condition, he will give her a reducing diet and then the rest is up to her. Sometimes if a girl is unhappy or worried about something, she will feel the need to piece all the time. However, if she is anxious enough to be slender, she will follow the diet very closely, and soon be pleased when she can wear dresses several sizes smaller.

I have heard that cola beverages cause cavities in teeth. I am wondering if this is true.

Cola beverages do not have this effect on everyone's teeth. The enamel of some people's teeth is easily etched by acid, and it is these people who get cavities from drinking anything like cola beverages or lemon juice. This has been shown to be true in experiments done at Cornell University. If the teeth were brushed immediately afterward, or the mouth rinsed out, the acid would not be as harmful; but usually it is not convenient to do this. For children especially, milk would be a better choice because it supplies needed minerals and vitamins which are lacking in the cola drinks.

Are potatoes fattening?

A medium size potato is no more fattening than one ear of corn or one large apple, for instance. Some foods contain many more calories than others. Fried

foods, fats, cakes, pies, candy, and sundaes are the ones to look out for if you want to keep from gaining weight.

Why is it so important to have citrus fruit every day? When I was a girl, we never saw an orange or grapefruit from one year's end till the next, and we were all healthy.

Citrus fruit is an excellent source of vitamin C, which helps to build and repair body tissues and to build strong bones and teeth. Back in the old days, foods were eaten in the region where they were grown. They did not have a chance to lose vitamins during shipping. Also food habits were different then. Potatoes were often eaten three times a day, and three potatoes cooked in the skins have as much vitamin C as one orange. Tomatoes, strawberries, canteloup, and raw cabbage are also good sources of vitamin C.

Can powdered skim milk be used in cooking?

Yes, very easily. If you were making a recipe calling for one cup of milk, measure separately $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of powdered milk and one cup of water. Mix the powder with the dry ingredients and add the water to the other liquids. Or the dry milk and the water can be mixed together first and used as fresh milk, but this makes another step and isn't necessary.

If you have anyone in the family who does not drink milk, you can add a few tablespoons of powdered skim milk to cereal before cooking, or to cream soups for extra nourishment.

My 13-month old baby doesn't seem to want to eat as much as she did. Can you suggest something I could do to get her to eat?

Mother, your baby is probably just a normal baby. The appetite of most babies falls off around the end of the first year. You see, the growth is very



SNOW FOR CHRISTMAS

By Edith Shaw Butler

Lazily the snow
Meanders down
To frost the housetops
Of the town,

To cover the pines,
The distant hill,
The winding road,
The pond, until

My whole small world,
My own back yard,
Looks like one great big
Christmas card.

rapid during the first year of life and then slows up. Babies seem to know this and realize that they no longer need as much to eat. However, if your baby is eating so little as to worry you, talk the problem over with your doctor. Usually, anything you do to force a baby to eat will only make him obstinate and cause trouble later on with food dislikes.

— A. A. —

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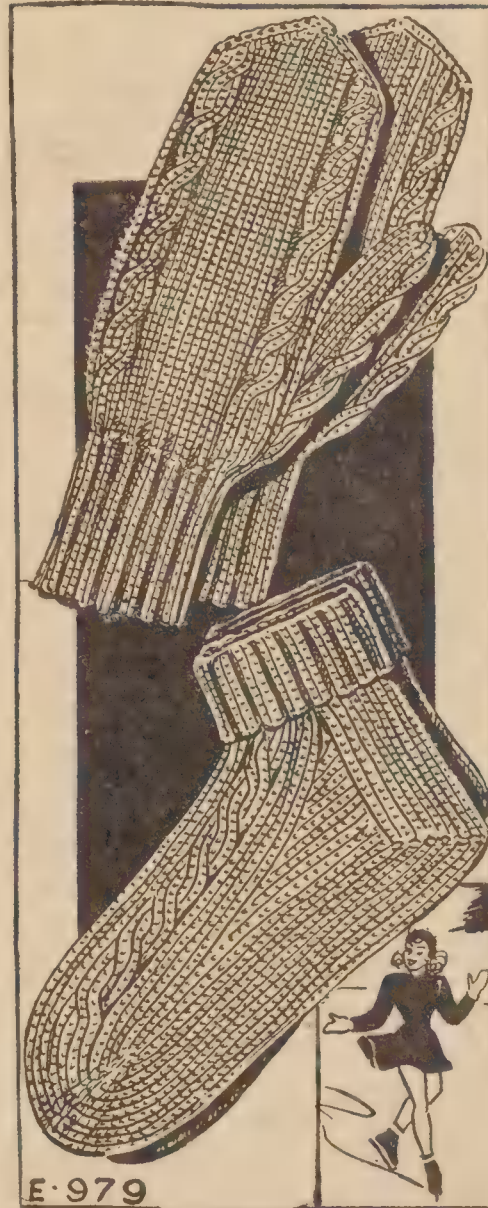
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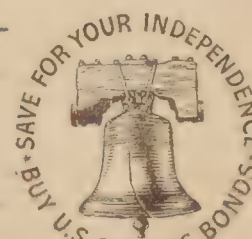
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WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Mark Wilson is torn between his love for Ann Clinton, a neighboring farm girl, and his feeling that he should respond to Abe Lincoln's call for 75,000 men to put down the rebellion. Henry Bain tries to steal Ann away from Mark, and a fight follows. Finally, Mark decides to enlist immediately, and he and Ann are married in the little rural church before a large congregation.

The next morning the new bride and groom ride to the county seat, where they part, Mark to go to the front, Ann to return home to fight the battle of loneliness and worry on the home front. She is greatly helped by Nancy Wilson, Mark's mother, who points out to her that wars are fought and won not by the soldiers alone, but also by the women who without fanfare of drums or music maintain the homes and their families while their men are gone.

CHAPTER VII

APRIL was past and May had come at last, with its lilacs blooming by the kitchen door and the gnarled, untrimmed old trees in the family orchard on the slope back of the Clinton house covered with pink and white blossoms. As Ann made her way up through the orchard with a jug of water for her father, who was plowing in the field near the top of the hill, she listened to the buzz of a million bees in the blossoms and to the songs of the birds, who were loud in their praise of the warm day.

Sadly Ann thought how differently she would feel about all the beauty and fragrance around her if Mark were only there to share it with her. Strange what a difference one person could make when you loved him. Love really limited one's freedom. With it went the carefree days of youth when, with the exception of the family, no person meant more than another to you. But not for all the world would she trade what she had with Mark! She'd gladly take the loneliness for what she had gained.

Her thoughts went back again to the fragrance and beauty around her, and she contrasted the peaceful scene with the excitement and turmoil of war only a few hundred miles to the south. No matter what happened, Nature went on about her business. Come peace or war, for ten thousand times ten thousand years the sun had shone, and the rains fallen, and the seasons rolled. Let little man tear up the earth with his plow or his cannon, it matters not, for in a brief time the grass covered the scars—and the little man, too. Smiling a little at her own pessimism, Ann said aloud:

"Gosh! I've certainly got it bad this morning."

When her father saw her coming through the meadow beyond the orchard, he stopped his horses and came around to sit on the beam of the plow. Fred Clinton was a short, slight man with light reddish hair streaked with gray. His reddish mustache was lighter than his hair, and its corners drooped down each side of his mouth. In fact, Fred drooped all over this morning, his whole aspect that of a discouraged and ineffectual man.

When Ann handed him the jug, he expertly removed the cork, hoisted it to lie horizontally on his shoulder, and, turning his head a little sideways, he let the cool water flow down his throat. Watching him Ann forgot her own

feelings to grin at the absurd sight of her dad's Adam's apple bobbing up and down in the loose skin of his throat as he swallowed.

"What's so funny?"

"You!" she said, giggling. "Why do men have so much bigger Adam's apples than women?"

"Oh, for gosh sakes! How do I know? Why don't you ask something sensible? That sounds like one of the questions you used to pester me with when you were about four."

"You always tried to answer them too," she said. "You were always good to me, Dad—" she paused and then added, slowly, "when I was little."

"You've always been a good daughter, Ann. But I know what you mean. Guess I haven't been much of a dad or a husband, either, for that matter."

Looking at his bent head and the discouraged slump of his shoulders, Ann felt sorry for him.

"Is anything special the matter, Dad?"

He looked back along the furrow that he had just turned, at the robins who were having a picnic on the angleworms in the new moist earth, and instead of answering directly he said:

"Farming is such a hard game, Ann. I was thinking just now that I wish Mother and I could set you and Mark up with some housekeeping things and a team of horses and some tools. But I guess I ain't much good. I know my failing." With a gesture to the field, he continued:

"Did you ever see so many stones in your life? Every fall I pick 'em off

and lay 'em in the stone wall fence, and every time I plow again there are more'n ever. No wonder the crops are poor. How could anything grow in this rock pile." Bitterness edged his voice as he added:

"Maybe I ain't much good, but how in God's name could anyone make a living on such cussed poor land?"

"We've always had enough to eat, Dad. We'll continue to make out somehow, I'm sure. Things are no worse than usual, are they? Why are you so low this nice morning?"

"Well things are worse than usual. You know about the mortgage on this little farm. Up to a year ago we were able to pay the interest with your help. The crops have been bad lately, that cow died, and the others aren't doing so well. The interest is due on the mortgage and I just ain't got the money to pay it."

Ann knew that her father understood that the real trouble lay in his drinking, but she felt the need to comfort him.

"Well, maybe things will be better this fall. I heard someone say the other day that farm prices are going to be higher because so many have gone in to the army, and they have to be fed as well as ourselves. We'll sell some potatoes this fall, and I'll help with some of my teaching money. We can pay the interest all right, and maybe something on the principal, too. Don't be so discouraged."

He picked up a handful of soil and let it trickle through his fingers.

"That ain't all the trouble, Ann. The bank in Owego has held the mortgage and they've always been a little easy on me when I couldn't make the payments on time. But they wrote me the other day that they have been refinancing, and they've sold some of their mortgages—ours among them."

"Whom to?" she demanded. "Maybe he'll be easier to do business with even than the bank. Who was it?"

A queer look passed over her father's face.

"A friend of yours—at least he was until you married Mark Wilson—Henry Bain. I most wish you'd married him, then we wouldn't have had to worry. But now I don't know how he'll be

toward me. He has money. He owns a lot of mortgages around here. They say he's a hard man to do business with. In fact, just yesterday he was kind of hintin' around to me about my interest and payin' somethin' on the principal."

"Just what I thought," she said, triumphantly. "You're doing too much worrying. I know Henry, and I don't believe he's that kind of a person. I'll just bet you'll find he's all right."

"I dunno," said her father, doubtfully. "He would have been, I guess, before you married Mark, for he was certainly sweet on you. Now I don't know."

He got up rather painfully, straightened his back, went around between the plow handles, put the lines over his shoulders, and spoke to his horses. Ann stood watching him. Suddenly the point of the plow struck a cobblestone, jumped out of the furrow and was dragged along on top of the ground before Clinton could stop the horses. Painfully he yanked it back into the furrow and started them up again.

As Ann went back down through the orchard, she felt worried, not so much about what her father had told her about the mortgage as the fact that she knew from long experience that these fits of depression usually preceded several days' absence from home on a spree.

A little way up the road from the Clinton farm on that same May day George Wilson, his two sons, Charles and Tom, and Enoch Payne, the hired man, were planting corn on the big flat by the creek. George was marking out the long rows with a horse and the three-legged marker. The boys and Enoch, each with a small bag tied around his waist filled with tarred corn, were dropping the kernels about two to three feet apart in the row and covering them with the rich alluvial soil of the creek bottom. Young Tom complained:

"Why do we have to put tar on the corn, Enoch? It's sticky and smelly, and I hate handling the darn stuff."

Enoch grinned.

"Crows don't like the tar any better'n you do, son. It's no use to plant corn if the rascals eat it all up. That's why we plant more'n we need. You know the old rhyme:

One for the blackbird,
One for the crow,
One for the cutworm,
And three left to grow.

"Look at them over on the fence now," Charles exclaimed. "They know what we're doing."

"Sure they do," agreed Enoch. "They're just the outposts or sentinels. They'll report what we're doing here to the main body, and in about ten days when the corn begins to sprout above the ground the whole bunch of them will be here. But they'll get fooled, Tom," he concluded, "because just about one taste of this tar is all they'll want."

Stopping his work, Enoch brushed his long reddish hair back out of his eyes, leaving a brown streak of tar and dirt across his forehead. Then taking out a plug of tobacco and setting his strong white teeth in it, he twisted his head back and forth until he had pried loose a generous bite. With that safely stowed in the side of his mouth, he remarked to the boys, who were leaning on their hoes, glad of an excuse to stop work for a little:

"Can't help but like the black devils, though. They're so darn smart."

"Yes, they're smart all right," agreed Charlie. "When a fellow has a gun, he can't get a glimpse of one; and when you have no gun, you can almost walk up to them."

"Had a pet crow once," mused Enoch. "I climbed a tall pine to a nest filled with the little black rascals way in the top of the tree. The old bird

(Continued on Opposite Page)

SLIM & SPUD

Spud Makes a Good Investment



(Continued from Opposite Page)

danged near made me fall, too. She had all kinds of nerve, kept rushin' and tryin' to hit me in the face with her wings. But I stowed one of the young-uns in my pocket, took it home and raised it. Sometimes I wished I hadn't, though. Leave anything loose around the place an' the next minute it was gone! That bird would steal ye blind."

"I've heard that you can learn a crow to talk," said Tom. "Is that true, Enoch?"

"Don't know about that. Mine didn't, unless his constant yapping 'Caw! caw! caw!' meant anything."

"I think they talk among themselves," said Charlie. "You know how two or three will act as guards on the edge of the woods, and when they think something dangerous is coming, they rush back to tell the others. Then after a terrible racket and yelling at each other, they all fly away."

"Yeah! so they do," agreed Enoch. "But the most interesting thing they

Insidious Growth

IT is sometimes difficult to differentiate between a robust prosperity and high business activity artificially stimulated to a point of consequent inflation, because at the outset both appear the same. But the greatest danger of inflation is its insidious growth. Its first influence is pleasantly stimulating—money is plentiful and cheap, business becomes brisk, wages rise and everyone appears to be better off. Then comes the pay-off. Living costs, which have lagged behind this increasing affluence, begin to rise; and the savings of the past lose, temporarily or irretrievably, part of their buying power.—From 105th Annual Report New York Life Insurance Company.

do is their fall elections. They hold them about the time ours are held."

Enoch spat a long brown stream at a potato bug.

"And they probably make jest as much sense as ours. Jest like you said, Charlie, they gather from everywhere, put out guards, and then they start yelling and cawing so you can hear them for miles. Probably some politician among them who can yell the loudest and lie the most wins the election, and then they all quiet down and fly away."

Across the field a few rods away George Wilson had stopped to mop his brow and look meaningly at the group leaning on their hoes. So they got to work again. With long practice they were able to pick up five or six kernels almost every time they reached into their bags, drop them in the row, and pull a couple of hooffuls of soil on them, repeating the operation endlessly and monotonously. Every few minutes the boys would look longingly at the climbing sun which it seemed to them would never reach its zenith and tell them what their stomachs had told them long before—that it was dinner time.

Finally, at the end of a row, in the shade of an old butternut tree which hung partly over the creek bed, they stopped again to rest. The smell of the newly plowed soil under the hot May sun, mixed with the fishy smell of the creek welled up to them. Overlying all was a strong aroma of mint that always grew on the creek flats.

Charles looked out across the cornfield at the simmering heat waves rising from the warm ground and spoke out of his irritation and discontent:

"Enoch, I'm sick and tired of all this. Mark had the right idea. He's getting all the fun and adventure, and he's got out of all this hard work—work that's all the harder because we have to do

our share and his, too. It takes a lot longer now to do the chores and milk the cows. And then we rush out into these fields to work from morning till night. No play, no fun, no nothing but work!"

But Enoch was unsympathetic. "Work's good for ye. An' don't fool yourself about all the fun that Mark's having, either. If ye were down there being bossed around by them officers, livin' on poor grub an' sleepin' on the ground, you'd change your tune. Minds me of a story—"

But Charles was impatient. "The best story I can hear," he growled, "would be that I could trade this blasted hoe for a gun."

"Me, too," chimed in Tom. "We hoe corn an' potatoes into the ground, and we work all summer hoeing the weeds out of them. Then we work half the fall diggin' the potatoes out with a potato hook."

"That's the way it is," said Charles, bitterly. "There was a circus in Owego last summer, but could we go? No. Pa said there wasn't money enough."

"An' d'you know what?" piped up Tom again. "Last Christmas, Ma brought home just one orange. She divided it into six pieces for us kids—didn't even save a taste for herself or Pa."

Enoch grinned tolerantly at the earnest, dirt-streaked faces of the boys.

"You wouldn't believe it now, but you'll know some time, that that little bit of orange you got meant more and tasted better than a whole orange or something else bigger than that will taste when you grow up."

The boys were in no mood for philosophy.

"All I know," Charles repeated, emphatically, "is that I'm sick and tired of all this work and I'd just like to trade this darn hoe for a gun." He paused, then added, half to himself, "And maybe I will do just that."

"What time do you think it is?" inquired Tom, whose stomach was knocking.

Enoch cocked a knowing glance at the sun. "'Bout half past eleven. Come on! By the time we get over and back again, the dinner bell will ring."

Reluctantly the boys followed him out into the hot sun to start planting again.

"If you'd listen to my story," said Enoch, "maybe it would help pass the time."

"Oh, for gosh sakes, go ahead," said Charles, grinning. "We can stand it, and you won't feel good until you get it out of your system, anyway. But I warn you, if Ma rings that dinner bell before you get through, there won't be anybody here to listen to you."

"Well," said the hired man, "it was like this." He slapped at a fly on his face, leaving another tar mark, and went on:

"This really isn't much of a story. While you were grumbling, I was just thinking 'bout what happened to me when I was a boy younger than you. I worked out many a day hoeing 'taters against men, doin' just as good a job as they did. At the end of the day, though, the boss would pay me just half what he did the others, just because I was a boy."

Charles snorted:

"Half pay! We don't even get that."

"Got a home an' folks, ain't ye?" Enoch was becoming serious. More'n I had; my folks died young. My only home was any place I could hang my hat. There's somethin' else you got that you don't know 'nough to be thankful for. It's pleasant in these fields. Things are all the way you look at 'em."

Just then the big farm bell on the stoop started to clang, and as the boys made for the house almost on a run, Enoch grinned and said aloud:

"Never did get a chance to tell 'em that dang story!"

(To be Continued)

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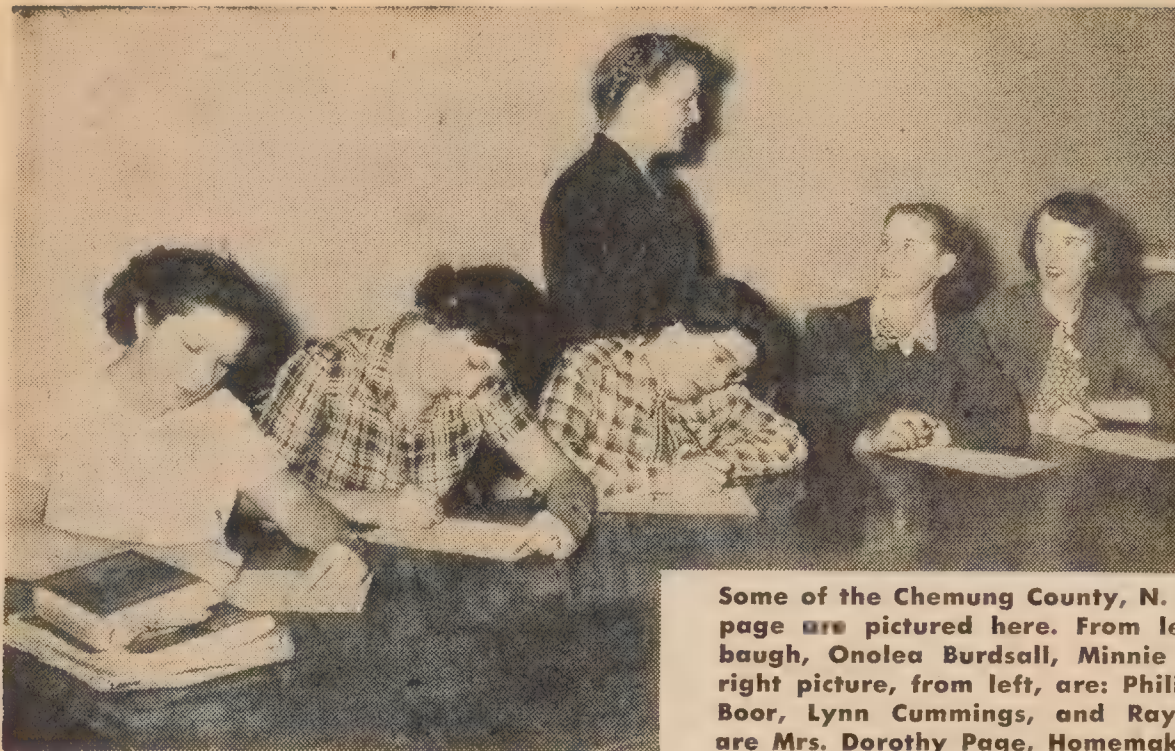
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Some of the Chemung County, N. Y. young people contributing to this page are pictured here. From left, Joyce Van Dusen, Donna Rodabaugh, Onolea Burdsall, Minnie Hofsommer and Louise Palmer. In right picture, from left, are: Philip Benedict, Albert J. Smith, Ivan S. Boor, Lynn Cummings, and Raymond Keener. Instructors standing are Mrs. Dorothy Page, Homemaking; and Carlton West, Vo-ag.

Youth Looks at Citizenship

ABOUT half of us are just too lazy and too indifferent to be good citizens of the United States, according to sophomores in vocational agriculture and homemaking at the Horseheads, New York, Central School.

Before I had had time to recover from that jolt, received while interviewing these young people election day morning, I learned that almost every one of them thinks that voters who do go to the polls do so without sufficient information on the qualifications of those they are going to vote for.

In the words of **Wayne Cornish**, 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Cornish of R.D. 3, Horseheads, "People don't seem to care whether the candidates are ex-convicts, poor men or good men." He added that people stay away from the polling places in droves because, "... they don't give a darn about what the government is and don't care what happens in Washington as long as they have the government give them everything they want."

In order to get their individual thoughts on a series of questions on civics, I handed each student a questionnaire to answer so that he or she wouldn't be influenced by the ideas and opinions of other students. On some things they had remarkably similar thoughts, but on others, such as whether or not 18-year-olds should be given voting rights, they were divided almost 50-50.

What's a Good Citizen?

Heading my questions was one asking for a definition of a good citizen. If you want to be one in the eyes of these 15 to 17-year-olds, there are two prime things you *must* do: first, 89 percent of these young people say you must vote at every election; second, you must take an active part in community affairs whether they be elections, or barn raisings.

If you'd like to check off your qualifications as a good citizen in the eyes of these young people, here's the list I prepared from the students' answers:
A good citizen must vote.

He must take part in community and government affairs whether they be city, county, state or national.

He must be honest, obey the laws and rules.

He must take an interest in good government and do his part to help get the right people to run for public office.

He must not go around criticizing candidates or people in office if he hasn't lent his support in selecting and electing them.

He must study government and candidates' qualifications.

He must support his government and stand on his rights.

He should work and get his living from his land or in other honest work. An honest man shouldn't take all the free things from the government and live on other taxpayers' money.

A Party Man

Chemung County political parties should keep an eye on 16-year-old Ivan Boor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Boor. This young man, who helps with the work on his dad's 326-acre, 54-cow farm, also says that a good citizen should vote but, he adds, "for the candidate in his party."

It was in answer to my question about why only about half the people usually vote that I found out most of the young people think adults are too lazy. **Hazel Rightmire**, 15, of R.D. 1, Horseheads, and

Raymond Keener, 15, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Keener, said this quite bluntly, but others like **Patty Blauvelt**, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Blauvelt, Horseheads, were a little less direct. Patty said, "They just figure that their next door neighbor will do it." **Marion Clark**, 17, who plans to be an elementary school teacher when she's older, and **Deloris Furman**, 16, of Fisherville, put the "laziness" another way. Said they, "It takes only a few minutes to vote but too many people use lame excuses such as 'I have too much to do' and 'there isn't time.'"

Almost 86% of the boys I talked to, and 83% of the girls, said they would like to have more time in school devoted to the study of civic affairs and, while some said they were getting about enough, not one said he'd like to see less civics taught in high schools. They were almost in total agreement in their statement that voters do not take enough time to study the qualifications of candidates, and to this they attributed some of the absenteeism at the polls. Some said that people stayed away because they had too little information on which to make up their minds. Others said that there was so much propaganda that voters were confused.

Want Facts, Truth

David Conklin, 15, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Conklin, and **Donna Rodabaugh**, 17, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Darrell Rodabaugh, agree with the mental laziness theory and also that too many people feel that their votes are not important enough to

make any difference in elections. Some think that newspapers could be of real service to voters if they carried factual, truthful information about candidates, and **Joyce Van Dusen**, 16, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Van Dusen, believes that books or booklets should be available to voters to acquaint them with the basic platforms and principles of the various parties even if they couldn't have details on each candidate.

I asked my young respondents to list the names of several elective office holders and discovered that the closer the office was to their everyday lives, the less likely they were to know who held the office. A shade less than 95% of them knew the name of the Governor; 79% knew who their representative in Congress was; and 47½% knew the name of the State Senator from their district; but only 42% knew their assemblyman and not many more than a third could give me the name of the supervisor in their own town!

Although 21% of the young people I talked to admitted quite frankly they didn't know, more than 60% stated that they thought socialism is gaining a foothold in our country. Most of them blamed this on government programs, but only a handful would like to see such things as free materials for conservation programs, or old age security, taken away from us. To quote Ivan Boor again, he thinks it's okay to have these programs and pay for them by higher taxes because, "When you reach the age when you won't be able to work, you'll like to have a little money coming in."

Onolea Burdsall, 15, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Burdsall, Breesport, had an answer for Ivan: "A stop should be put to many of these programs because after people have worked for themselves, the government just comes along and takes away money they could be saving for themselves." (By Jingoos, Onolea, I have to agree with you that we have to draw the line somewhere and I'd like to add that in addition to saving my own money instead of having the government do it, I also would like the right, if it is squandered, to have the fun of squandering it myself!)

Philip Benedict, 16, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Benedict, who works on their own small farm and also helps neighboring farmers, says he'd hate to see the lime program stopped because, "Even though some of it is paid by taxes, the consumers get the use of it

sooner or later because we are making food available to them. **Barbara Hanlon**, 16, thinks that present social security, conservation and other programs in effect should be continued, but new programs should not be started or socialism will gain a greater foothold.

On the other hand, **Rhona Sweet**, 15, of Erin, puts her stamp of approval on the way things are in America right now and thinks it is all right for the government to raise enough by taxes to continue all programs and to include socialized medicine.

Old Enough to Vote?

Almost half—52%—of the young people think it would be a good thing if all 18-year-olds were allowed to vote in elections as they are in Georgia. **Robert Borden**, 15, of Breesport agrees with the old argument that "If a man's old enough to go into the armed services, he's old enough to vote," and one young lady said that "We learn about civic affairs in high school but when we have to wait several years before voting, we are apt to forget most of the fundamental points."

Minnie Hofsommer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hofsommer, who helps with the milking and harvesting along with the usual household duties of a farm girl, says 18-year-olds should not vote because they are not experienced enough. **Lynn Cummings**, 15, who helps with the poultry and cows on the farm of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Cummings at Erin, agrees with Minnie and suggests that such young people probably haven't paid much attention to candidates for important offices and therefore would vote for just one political party. I'm guessing that Lynn means young 'uns would just go out and vote for the party in which their folks were registered without doing any of their own thinking. **Anne Allington** and **Louise Palmer**, both 16, agree that 18 is just too young for most people to know enough about the importance of their vote. However, I wonder if some of them, even younger than 18 don't place more importance on the ballot box than some of us oldsters.

Only four of those I interviewed offered a means of stopping socialistic trends and theirs were rather terse statements. **Hazel Rightmire** said, "Change administration." **Wayne Cornish**: "Don't throw away things we grow and then buy them from other countries." **David Conklin**: "Get all communists out of our country," and **Robert Borden**, who must have been reading *American Agriculturist* said: "Cut waste, stop the 'give-aways,' and give Washington less tax money to spend!"

Congratulations!

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES 209 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

GEORGE F. MANZELMANN
PRESIDENT

November 15, 1950

To Readers of AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST:

Your editor, Mr. Eastman, has told me that a major portion of this issue of your paper will be devoted to the proposition of preserving our American Way of Life.

I am for the American Way of Life--- because it honors and rewards individual initiative, thrift and hard work. It is the way of life which has made America the greatest country in the world. It is the way to keep America the strong leader for World Peace. It is the way to maintain security for the individual.

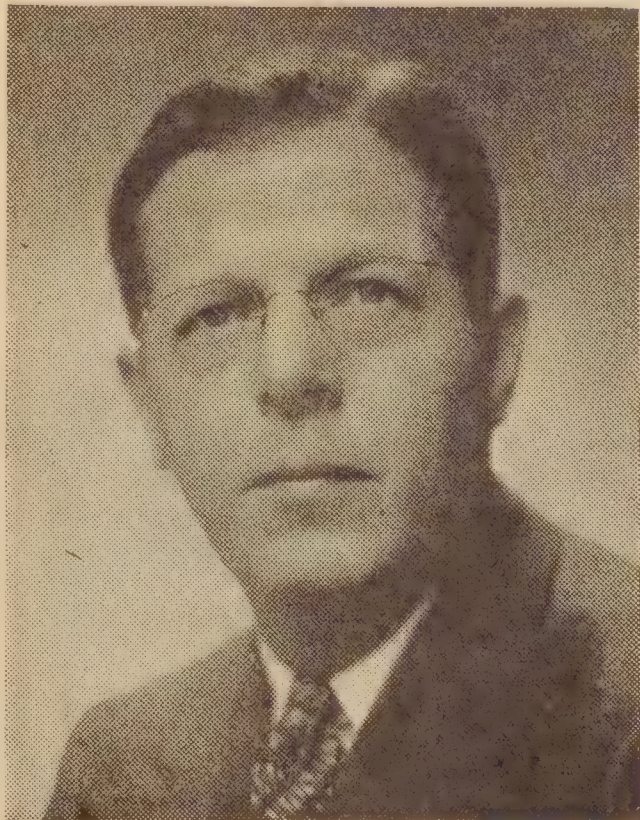
This company, now in its 64th year of service to policyholders, has been built strong and secure by individuals with high integrity, individual initiative, and an eagerness for hard work. We are proud of our achievements.

We are grateful for this opportunity to support AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in its fight to maintain the American Way of Life.

Cordially yours,

G. Manzelmann
President

GFM:HEB



GEORGE F. MANZELMANN

**NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT
INSURANCE CO. OF CHICAGO**

For Over 64 Years We Have Specialized in Health and Accident Insurance

KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



AT HAYFIELDS

By Tom Milliman

NO MILK TO CALVES

SINCE the early spring of 1947, all Hayfields' calves have been raised without fresh milk. At first we took them off milk at the 10th day, and throughout the milk feeding period fed them proprietary calf foods designed to replace milk when mixed with warm water in the proper proportions. During the first three years we tried out at least four foods by as many makers. Only one of these was poor. We got rid of it by mixing it half and half with dry skim milk and then warm water. From the beginning the calves have available to them a dry food called a calf starter, but to me it is a calf grower. Beginning at age 7 to 10 days, wisps of the choicest hay are made available to them.

About 9 months ago we shifted to the highest priced of all milk replacement foods, 25c a pound, and found that we could take the calf off fresh milk as soon as the dam's udder cleared up, generally the third day, and thereafter follow the schedule given above.

The purpose is of course to save money on the cost of raising calves during their most expensive milk consuming period. The Rochester milk market pays comparatively well. At the price we receive for milk f.o.b. the farm, by using the highest priced milk replacement food, we are saving half the value of the milk the calf would require if raised in the conventional way. At Hayfields the milk

feeding period, even when calves got fresh milk, was never less than 10 weeks and sometimes 12. It is the same now with milk replacement foods. These are for the most part made up of dried skim milk, dried whey, dried buttermilk, vitamins and minerals.

EDITOR'S NOTE: I don't entirely agree with Tom on taking ALL sweet milk from young calves ALL of the time. It may be all right at certain seasons of the year when milk prices are high and fluid milk is short in the markets, but during most of the year when there is plenty of fluid milk it is both good marketing policy and farm practice to feed some sweet milk to calves, thus reducing the surplus.

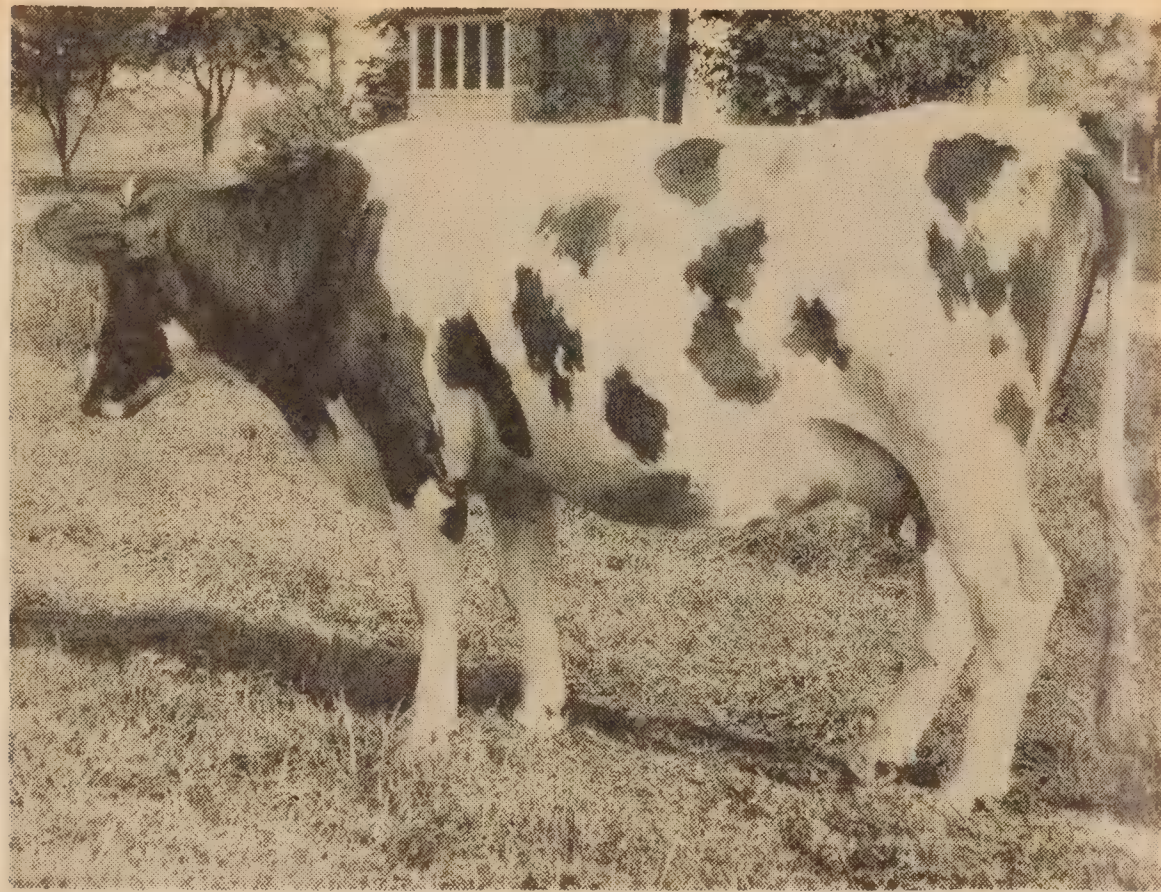
Dairymen are faced with the fact that the consumption of milk has rapidly fallen off in recent years. Fluid milk substitutes are taking its place. Any milk that is taken off the market tends to improve prices for that which you sell. Moreover, while the substitute calf starters and growers are good, and excellent results can be secured from them, after considerable first-hand experience I am still sure that sweet milk is the best feed in the world for the young calf. What do you think?

—E. R. Eastman

Note Alice Blue Belle's picture. We knew she had the inheritance for large size and would therefore make a good calf on which to test growth without milk. We have two other heifers raised without milk which have higher records for total butterfat. But these, although fully realizing their inheritance for size, nevertheless came from smaller ancestry.

A TRUTHFUL MAN

IT WAS almost pitch black on Halloween night when Jim went out at 9:00 o'clock to sweep up in front of the cows and look things over. As he passed by the calf and bull barn (it used to be the horse barn), he saw a



sheet of white which he frankly admits disturbed him a little, and then only a few feet away as he opened the cow barn door, a terrible roar broke loose behind him.

Jim scampered up the stairs to the hayloft, and his heart pounded. From a safe vantage point, he peeked out and as his eyes gradually became accustomed to the dark, the following scene unfolded. Goldy, the enormous imported South Devon bull, had followed the team of horses out of the pasture when they broke down the fence to get at the newly filled crib of corn. But Goldy wasn't tall enough to reach the corn high up in the opening and kept on going toward the bull and calf barn. The two bulls inside apparently sounded off, so Goldy, in an effort to reach them, knocked down one of the sliding doors and it fell outward—its whitewashed inside sur-

Alice Blue Belle, as a 3-year-old cross-bred, when dry, weight 1,400 lbs. She was raised entirely without fresh milk after the 9th day, and is pictured here to show that milk replacement food did not stunt her growth. She freshened at 2 yrs., 4 mos., and on twice-a-day milking produced 12,660 lbs. milk, 493 lbs. fat, in 338 days. At her 2nd calving she dropped twins, without trouble, and is now milking at a slightly higher level than the 1st lactation.

face on top. That was the white sheet Jim saw.

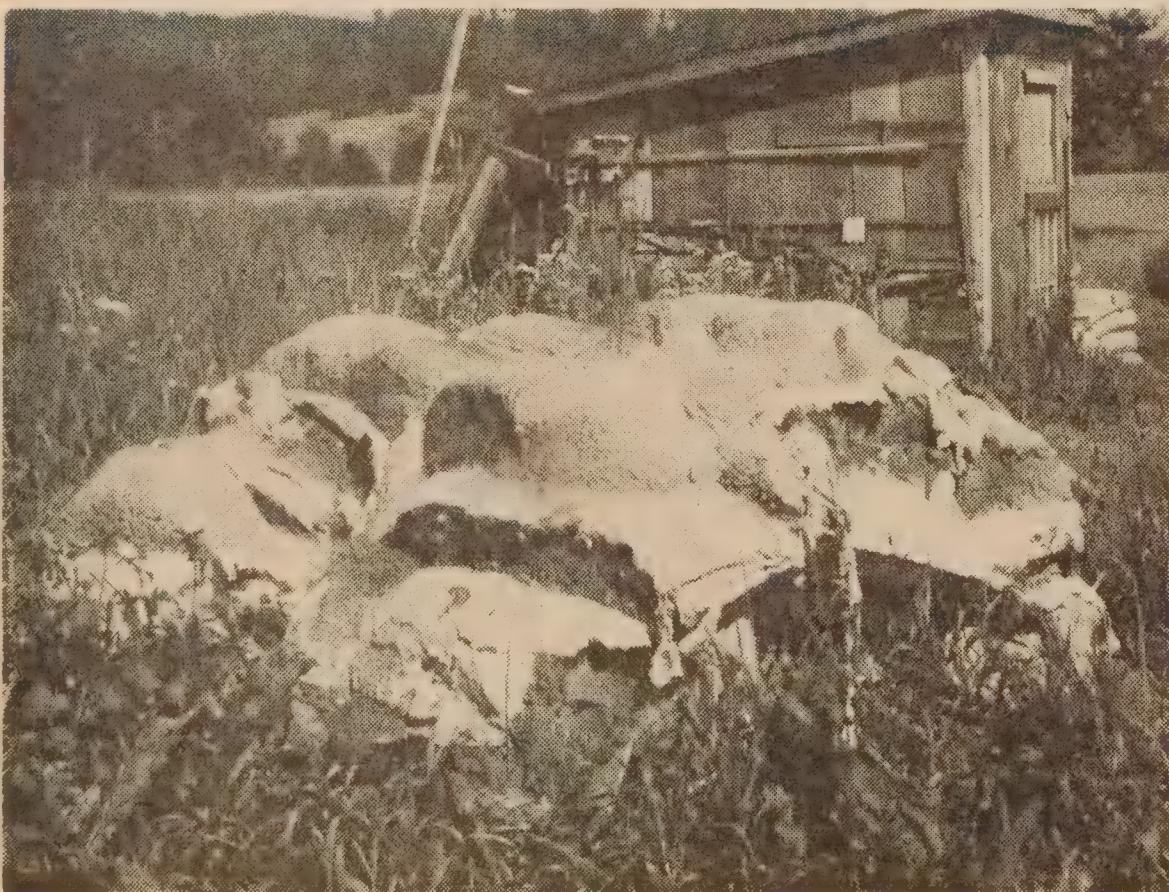
Having no use for other bulls—but being a gentleman at heart—Goldy would not cross the white expanse of door lying on the ground and just stood there and roared. Jim got Stub, who lives down the road, and together they rounded up Goldy and the horses and put them back in the pasture. Mighty glad I wasn't there that night. Too spooky.



← Uncle Sam's gift of limestone to a Central New York farm. Note the new delivery beyond shed at right. Such scenes of neglect and costly waste to taxpayers are becoming fewer than when I had this picture taken a few years ago, but they still exist. Some of my friends who take such subsidies do so on the theory of getting theirs while it lasts. Others raise the point that since government pays for less lime than is generally needed, its action decreases rather than increases the actual use of lime. Such an argument is supported by claim that in the last 10 years, the use of high-priced complete fertilizer, which isn't subsidized, has increased more than lime. Lime is needed ahead of fertilizer. Same government office that dishes out lime also puts on controls.

↑ Here Uncle Sam has also contributed, but in a much different and more permanent way. At public expense, soil conservation technicians and surveyors laid out the plans for a farm pond, diversion ditches, and contour strips on the farm of Oscar Kinon of Schuyler County. The cost to the public was small. The work was done by local people and was paid for by Mr. Kinon. The results are visible, will last for many, many years, and through flood control, better drainage, and land improvement, all the people benefit along with the Kinon family.

This job doesn't disappear, and the public expense isn't repeated. Many students of flood control believe that numerous farm ponds are more important than a few big government dams.



Soil Building

Increasing Livestock

Up-Grading the Diet

These are the seven magic words which have sparked a crusade the length and breadth of agricultural America.

They express the basic doctrines of a new and broader concept of farming *and living*. Known as "Animal Agriculture", it forms the basis for a national farm and food program designed to build the fertility of our farms, and give to America and the world a new measure of freedom and abundance.

No greater tribute can be paid the late H. E. Babcock, father of the idea, than the present wide adoption of this program which he so vigorously and successfully advanced.

Next April a National Animal Agriculture Institute meeting will be held at Purdue University to train selected leaders in a complete understanding of this far reaching idea; also ways and means will be developed to follow through with this nationally important program in the months and years ahead.

As one of the divisions of the AVCO Manufacturing Corporation, we are happy to sponsor this dynamic idea initiated by our former associate, Ed Babcock. And we take pride in the fact that our adoption of this three-pointed Animal Agriculture program dates back to the time of its inception.

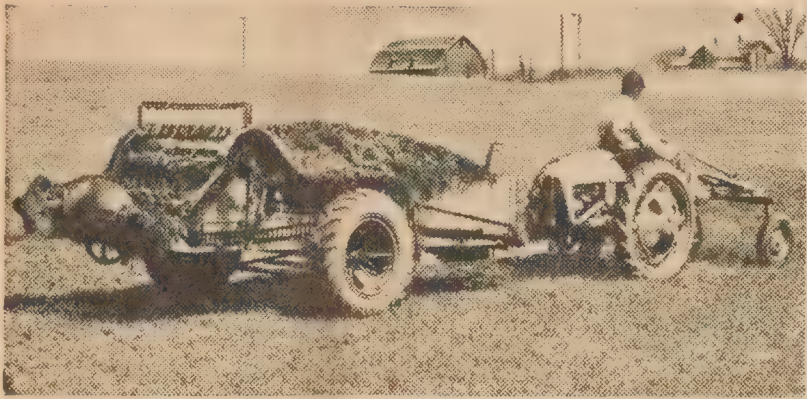
NEW IDEA

DIVISION *AVCO* **MANUFACTURING CORPORATION**

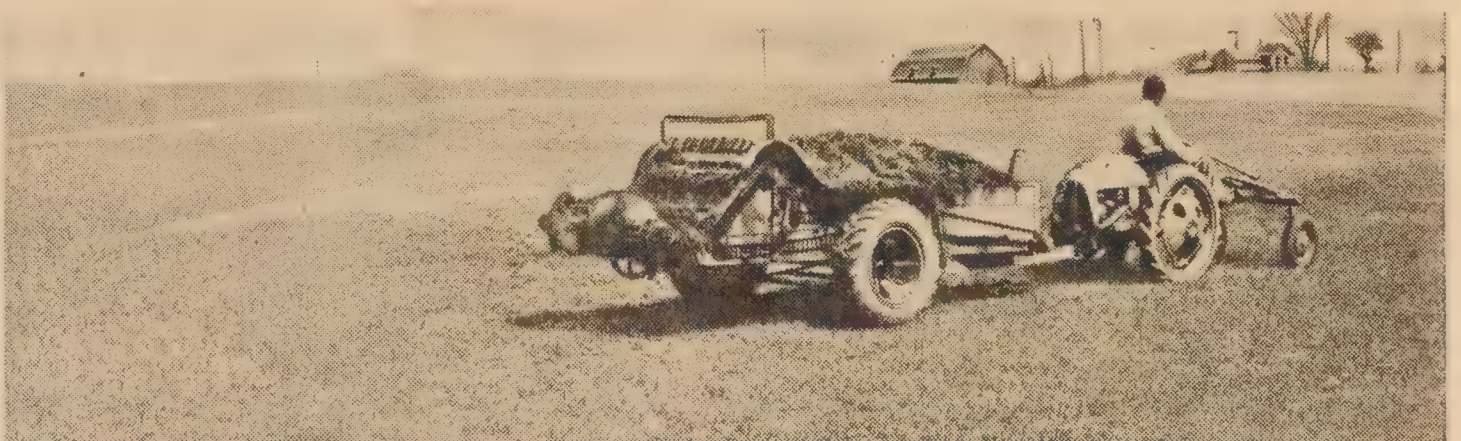
Coldwater, Ohio

VEEDOL

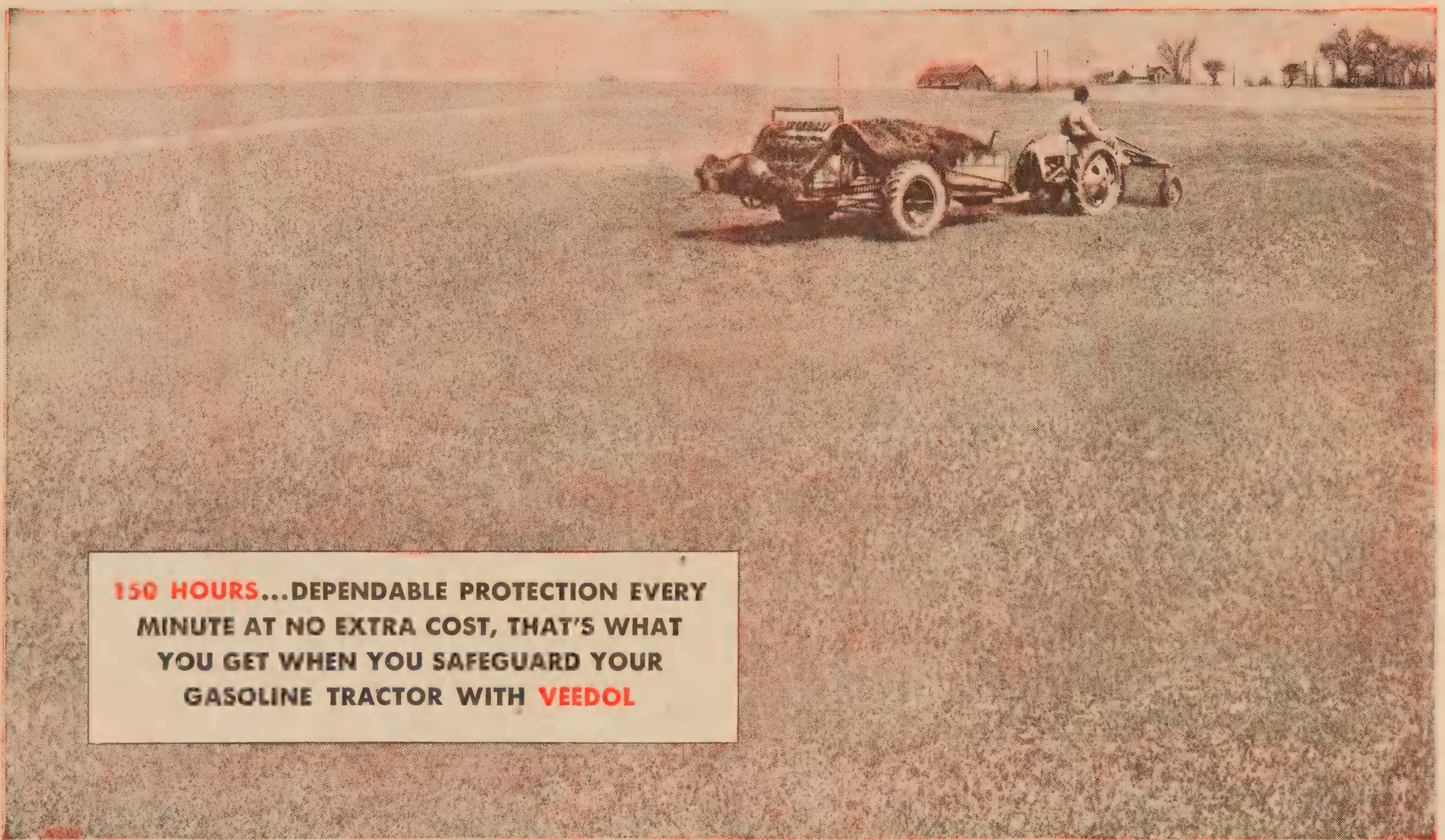
makes your money work longer



60-70 HOURS . . . THAT'S ALL THE SAFE USE
YOU GET FROM ORDINARY TRACTOR OILS



100 HOURS . . . THAT'S WHEN HEAT AND WEAR MAY START TO BREAK
DOWN EVEN SO-CALLED "PREMIUM" TRACTOR OILS



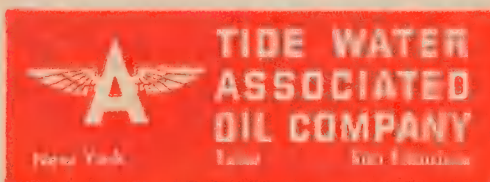
150 HOURS...DEPENDABLE PROTECTION EVERY
MINUTE AT NO EXTRA COST, THAT'S WHAT
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GASOLINE TRACTOR WITH **VEEDOL**

HELPS CUT TRACTOR COSTS . . .
SAVES YOU MONEY THESE 5 WAYS

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- SAVES TIME** — avoids breakdown delays
- SAVES REPAIR BILLS** — resists heat and wear
- SAVES YOUR TRACTOR** — protects engine parts

Veedol is available in 5-gallon pails, 15-, 30-, and
55-gallon drums.

Veedol Tractor Oil Dealers sell... **FEDERAL TIRES**
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150-Hour VEEDOL

A BETTER TRACTOR OIL BY THE CLOCK
Made from 100% Bradford, Pennsylvania, crude oil



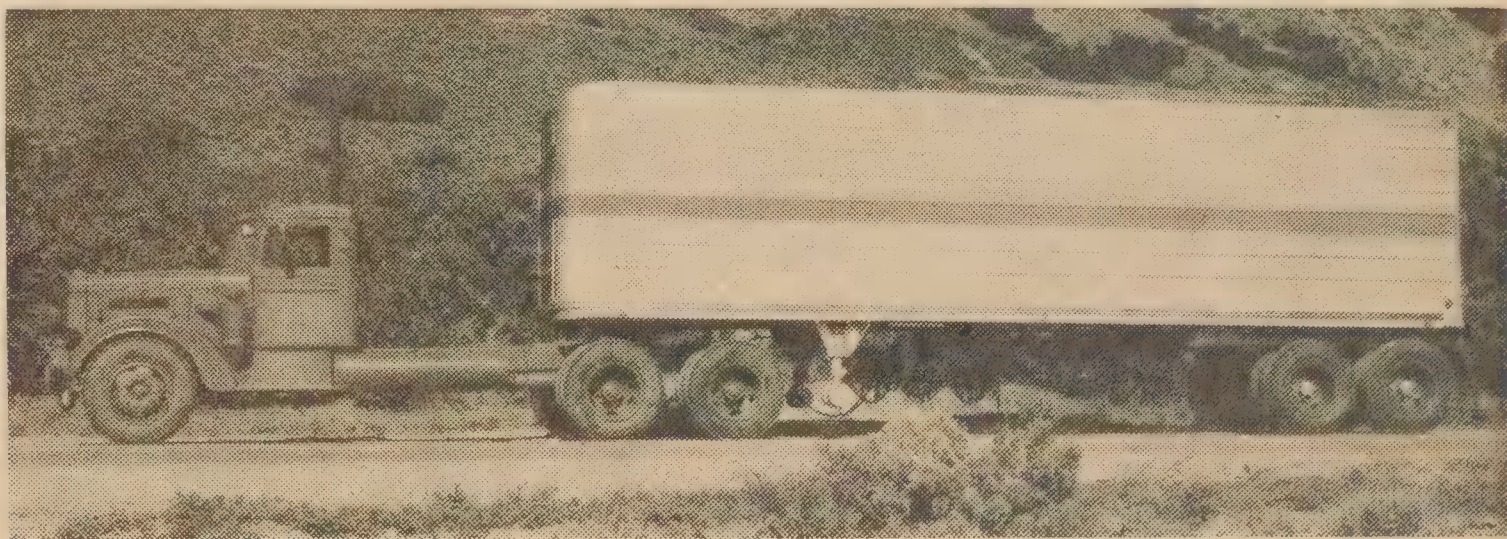
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FOUNDED 1842

THE FARM PAPER OF THE NORTHEAST



Country roads like the above are picturesque in summertime but there are too many of them which for 9 or 10 months a year are a daily headache to the farmers who have to struggle over them, to get supplies to the farm and food to market.



Trucks are an essential part of our whole transportation system, but huge ones as illustrated above require roads and bridges that are thicker, stronger, wider and many times as expensive as the roads needed back in the Tin-Lizzie days. In New York State, trucks can operate legally with axle weights higher than allowed in 40 other states. It's legal in New York for a truck to operate with a gross loaded weight of 63,750 pounds—nearly 32 tons!

POINTS TO EMPHASIZE

1. It has been pointed out that the 705 miles of new, heavy-duty highways in New York this year will cost \$198,000 per mile—as much as it would to improve 23,300 miles of rural roads.
2. Forty other states with truck axle weights lower than in New York are spending only \$25,000 a mile this year for state highways.
3. We need truck transportation. We couldn't do without it. If we hadn't needed it, it would never have become the giant industry it is today.
4. But, we don't need trucks that exceed, by 4,000 pounds an axle, the weight recommended by the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, by the organization of highway officials of all 48 states, by the Secretary of National Defense, by the National Security Reserves Board, by the American Automobile Association, and other authorities.

THINGS TO DO

1. Lower the New York State legal big truck axle weight several thousand pounds.
2. Raise the license fee for heavy trucks to a figure more in line with their demands on our highway system.
3. Enforce the legal weight limit, which will not only prolong the life of our roads and cheapen their cost and maintenance, but will also protect the many truck lines that do live up to the law from the unfair competition of those grossly overloading.

YOUR Most Important Road Goes Past Your Farm

By JIM HALL

MY JOB of calling on farmers and then writing about what I see and what I am told for the information of about a quarter million farm families is a pleasant one. But my work isn't all along the wide, smooth, comfortable highways that most people enjoy when they go for a trip to the White Mountains of New Hampshire or to see Niagara Falls. For stories, I visit you men and women who produce the milk and eggs that city folks have for breakfast, the chicken and turkey and vegetables they have for dinner, and those luscious apples and cherries their kids go for after school.

My travels take me into all sections of the Northeast from the Aroostook County, Maine, potato fields down to South Jersey, but for simplicity's sake, I'll use New York State figures to tell my story.

In the Empire State, farmers buy one million dollars worth of livestock feed every day in the year. That's a lot of feed even when it's \$80 or \$90 a ton! It's about four million tons of fertilizer, costing about \$20 million a year, and something over a million tons of lime costing \$61½ million. Dairy farmers—and this always surprises city folks—have to replace from one-quarter to one-fifth of their milking herds each year because cows, even more than machines, grow old, inefficient and unprofitable.

All that feed, fertilizer, lime and some of the stock have to be taken to these farms.

All these commodities—and many more

that are used in the job of producing our food—are delivered to distribution points by rail, by huge transport trucks, and by ships that dock at Buffalo, Albany and other points. But our common carriers very rarely deliver to the farm. That million dollars worth of feed a day, and all the other things, get out to the farm in the farmer's own little truck, and, in some cases, in the form of a couple of bags stuffed in the trunk or tied to the bumpers of a passenger car.

In addition to all these things that some 150,000 New York farm families buy to produce our food, they also buy consumer goods in greater quantities than city residents. Paint for barns and homes, clothing, the new bicycle for junior, and most of their food have to be purchased in town and hauled out to their farms. And note that I didn't say "delivered." Not even Railway Express delivers to rural routes.

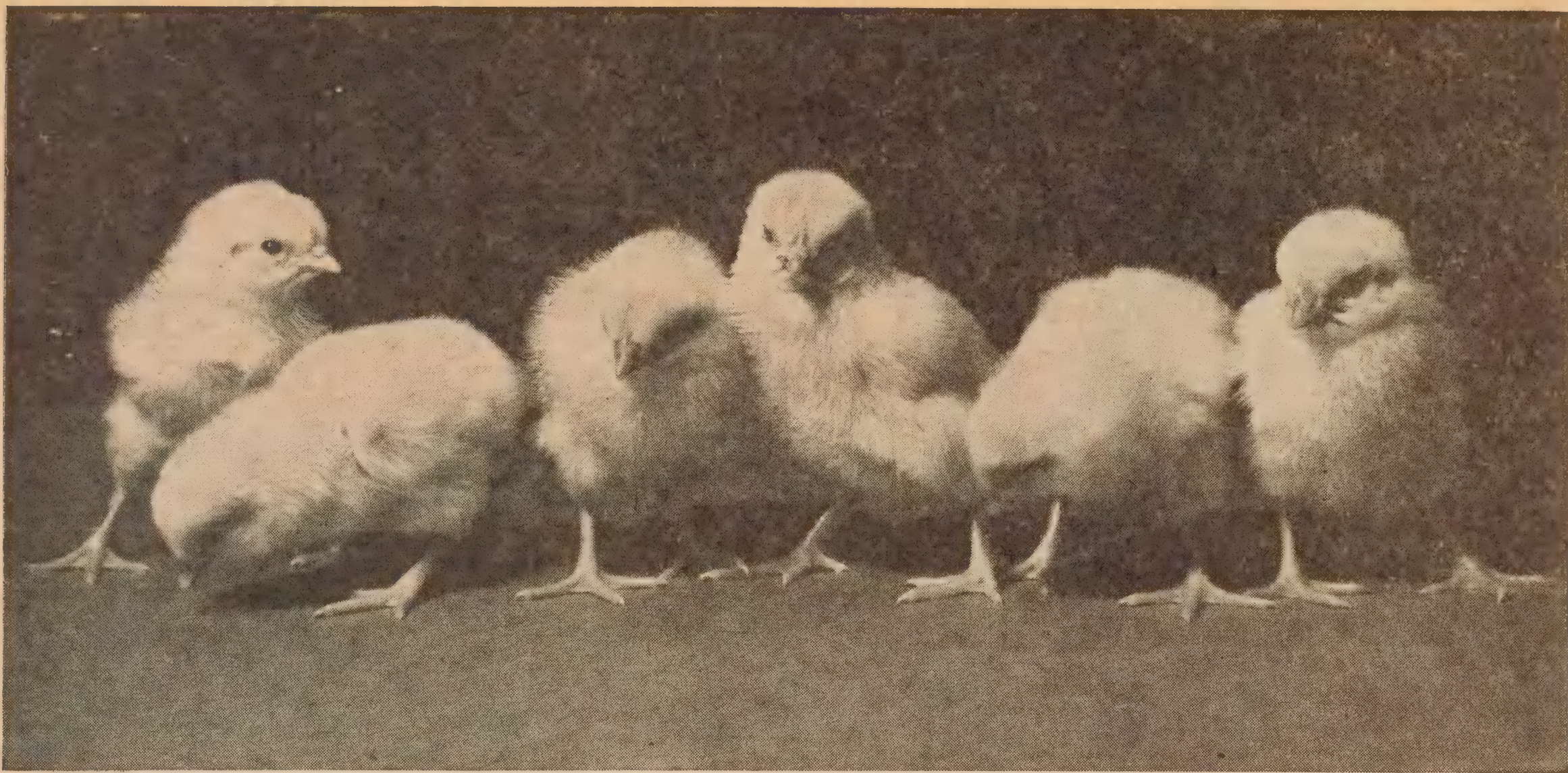
Trucking Every Day

And that's only a part of the traffic between the farm and town. What's produced on the farm has to go to town, too. We have to take more off the farm than we haul in, or we wouldn't have any farms. Milk has to go to the local milk plant every morning, and the empty sterilized cans have to come back.

Eggs keep a little better than milk, when properly cooled, but they have to make the trip at least once a week. It's a daily, never-ending, unspectacular job to keep Americans well fed.

I wish I could show you a picture from a

(Continued on Page 3)



Some of the Best Chicks In the World are Produced in G.L.F. Territory

There's no need of going very far away from home in order to get good quality baby chicks. In this past year's egg laying test five of the top pens in the United States came from hatcheries located in the northeast.

Nearby Chicks are Tops

Right here in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania we have men who have bred and selected their poultry breeding stock so well that their birds stand up with those anywhere in the world. These hatcherymen are turning out chicks right now that grow bigger faster and, as layers, can produce more eggs than the

birds of fifteen years ago. Many of these hatcherymen are G.L.F. members and live close to you.

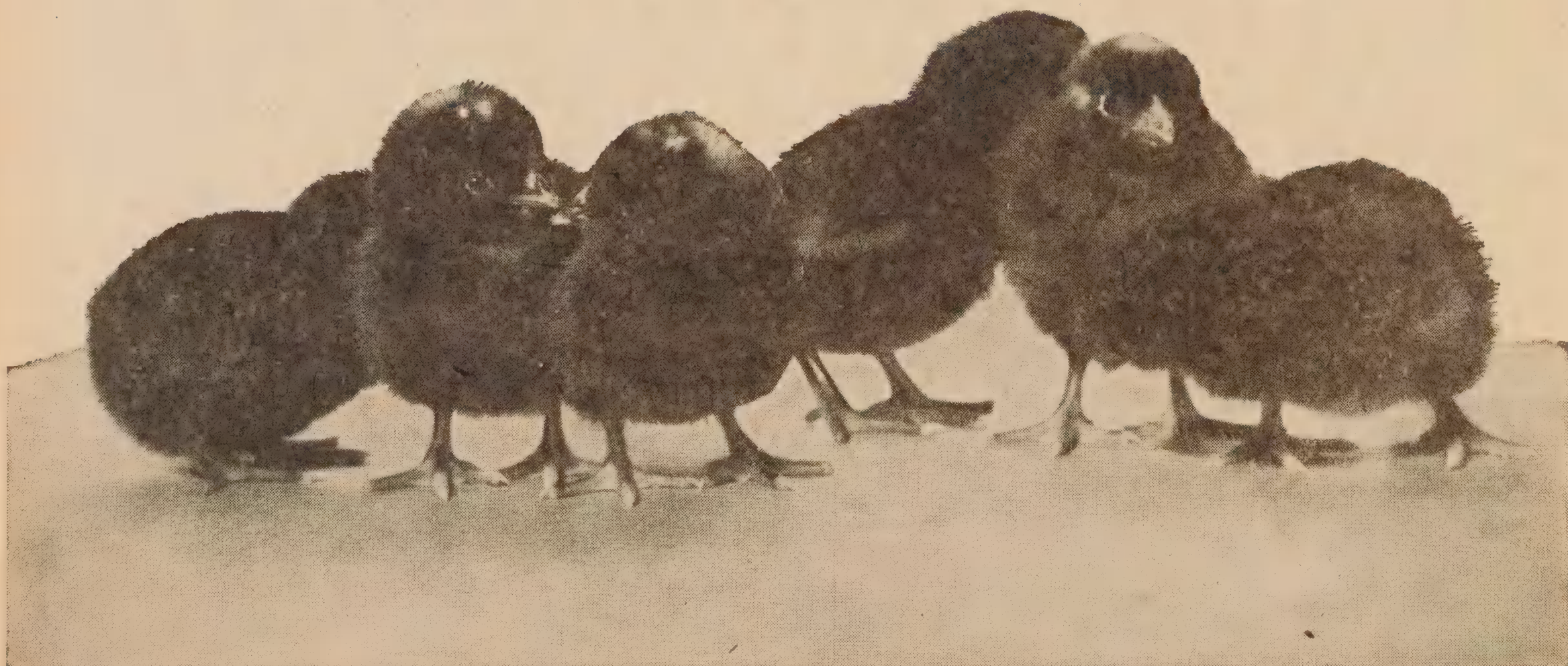
Buy Your Chicks Close to Home

Chicks from nearby hatcheries are not only among the best in the world, but they just naturally receive better care. They run less chance of being chilled and weakened from long trips than those shipped long distances. Because they are nearby, you can know the hatcherymen personally and visit with them about your chicks.

This year, buy your chicks from one of the good northeastern hatcheries.

G.L.F.

Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., Ithaca, New York



An American Pastor Visits Other Lands

By WALTER DODDS

Pastor, First Presbyterian Church, Ithaca, New York.



LAST summer, as I traveled through the Near East, Iran, India, and Egypt, I found all eyes turned on America. Through newspapers, radio and personal contact, people know what is happening here—all of the bad and at least some of the good.

For example, the front page of a newspaper in Delhi, India, featured the mistreatment of some negro boys in Alabama. Some Hindus, who consider themselves as Aryan as any man, told with bitterness how they were thrown off the white man's train in our South. In general, America is well regarded, but that regard can and should be improved. For many reasons—some selfish, some unselfish—we in America are as interested in other lands as they are in us. At the time Jesus was born, people knew nothing of those who lived even a mere hundred miles away. Now, all people know what is happening everywhere. We are in one world, but just being acquainted with another person doesn't necessarily make you love him. Not everyone the world over loves America.

One of the most effective things I saw to increase the regard and respect of others for us was at Jibrael in Lebanon. Centuries of erosion had depleted the fertility of the soil until the young people were leaving for greener pastures as soon as they were able. Under the direction of Neal Alter, a Christian missionary, this is being slowly but surely changed. Neal started by introducing better seed and animals to increase food production. Prices there are no problem. The goal, much to be desired, is to produce enough food to feed the family until the next harvest.

Then, seeing the need for fruit trees, Neal Alter investigated. The people told him olive trees would not grow, but a study of history showed that excessive taxation centuries ago had resulted in forcing out the olive trees, and no one remembered why. Mr. Alter encouraged the setting of olive trees, which are thriving and adding much to the well-being and income of the owners.

A school was started at Jibrael. The aim was and is to teach students to use the resources of the area to build a satisfactory life for themselves and their families. Emphasis is put on the training of girls, a new idea in the East. When a young man finishes school and marries an ignorant wife, the education of their children must start where their father's did. But a young woman, taught the fundamentals of nutrition, homemaking, and Christian citizenship teaches her children for the first eight or ten years of their lives.

You might well ask, "What will happen when Neal Alter gets too old to carry on?" The work will go on. With him is Mounier Khoury, a native of Lebanon and a graduate of the Kansas State College of Agriculture. No offer of more money will change his resolve to stay and work there! Furthermore, the Lebanese government is

setting up a country-wide school system patterned after the one at Jibrael. We found conditions far less favorable in many places. In Iran, no farmer can ever hope to own the land which he works. Many times he pays a rental which takes 65% of what he produces, and sometimes he buys the seed and pays the taxes. One of the best defenses for the kind of free enterprise we have in America is that our farmers and our workers get a far bigger share of what they produce than do those in the lands I visited.

These people without hope provide fertile ground for Communist propaganda. They are told that they will own land under Communism. The promises are false, but many believe them.

In India, progress is being made toward making land available to those who work it. Land is being taken from the princes who have owned vast areas. These princes are well paid as long as they live, but when they die, the next generation of princes may have to work!

Naturally, I came home with certain conclusions. I realize the danger of opinions based on a relatively brief visit, but at least I did not make them from an airplane, train, or automobile. I did talk with the common people in every land I touched.

Here are my conclusions:

1. The only way we can help the people in other lands is to help them help themselves.

More work in years past like that done by Neal Alter in Jibrael would be a good investment in peace and world brotherhood now. One reason why there hasn't been more is the failure of Mission Boards to tell American farmers what was being done.

2. We could make what we are doing for other countries more effective by

the ones we had when we were all driving 1915 Model "T's."

For as many years as I can remember, farmers and farm organizations have been screaming for some decent farm-to-market roads. (They have screamed almost as much as labor has for higher wages, security, and short hours.) Good roads to these good farms would mean less costs, because there would be fewer breakdowns, less labor, and untold time saved.

American Agriculturist has been in the forefront in this screaming. Our state government has been sympathetic, and has helped, but there just hasn't been enough money to do a real

giving a better example of Christian living here at home.

3. We must use the press and radio in other lands to tell our story. Our enemies never fail to tell about our vices. We do little to tell of our virtues. I was interested to see the large number of radio sets. Those designed to hear local stations are not expensive.

4. One of the last and least effective ways of helping is to send materials or to give money which is used to buy materials.

The people in the lands I saw believe, and with good reason, that their governments are corrupt. Therefore, when we do send money we should know how it is spent, lest it be wasted or worse.

5. Military aid, in my opinion, should be the last resort.

I am not a pacifist. So long as so much evil is loose in the world, we will need armament. But armament is not the final answer. In the first place, war never settles anything. Wars breed war. But even more important right now is the fact that men will not fight to defend what they have unless they believe that what they have is worth defending.

Unfortunately, millions in the Near East and Asia distrust all government to the extent that they care little who governs. If Communism takes over, they will regret it when it is too late, but they will not fight willingly now.

There is something about the Christmas season that tends to turn the thoughts of men toward the idea of universal brotherhood. America these days is very much in the eyes of the people of all nations. It gives us a wonderful opportunity to share the best we have in improved methods of living and spiritual values that are the foundation stones for a better way of life.

Your Most Important Road Goes Past Your Farm

(Continued from Page 1)

recent advertisement. Maybe you saw it. In this picture is what I judge to be a 1915 Model T Ford being pulled out of muddy ruts by a husky team of horses. The title is "How You Got Out of the Mud," and in the fine print underneath it says, "Only a generation ago, this was a typical main highway."

The Road to YOUR Barnyard

Well, to any farmer the main highway is the one that leads up to his barnyard. Some of you are on good roads but most of them are not on the nice, numbered highways — they are back in those hills and up those little country side roads that look so romantic in the rotogravure sections of the city papers. We've all seen those pictures that bring back fond memories to city people of that glorious month every summer that every city man or woman I've ever talked to used to spend on granddad's farm.

Those are the farmers' "main highways"; those are the roads over which too many have to struggle to bring in supplies and to bring out our food every day—in the muddy falls and springs; and in slippery, snowy winters, as well as in those beautiful summers. I've been on roads in nearly every one of our northeastern states that were worse than the horrible example of "a

generation ago" pictured in the recent advertisement. Even equipped with mud tires and chains, I have had to give up on roads that some farmers had to use every day — and they couldn't give up, or their animals and some consumers would go hungry. Remember, I am not talking about a generation ago. Within the past year I've been bogged down in Vermont, Pennsylvania, and New York. The Pennsylvania farm I finally walked to, represented an investment of at least \$65,000 and supplies consumers with a half million pounds of milk a year.

Grandpa wasn't so bad off. He got back and forth to town with bobsleighs. But today, if the highway superintendent left the snow on the main roads in order that farmers could use sleighs all the way to town, I'm afraid motorists might raise a slight objection.

What Farming Costs

That little farm might look like a rather poor, run-down place to a city man speeding by, but if he happened to notice 10 or 12 milk cans on the rack beside the road or milkhouse, you can bet that that farmer has 30 or 40 milk cows that cost him somewhere between 10 and 20 thousand dollars if they are just ordinary cows. You can also figure that, if he is efficiently mechanized, his total investment is at least \$30,000. He is supplying the capital, the management and the labor . . . but the kind of road many of them have to contend with in order to keep in business and produce our victuals is too much like

the ones we had when we were all driving 1915 Model "T's."

For as many years as I can remember, farmers and farm organizations have been screaming for some decent farm-to-market roads. (They have screamed almost as much as labor has for higher wages, security, and short hours.) Good roads to these good farms would mean less costs, because there would be fewer breakdowns, less labor, and untold time saved.

American Agriculturist has been in the forefront in this screaming. Our state government has been sympathetic, and has helped, but there just hasn't been enough money to do a real

job. The farmers' roads have had to suffer — perhaps because there are fewer farmers than city people to scream.

Overloaded Trucks

Then the Citizens Public Expenditure Survey and Griffenhagen and Associates made their survey and recommendations regarding New York State roads. Ed Eastman wrote an editorial (September 2, 1950) based on this factual material. He pointed out that in one police check-up, one-quarter of the big trucks were overloading, even though New York legally allows gross weights up to almost 32 tons; that highways and bridges to carry these terrific weights are mighty expensive; and that these heavy trucks pay the third lowest license fee in the nation while the light-weight farm truck pays the third highest fee. Ed also called attention to the fact that it costs 23c in license fee and gas tax to move a passenger car 100 ton-miles, but only 5c for the big heavy trucks.

Farmers are notoriously poor correspondents and seldom take time to write about something they agree with, but this editorial proved the exception. Letters came from all over the state, with only one farmer raising an objection to Ed Eastman's statement. Most of them were much more outspoken than Ed in expressing their ideas about what these Goliaths were doing to our roads and budgets! I believe that if enough of us become aware of the points emphasized in column one on the front page, and start doing something about it, we'll have lower initial cost and lower maintenance and repair costs on our main highways. Then, perhaps, we'll have enough funds to get our farmers "Out of the Mud" in this generation.

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS!

If you want to go on the American Agriculturist California Tour, Feb 17-March 13, we urge you to make your reservation at once. Space is sure to be sold out early in January. So popular are these tours that last year we had to disappoint 160 persons.

A postcard to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367-T, Ithaca, N. Y., will bring you our tour itinerary. It contains a complete day-to-day description of the things we will do, as well as pictures of some of the beautiful places we will see.

A \$10.00 deposit will hold your reservation. If circumstances force you to cancel at the last minute, all payments will be refunded. But don't delay. Make your reservation now, so that you will not be disappointed.



THE EDITORIAL PAGE

GRACE AND FRED RETIRE

IT IS WITH REGRET that we announce the retirement of Mrs. Grace Watkins Hockett as home editor of *American Agriculturist*, and Mr. Fred W. Ohm, as superintendent of our printing plant at Poughkeepsie. Both Grace and Fred have done a fine job for you and for *American Agriculturist* for more than 25 years and have played a large part in building this publication to its present great position of prestige and usefulness.

But there comes a time in the lives of all of us when we have earned the right to more rest and more opportunity to do some of the things we have always wanted to do. Fred and his family have purchased a home in Maine, where he expects to catch fish 7 feet long and shoot deer bigger than elephants!

Grace and her husband, Dr. Hugh Hockett, will continue to reside in their beautiful home at Riverhead, Long Island, where she will have more time for her many hobbies, especially her flower garden. We are glad that she has consented to stay on our staff as consultant, where her advice and help will always be valuable. She will also continue to write articles on flower gardening for us.

Succeeding Mrs. Hockett as home editor is Mrs. Mabel Hebel, who for 16 years has teamed up with Grace in editing one of the very best home departments in any farm publication in America. At Poughkeepsie, Mr. Jack Weatherby, who for some time has been Mr. Ohm's right-hand man as assistant superintendent, will take over Fred's duties as printing plant superintendent. Therefore, both of these important positions will continue to be in excellent hands.

WHEN YOU FEED DIMES

THE next time you go to the barn or henhouse to feed the cattle or poultry, imagine that your pockets are filled with nickels and dimes. Then as you go up and down the mangers or feeding racks, instead of throwing in the grain pretend you are throwing in the equivalent in nickels and dimes. If you do, I'll bet it will give you an entirely different point of view on your feeding methods. Here is how it works out:

At this writing a good dairy ration costs about \$70 a ton, which is 3½¢ a pound. Let us say that a quart of that feed weighs about a pound. Every time you dish out a quart of feed it costs you 3½¢, therefore you will throw to every good cow several nickels or dimes. Your pocketful of change won't last long, will it?

I'll guarantee, also, that if you will try that little experiment you will be mighty careful thereafter how you weigh or measure out the grain for every individual in your herd.

POSSIBILITIES FOR TELEVISION

BECAUSE of the tremendous possibilities of television in teaching many subjects in the schools, the New York State Board of Regents and Commissioner Wilson are working with the National Communications Commission to obtain television time for educational purposes.

As an example of television possibilities, take the teaching of history. To many students, history is a dull subject because it is difficult for teachers to dramatize it. But can you imagine a student ever forgetting some great historical event like the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Lee's surrender at Appomattox, or Pickett's charge at Gettysburg when dramatized on television by great actors! What could bring home the horrors of war more than a picture of a bombed city?

Or take literature. I found Scott's "Lady of the Lake" dull reading when I was in school; also, Shakespeare. But dramatize some of the great scenes from literature on television and you couldn't keep a student out of the classes.

By E. R. Eastman



CHRISTMAS AS USUAL

TO wish a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year in these uncertain and unhappy times seems at first thought to strike a wrong note. But we must all carry on. The children have every right to their Christmas. So do the rest of us.

In celebrating Christmas, and throughout the new year, we would do well to remember, especially during these times, that Christmas is the birthday of Jesus Christ, and that Jesus came to bring peace on earth and goodwill to men.

But, make no mistake, Jesus was no milk-sop, no appeaser; neither were the other great prophets and leaders of men. When it was necessary to fight the forces of evil in order to preserve peace and freedom, they fought, even though it led to Calvary, to Valley Forge, to Gettysburg, or to the beaches of Normandy. So it is now. Tremendous forces of evil are loose in the world. They must and will be overcome. America has always muddled through, and she will this time.

In the meantime we will be more likely to win if we, as individuals, keep cheerful and optimistic and as happy as possible. So, we of *American Agriculturist* wish you and yours a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.



WORKING TOO MUCH LAND?

THE coming of the tractor and other modern farm equipment has made it possible for the farmer to increase greatly the number of acres he works, but I wonder if many farmers are now trying to work so much land that they are not doing any of it very well.

Where farmers are trying to handle too many acres, the work is never done on time. A rush job of plowing is often a poor job; the ends are not plowed, with the result that the hedgerows are widened. Fitting and cultivating are often slighted, and not enough care is used in the application of fertilizers or in the selection and planting of seed. The total result of all this is a too low acre yield for the cost of fertilizer, seed and labor involved.

Is this point of view something to think about or am I all wrong? I'd be glad to know what you think.

IF YOU HAVE HEART TROUBLE

DOCTORS estimate that 9 million Americans suffer from heart disease, and a great army of them die of diseases of the heart and blood vessels every year. Many of the victims are farmers, for our occupation with its strains, stresses and worries is particularly hard on the heart.

If you have heart disease, you might just about as well commit suicide with a gun as shovel through a snowdrift or mow away hay in a hot hayloft, or get into any physical jams or emotional excitement. If you want to live, you'd better rest and pay attention to what the doctor tells you.

There is a little booklet published by the U. S. Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C., called "Heart Disease — A Story of Progress." It costs 15¢. You might find it interesting and helpful.

THE GREAT STORM

I NEVER saw wind blow so hard as it did in the great wind storm that prevailed over the entire Northeast during the weekend of November 25.

Fortunately, my own buildings came through in fairly good shape, but the damage to farm property throughout the Northeast was tremendous.

How sad it is, after men and women have worked

for a lifetime to get a little property together and paid for, to see it destroyed in the space of a few moments.

FINISHED IN TWO NIGHTS

"I received your book *THE SETTLERS* and I think it is the most interesting book I have ever read. After I started reading it I just couldn't put it aside until I got halfway through it. Then I finished it the second night."—L.G.E., N. Y.

MR. EASTMAN has received more than 250 enthusiastic letters about this great story. Get a copy while the supply lasts for your own library or for a Christmas present to a friend. Send your order with \$3.00 for each copy to *American Agriculturist*, Department TS, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y., and the books will be sent to you postpaid.—M.R.S.

WATCH POLITICIANS

THE recent elections indicated that the American people at last are waking up. The crisis the country now faces is solidifying their antagonism to all socialistic schemes such as socialized medicine, too high subsidies, too much social security, work insurance for dead-beats, the "give-me's," all of which is resulting in millions of tax-eating office-holders, ruinous taxes, and in an inflation which will destroy our country unless it is stopped.

All of us voters will do well to watch our political leadership in both parties and mark them for ignominious defeat if they continue in their failure to support the basic principles of thrift, personal initiative, hard work and personal responsibility which made this country great. Politicians have no right to ask me to tighten my belt until they do some of it themselves.

There is need of a realignment of our two-party system so that it can be clearly understood what each party and the candidates stand for. As it is now thousands of Republicans and Democrats are splitting their tickets, refusing to support either Republican or Democratic candidates who are socialists because they think that is the way to get votes.

EARLE HARDENBURG

POTATO growers in the Empire State and in all the Northeast have lost a real friend in the death of Earle Hardenburg. He knew potato growers and their problems. Better still, he loved farm folks and they loved him.

EASTMAN'S CHESTNUT

ED WEEKS tells a story in the *Atlantic Monthly* about 10-year-old Dorothy's composition on the cow:

"The bird that I am going to write about is the Owl. The Owl cannot see at all by day and at night is as blind as a bat.

"I do not know much about the Owl, so I will go on to the beast which I am going to choose. It is the Cow. The Cow is a mammal. It has six sides—right, left, an upper and below. At the back it has a tail on which hangs a brush. With this it sends the flies away so that they will not fall into the milk. The head is for the purpose of growing horns and so that the mouth can be somewhere. The horns are to butt with, and the mouth is to mop with. Under the Cow hangs the milk. It is arranged for milking. When people milk, the milk comes and there is never an end to the supply. How the Cow does it I have not yet realized, but it makes more and more. The Cow has a fine sense of smell: One can smell it far away. This is the reason for the fresh air in the country.

"The man Cow is called an Ox. It is not a mammal. The Cow does not eat much, but what it eats it eats twice, so that it gets enough. When it is hungry it moos, and when it says nothing it is because its inside is all full up with grass."

AA's Farmers' Dollar Guide

WAR? As this is written, total war seems very close. Rumbblings of dissatisfaction directed toward those charged with our diplomatic efforts are growing. If World War III is at hand, here are some developments for which you will want to watch and plan:

1. Inflation will continue—at an accelerated rate.
2. Most young men on farms will be drafted into the armed services.
3. As always in war, demand for food will skyrocket.
4. Supplies needed to grow food will be short. Gasoline and rubber may be first.
5. Program of controls probably will be tighter than in World War II, including rationing, tighter credit and price fixing.
6. An attempt to keep food costs low to consumers is probable. Subsidies are likely to be used as they were on milk in World War II.

INCOME TAX: You have two choices. You can (1) file your return and pay your tax on or before January 31, 1951, or (2) you can file an estimate of your tax and pay that amount by January 15, then file your return and pay the balance on March 15. Fill out the duplicate form in pencil, so you can make changes, and when you file the original, keep the duplicate where you can find it.

If you are running a big farm business, it may pay you to hire some one to figure your tax. He will save you work, and he is likely to save you more than his fee. If your records for '50 do not give you the information you want, now is a good time to plan for better records in 1951.

PLANS: Whether or not war comes, planning always pays dividends.

POULTRYMEN will probably find egg prices down temporarily this spring because price supports will be abandoned. However, the situation may correct itself by fall, so it looks like good business to raise the normal number of pullets.

POTATO GROWERS will be on their own next year. They can grow as many acres as they want, but there will be no government price supports. However, potato growers must realize that more potatoes have been grown for several years than consumers will eat.

Where the acreage of any crop is cut, there is always the problem of what to grow. It is interesting to note that the acreage of grain as a cash crop has increased in the Northeast in the past few years. Two reasons for this increase are: first, government price support programs which northeastern farmers believe have favored grain growing areas and, second, the fewer man hours needed to grow a bushel of grain. Previous to 1940, farmers could grow a half bushel of corn per hour of labor; now with improved equipment they can grow 3 bushels of corn per hour of labor. When figuring your cash crop area, don't overlook corn or other grains.

DAIRYMEN sometimes neglect to cool milk properly in winter. It is important for two reasons: 1. To prevent freezing of the milk; 2. Warm milk exposed to cold air, even far below freezing, cools very slowly, and until it cools, bacteria continue to multiply.

GRASS SEED supplies are about like this: **Ladino clover**, plentiful. Some has been imported from Italy because of lower cost. Some tests on Italian seed favorable but still inconclusive. **White clover**, U. S. crop small. Considerable imported. Prices expected to be about last year's level. **Birdsfoot trefoil**, New York Empire seed crop largest in history. **Kentucky blue grass**, a little bigger crop than last year, but demand also higher. **Orchard grass** supply above last year with big demand. **Brome grass** supply larger than last year at about one-half the price. **Perennial rye grass** supply bigger, demand and price higher.

POWER: If farm help becomes scarce, electricity can help to fill the gap. However, if more and more electrically operated equipment is added, the wiring, once adequate, will not carry the load efficiently.

—Hugh Cosline

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



DECEMBER'S coming at our place puts bigger smiles upon my face; with snow and cold, this month is when the pancake season starts again. In spring and summer and in fall, the griddle's hardly used at all, because pancakes, Mirandy feels, are only good for winter meals. From April 'til Thanksgiving's o'er, I argue that she should make more, but women don't change once they're set, so eggs are all I ever get until December rolls around and there is snow upon the ground. 'Til then Mirandy seems to be afraid hotcakes will founder me.

That notion is such poppycock that it is really quite a shock to hear my own wife using it, she sounds like she ain't got much wit. Why, ev'rybody knows there ain't a single justified complaint that can be made about wheatcakes, the finest dish a woman makes. When batter's mixed up properly (Mirandy's always is, by gee), you needn't have a bit of fear no matter

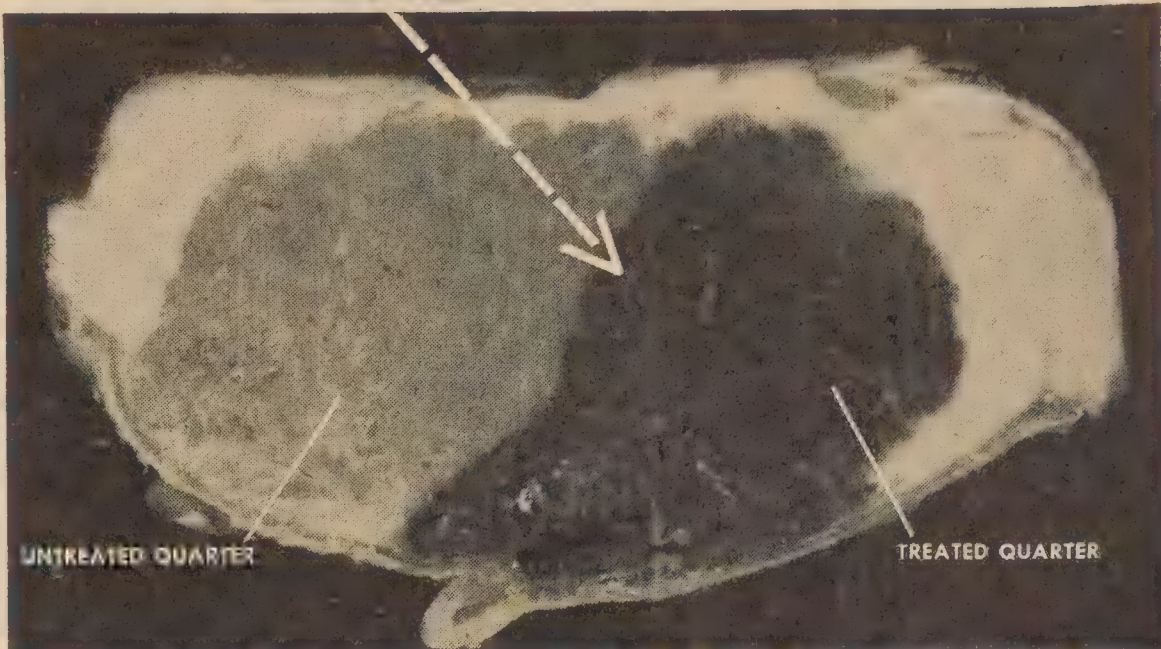
what the time of year; however big the stack you eat, they'll give you pep that's hard to beat. Mirandy knows that, too, I'm sure, and I doubt that her motive's pure; it ain't my health that worries her, it's making breakfast easier.

Why is
this ointment
so effective
in treating
mastitis*?

Millions of cases
have been successfully
treated with it!



Look inside the quarter!



Note how Squibb Ointment disperses penicillin throughout a treated quarter! One tube of Squibb Ointment, containing a dye instead of penicillin, was instilled into one quarter of a cow's udder. The cow was killed 17 hours later—the udder removed and frozen—and the above cross-section photograph taken.

Here are your reasons for asking for Squibb Penicillin Ointment:

- Thorough dispersion throughout entire treated quarter, reaching the infection no matter where it may be in the quarter.

- Attacks mastitis* organisms over a period of from 48 to 72 hours—without interfering with regular milking hours.

- Effective in 9* out of 10 cases of mastitis—usually with only one tube.

- Stops milk check losses by getting infected cows quickly back to production of salable milk.

- Stable, non-toxic, non-irritating.

- Clear ointment—won't discolor milk.

- Easy to use. Improved tip on tube inserts into teat. Ointment flows readily from tube into infected quarter. Treatment is a matter of seconds. No syringe required.

Squibb "Instant-Use" Penicillin is sold in drug stores only. Ask your druggist for it. It's inexpensive! Keep this proved ointment always on hand in the barn. Treat mastitis* at the first sign—stop its spread—save yourself many dollars. Write for folder on MASTITIS. E. R. Squibb & Sons, Veterinary & Animal Feeding Products Division, Dept. AA12, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

*due to *Streptococcus agalactiae*, the cause of the largest percentage of all mastitis cases.

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Pipe makers for 99 years.

Herschel Newsom of Indiana Elected National Grange Master

MEETING in a howling sub-zero snow storm delegates at the 84th Session of the National Grange paid tribute to its late master by establishing the "Albert S. Goss Grange Membership Memorial" with a pledge of one million Grange members by June 30. This Memorial was described "as the most appropriate tribute to the man who loved, lived and died for the Grange in order to build a stronger rural America and a world in which the freedom and dignity of the individual is supreme."

Henry Sherwood, master of the New York State Grange on whose shoulders fell the responsibility of carrying on until a new National Master was elected, did the task admirably, and as one man who was at the convention said, "His stature increased greatly during the session."

Herschel Newsom, 45-year-old master of the Indiana State Grange and chairman of the National Grange Executive Committee, was elected as National Master to fill the unexpired term of one year. Replacing him on the Executive Committee is Dorsey Kirk, master of the Illinois State Grange. Henry Carstensen, master of the Washington State Grange was returned to the Executive Committee and will be the new chairman.

A Defense Program

The Grange offered an 8-point defense program as follows:

1. The building, through conscription, of a strong military force to repel attacks.
2. Development of a sound tax system; prevention of war profiteering.
3. Financing of war costs as far as possible from current taxes; an austerity program, both personal and governmental.
4. Allocation of critical materials by compulsion if voluntary methods fail.
5. Attack of inflation at its source through relation of supply of money to goods.
6. Rationing when the supply of any goods become short.
7. Control of prices, supplemented by rationing, if rationing alone fails to prevent profiteering.
8. Control of wages, prices and profits together, across the board, if necessary to prevent inflation.

The delegates affirmed their support of a program designed for maximum preservation of private enterprise and personal freedom and declared that controls which interfere with normal production should be held at a minimum consistent with needed defense

efforts. They re-affirmed their support of parity prices calculated at a level fair both to producers and consumers; also the removal of farm programs from politics.

Resolutions

By resolution the Grange favored:

Private ownership and operation of public transportation facilities.

Strict enforcement laws on all highways.

Limiting the draft deferment of farm boys to those especially skilled in critical field of operation.

Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii.

So far as feasible, a pay-as-you-go defense program.

Legislation to make standard time mandatory.

Social security for all farm workers and farm operators.

Legislation to encourage cooperative health programs as opposed to socialized medicine and all forms of compulsory health insurance.

Federal aid for education in elementary and secondary schools with probable safeguards against control and interference by Federal agencies or officials.

Legislation to make the extension service financially independent of all farm organizations.

The Grange defended the right of farmers to market their commodities, purchase farm supplies, and to perform necessary services for themselves on a cooperative, non-profit basis.

Centralized Government Opposed

The Grange warned of a menacing drift toward over-centralization of government at the national level, and called for the creation by Congress of a bipartisan commission to study the situation and make recommendations on all existing legislation considered detrimental to the working of our system of free enterprise and the American way of life.

Also recommended was legislation to combat the spread of communism including a careful study of the McCarran Bill passed by the last Congress, plus continued support of United Nations efforts toward halting aggression, the maintenance of an adequate United Nations police force and the expansion of the powers of the International Court of Justice.

There was great interest in the Sears-Roebuck-Grange Community Service Contest and the Northeast fared very well. Capital Grange of Dover, Delaware, won the first prize of \$15,000. West Tisbury Grange of Dukes Co., Mass., was fourth and received \$1,000. Greene Grange, Chenango Co., N. Y., won honorable mention.

Self-Feeding HAYMAKER

Cut labor costs! Widespread interest is being shown by dairymen and cattlemen in this efficient new MARTIN method of curing and handling chopped hay. No carting... no pitchfork labor... plenty of pasture-fresh GREEN hay always available. Increase milk or beef production... slash feed and labor costs with the Martin Self-Feeding Haymaker!

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Figures from Penna. Experiment Station study.

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NEW FORDSON TRACTOR PARTS

High tension magneto and bracket assemblies. Prompt shipment. Write for parts list. FISK, ALDEN CO., 132 Brookline St., Cambridge 39, Mass.

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CALVING

It's so valuable... yet so cheap! The Drugs, Iron, Iodine, Cobalt, Calcium, Phosphorus and Vitamin D that form the Kow-Kare conditioning formula are a common-sense precaution at freshening time. Cows about to calve often harbor weaknesses that are not apparent until disasters occur. Add Kow-Kare to the feed of every freshening cow; also of cows "off feed," cows forced for high production. 2¢ a day is a small price to pay for peace of mind. At all farm-supply dealers. FREE BOOK, "Care and Feeding of Dairy Cattle." Write for your copy today.

Dairy Asso. Co., Inc., Lyndonville 12, Vermont



TWO LAMBS A YEAR

A typical range ewe at left is shown with her January lamb, center, and her little July lamb. The second lamb was born out of season as result of hormone treatment experiment directed by Garvey L. Haydon, right, manager of Armour and Company's lamb department. Man on left is Herdsman Jack Dennis who had charge of more than 300 ewes bred in experiment. The ewe and her lambs show different breedings. Miscellaneous lots of sheep were used intentionally in first experiment. Tests of two lamb crop plan will be made on pure breds later.



WINTER HINTS for Dairy and Livestock

WASHING MILKING MACHINE

The first step in sterilizing a milking machine is to get it thoroughly clean. Milk or dirt any place in a machine protects the bacteria and the disinfectant will be ineffective.

It is much easier to get a milking machine clean immediately after milking is done than it is when the machine is allowed to stand for even 15 minutes. Lukewarm water will loosen more of the milk from the machine than cold water, and after this is done the next step is to suck through the machine at least 1½ to 2 gallons of hot water to which a heaping tablespoon of good dairy washing powder or detergent has been added.

— A.A. —

UDDER CAPACITY

Experience has shown many a dairyman that judging the capacity of a cow's udder is a difficult thing to do. However, one thing that has been learned is that the pendulous udder which hangs below a cow's hocks is not necessarily the biggest and certainly not the best.

It is this type of udder which is prone to injury and therefore to mastitis. While an occasional cow with a pendulous udder may stay in the herd a long time, she will be the exception. Look for the cow with a well-supported udder attached well up behind and well forward.

— A.A. —

A BUTCHERING HELP

A neighbor who had a power shovel and fork on his tractor had some porkers to dress; so to avoid the hard work of scalding and hanging them up by hand, he just hitched his power lift to them and raised them up and down in the scalding barrel. Then when they were all dressed, he ran his tractor with the porker attached to an apple tree, where it was hung to cool.

—Ralph A. Warner, Greene, N. Y.

— A.A. —

BULL VALUE

An excellent judge of dairy cattle once told me of the dairyman who came to him looking for a herd sire. In describing the kind of a sire he wanted, he enumerated all the good qualities that a bull could possibly have. When my friend asked how much he wanted to pay the reply was, "about \$100."

"If I could have found such a bull calf," the story teller concluded, "I would have been willing to pay at least \$1,000 for him."

It is difficult to figure just what a bull is worth. If he doesn't maintain the average of your herd he is worth nothing or less, except for beef, but if

he has the ability to increase production the chances are that he is worth more to you than he will cost.

— A.A. —

SALESMANSHIP

If you have beef cattle to sell, be a good salesman. Let people know you have good cattle. Don't depend upon the cattle to sell themselves.

Join your breed association; attend beef cattle meetings and get acquainted with other people in your profession; show at the fair; consign cattle to your association sales; advertise through farm and breed papers; try and make every sale mean another satisfied customer; place an attractive sign near the entrance to your place showing the name of your farm and the breed of cattle.—M. D. Lacy.

— A.A. —

SLAUGHTERING HOGS

Some skin 'em, some scald 'em, but everybody should chill the slaughtered hog promptly. Pulling the leaf or kidney fat loose from the inside of the carcass and splitting the hog down the backbone helps to speed chilling. Just as milk will sour, hogs too will sour if not chilled promptly. Safe chilling must be done below 40° F., better below 36° F. Cut and process the pork carcass as soon as it is cold and firm. Chilled pork carcasses should not be aged or allowed to hang before being placed in frozen storage.

—George H. Wellington

— A.A. —

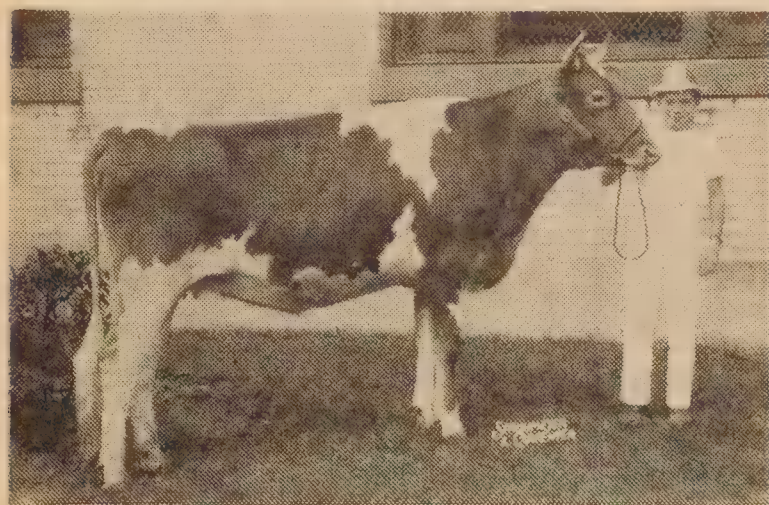
TELLING THE AGE OF SHEEP

Lambs have eight incisor teeth which are much smaller than the permanent teeth. The middle pair of incisors are replaced by permanent teeth at about 12 to 24 months of age. A "two-tooth" sheep is called a yearling. On each side of these larger permanent teeth are three small lamb teeth which are shed later. A two-year-old sheep shows four permanent teeth; a three-year-old, six permanent teeth; and at four years of age all of the lamb teeth have been replaced by permanent teeth. Variations may occur.

After four years the age may only be estimated by the width of the teeth, their wear, and their firmness in the jaw. "Solid-mouthed" ewes are over four years with all teeth present and close together. As the teeth wear down they move outward from the jaw. "Spreaders" are sheep showing such wear. "Broken-mouthed" sheep have lost part of their teeth; if they are all gone, they are called "gummers."

—George R. Johnson

A DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK, 4-H WINNER



The accompanying picture shows Gilbert Baright of Pond Vale Farm, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and his senior Guernsey yearling heifer, Hagan Farms Sue.

Gilbert's heifer won 4-H champion in the county and junior and grand champion in the open class. At the Syracuse State Fair, she won junior champion in the open class and 4-H grand champion. Later, at the International Dairy Exposition

in Indianapolis, Ind., she received a blue ribbon and gold emblem in a 4-H show, and also won junior championship in the open class.

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FLORIDA CITRUS PULP

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PAY-OFF ZONE

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Day-Old Chicks **Day-Old Pullets**
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About Buying PULLETS

By L. E. WEAVER

THE other evening a man called me up and asked what would be a fair price for black crossbred pullets ready to lay. He wanted to buy about a hundred and had found a man with pullets for sale. About this time every year the same question comes up, so perhaps it will be helpful if I set down a few suggestions about buying pullets, even though I must continue to refuse to stick my neck out and set prices for other people's stock.

COST OF GROWING: Of course you want to allow the grower a reasonable margin above actual cost for growing the pullets. What did it cost him to grow his pullets? We can get pretty close to a correct answer to that question, thanks to the Department of Agricultural Economics at Cornell. Back in 1941, Dr. Darrah studied the records of 120 poultry farms in New York State. The average amount of mash needed to grow a leghorn pullet (sexed) to laying age was 12.6 pounds, and the average amount of grain was 10.1 pounds. It took more to grow the heavier pullets like Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and black crossbreds; 20.1 pounds of mash and 10.9 pounds of grain.

Three years ago they made another survey study, and the chickens were eating just about the same amount of mash and grain as ten years ago. Nothing unusual about that. The cost of feed was just a little under one-half the entire cost of growing a pullet. By the time you have paid for the chicks (Darrah found that it took about 114 sexed Leghorn pullet chicks or 110 sexed heavy chicks to give you 100 pullets in the fall) and the fuel for the brooder, the litter and perhaps a few tablets to put in the drinking water, and have charged a year's use of the brooder houses and shelters and equipment, the total will be about three-quarters of the cost of the feed.

Now in order to complete the picture you will have to set a price on your own time. Darrah found that it took 32.4 minutes of the owner's time to grow a leghorn pullet, 39 minutes for heavy pullets. At a dollar an hour that is 1 1/2 cents a minute or a labor cost of either 54 or 65 cents a pullet. If your time is not worth a dollar an hour, perhaps you had better get a job in a garage.

Now fill in the blanks below and you can make your own estimate of what it cost to grow a pullet in 1950.

12.6 or 20.1	pounds of mash @	c per pound.....
10.1 or 10.9	pounds of grain @	c per pound.....
Total cost of feed.....		
Chicks, litter, etc. (1/4 cost of feed total above).....		
Leghorns—32	minutes of labor @per hr.....	
Heavies—39		
Total.....		

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS ARE IMPORTANT: If I were buying pullets that I hoped would pay for themselves and give me a good return on the time and labor I spent on them, I would be more concerned about how well they were raised, and from what ancestry they came, than what I had to pay for them. Those are two exceedingly vital considerations. The crossbred pullets that my good friend had located had parents from two excellent laying strains. Both had years of high ranking in egg laying tests.

So next I asked, "Were these pullets

started on a farm where there were no old hens, or at least where no laying hens were near?" He didn't know. It is my opinion that if he finds they were started and grown "in isolation," that is, separated a quarter of a mile or more from all older stock, the chances are good that losses by death will be normal. But if they were exposed to the Leucosis group of diseases through having been brooded and reared near older birds, he is running a great risk of heavy mortality and disappointment.

I believe that no flock today is entirely free of these diseases, and the infection seems to float through the air with the greatest of ease, and for fairly great distances. Of course, some strains have a larger percentage of resistance to these diseases than others. The joker there is that it's hard to find such strains.

— A. A. —

WHAT IS YOUR EGG ROOM RATING?

1. Is your egg room conveniently located for incoming eggs and outgoing cases?
2. Can the room be kept between 50° and 65° F. the year round?
3. Is there provision for adding humidity to keep the room above 60% relative humidity?
4. Is the room clean and free of not-used articles?
5. Is there room for storing empty cases a week before packing?
6. Is there sufficient shelf or rack room to cool pails of eggs 12 hours before packing?
7. Is the packing table about 26 inches above the floor?
8. Is the grader raised high enough to allow 3 cases to be packed directly?
9. Are the spare flats and fillers stacked on a shelf above the grader and within easy reach?
10. Do you discard worn flats and fillers?
11. Do you clean dirty eggs and strive for a clean pack?
12. Do you re-nail second-hand cases?
13. Do you use a conveyor of some sort to load cases onto the trucks?
14. Do you keep market eggs a maximum of 4 days before shipping?
15. Do you ask visitors to "come and see my egg room?"—J. H. Vondell.

— A. A. —

Don't Change Litter in Cold Weather

By L. E. WEAVER

IN A current issue of an agricultural paper not published in the Northeast, I read this advice to poultrykeepers. "November is the month when forehanded poultry raisers get their flocks ready for the onslaught of winter.—If the litter has become damp, it is much easier to clean the chicken house now and to put in fresh litter than it will be a few weeks from now."

I don't agree. At so late a date clean new straw, shavings or what litter material have you, could not be broken down into the mulchy condition that is necessary if it is to remain reasonably dry, before steady cold weather sets in. If the pen had been cleaned out and new litter put in last July or August, and more litter added 2 or 3 times since then a fairly deep

layer of built-up litter would have been there by November. But it is too late for that now and it was too late in November. My idea of what to do is to try out this very practical plan of using the old litter, or part of it, another season—unless there have been heavy losses of hens from disease, or roundworms have been a problem.

I would loosen up all packed-down litter and throw it out. Also, any other that is lumpy or wet, leaving only the fine, dry, loose material that the hens enjoy dusting in. I would like this to be about six inches deep, or even more. Then I would put in a generous layer of straw or other new litter material on top of the dry mulch.

The practice of re-using old litter that is in a fine dry condition is well past the experimental stage. Many poultrykeepers have tried it and I don't remember hearing anyone say that he regretted it, or was going back to the old plan of a once-a-year complete clean-out. Furthermore, from the Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster, we have plenty of evidence that mortality is not any greater where old litter is used over and over. In fact, it usually is lower. And they tell us that if your mash is a little low in the Animal Protein Factor, it won't be too serious because the hens can get plenty from the old litter. And think how much less time and labor it takes. I am quite sure also that the litter will stay drier longer and the eggs will be cleaner.

Of course if the roof leaks or a lot of rain or snow blows in so that the litter gets soggy, you will have no choice but to clean it out and start over with new litter. What I have been trying to say is that under normal conditions of ventilation you can re-use your old litter and add a little that is new from time to time, and by doing so you will have less trouble with wet litter.

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QUICK bearing fruit and nut trees, shade trees, grape vines, berry plants, ever-blooming rose bushes and flowering shrubs at money saving prices. State and federal inspected. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today for free colored catalogue. East's Nursery, Amity, Arkansas.

EVERGREEN tree seedlings. Transplants. Growers of large quantities. Quality stock low as 2c on quantity. Write for price list. Suncrest Evergreen Nurseries, Dept. AA, Box 594, Johnstown, Pa.

REAL ESTATE

PERMANENT year round pastures being rapidly developed in South Carolina and land suitable for permanent pastures is still cheap. You can let the cattle gather their own feed and save the cost of labor for harvesting and feeding. Wholesale milk prices 55c per gallon, retail price 24c per quart. If you are interested in good farm lands suitable for year round permanent pastures, see or contact Bradham Realty Co., Realtors. "We specialize in farm lands, small and large tracts." Phone 48, P. O. Box 430, Sumter, South Carolina.

STROUT'S catalog—Farms, homes, country businesses. World's largest! 3029 outstanding bargains, 31 states. Mailed free! Buy now and save thru Strout. 255-B 4th Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Seven room colonial home, Brookfield, N. Y. Dishwasher, disposal, fireplaces, redecorated. 2 car garage, one block central school. Taxes \$110. Price \$7500. F. E. Mazura, 1649 Graefield Road, Birmingham, Mich.

SAVE MONEY ON MILK CANS

If you want to keep down the bacteria count in your milk and cut down the wear and tear on your milk cans, here are a few simple rules that will help:

1. Handle milk cans carefully. They cost plenty. Be careful not to damage the inner tin lining, especially with stirring rods.
2. Wash them after every use. Dry them thoroughly. Place them upside-down, with the lids off, on a rack.
3. Use commercial cleaning compounds exactly as directed. Don't experiment with your own formulas.
4. Before each use, inspect the milk can carefully for bad dents, open seams, crevices or damaged lining.
5. Don't use milk cans if they have any of the defects listed above. Replace these damaged cans with new, sanitary ones.
6. Don't use milk or cream cans for carrying other liquids. Don't carry whey or skimmed milk in the same cans used for quality milk.
7. Don't take chances. If you are in doubt about using an old can, don't! It's safer, and more profitable, to use new cans in good condition.

Apple Growers Cooperate to Boost Processing Price

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THE new Western New York Apple Growers' Association appears to be hitting it off in good style. The other day I was talking with a Wayne County grower who said he was convinced that the prices paid by processors were at least 25 cents a hundredweight higher because of the association.

Lloyd Putnam, association secretary, says prices ranged up to \$3.25, \$2.75 being average for Number 1 grade.

A Niagara County grower said he had made up his mind that he would sell for \$2, when a buyer came along and offered \$2.50. Putnam says the good movement at the prices this year has been due to several things, including lowered stocks of apple sauce and good buying on the part of many processors. "Also," he added, "we think we did a good job of representing the growers." The association does not engage in bargaining, but keeps its members posted on changes and trends.

New Milk Formula?

The Division of Milk Control has before it a proposal of the Rochester Milk Producers Cooperative Bargaining Agency for a new Class 1 formula. At the hearing, it asked that the price be based on six factors: U. S. wholesale price index, butter-skimmilk prices, consumer price index, average consumption of milk in previous four months, costs of dairy farming, index of farm prices.

In asking that the formula be made effective Jan. 1, the agency also requested that the current Class 1 price of \$5.80 be a floor for the first four months of 1951. The formula provides for the customary spring and fall differentials of 40 cents below or above the formula. The Niagara Frontier producers' agency has petitioned that the Commissioner continue the \$5.80 Class 1 price through April and does not propose a formula.

Roy Gillette Passes

A familiar figure will be missing from the Winter trade shows. Roy

Gillette of Albion, 63, died in the Sodas hospital as the result of an automobile accident. Fatally injured, also, was George E. Smith of Albion, for years with the State Department of Agriculture. Gillette for 28 years had been with the John Deere Company, of which he was district sales manager.

Roughage for Lambs

A lot of lamb feeders have gone on the assumption that it took a lot of concentrate feed to finish them for market. Rufus S. Cox, head of the animal husbandry department at Kansas State College, told the 26th annual dinner of lamb feeders at Batavia that they can use more roughage profitably.

Cox said there is good demand for lambs, but the problem is to produce them economically. More roughage and less concentrate will do the job in a little longer time, he said.

Still Good Investment

H. B. Munger, president of the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield, told a meeting of Federal Land Bank officials and local farm loan associations at Rochester that a sound loan on a good farm continued to be a good investment. Some of the local directors urged that the mortgage loan limit be raised to give the Land Bank better competitive position.

The limit placed by Congress is 65 per cent of normal earning value. Wilson F. Mitchell of Ledyard, elected to the advisory committee, said he would work for raising this to 75 per cent. Carroll Hutchins, chief reviewing appraiser, explained that "normal" earning value of a farm was based on its capacity to pay off the loan over a 20-30 year period.

Munger said it was important not to saddle a farmer with more debt than he could pay from earnings. He also said the tendency was to loan more on good farms and less on poor farms. He said a farm that might look like a bargain might prove to be expensive when needed repairs were made.

Young Again Heads Milk Bargaining Agency

AT THE annual meeting of the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency at Syracuse, James A. Young was re-elected president; L. A. Chapin, vice president; A. D. Hakes, secretary, and G. Lester DuMont, treasurer. While Mr. Hakes will continue as secretary, he will not be a member of the executive committee.

William Storie of Bovina Center and Andrew Cochrane of Ripley were elected to the executive committee to succeed Mr. Hakes and Walter Wilkie of Amsterdam. Directors re-elected were: Andrew Cochrane, Ripley; James Mills, Kelsey, N. Y.; Paul Talbot, Burlington Flats; William Storie; Floyd Washburn, Cazenovia; and Herbert Seeley, Knoxville, Pa. Newly elected directors include Gordon Griswold, replacing Harold Griswold who died recently; J. Richard Padgett, replacing A. D. Hakes; Ivan Kinnan, replacing Ernest Hartley, Osceola, Pa.; and John Holloway, replacing Walter Wilkie, Amsterdam.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed:

That officers and directors of each agency urge producers to maintain and

increase milk production and to maintain a more even production throughout the year.

That the Commodity Credit Corporation be urged to set support prices of dairy products high enough to insure increased production needed for wartime needs.

That every effort be made to support order provisions providing for cooperative payments.

Opposing any revision of the Capper-Volstead Act which legalizes cooperatives. Supporting "Milk for Health."

Opposing any change in State laws to permit the sale of yellow oleo.

Recommending that State institutions use butter instead of oleo.

Opposing a Federal milk or cream inspection law.

Opposing socialized medicine.

Urging careful consideration of deferment of essential farm workers and farmer representation on rural draft boards.

Favoring continuation of school lunch program.

Brandt Speaks

Considering the exceedingly bad weather, the attendance was good. The principal speaker at Monday night's banquet was John Brandt, president of Land O'Lakes. He emphasized that it is the farmer's business to dispose of surplus farm products without any help from the government.

In his annual report President Young paid tribute to past president Frank

Snyder and pointed out that gains made by the Association can be maintained only by being alert and working together as a unit.

Secretary Hakes, in his report, expressed the belief that the two big accomplishments for last year were the adoption of formula—pricing for Class 1-A milk and the testimonial dinner for Dr. Blanford by which dairymen expressed their opposition to control of the orders by Washington.

Charles Baldwin, executive secretary, in his report, gave a concise factual history of the Agency which should be exceedingly valuable to the younger members.

— A. A. —



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

BY SPRING the livestock and meat situation can become serious or good, depending on how you want to look at it.

For over a year now, meat animals have been gobbled up and apparently gobbled down as fast as they have appeared on our livestock markets. Prices have been consistently "firm," "strong" or "higher." Even through heavy marketings this fall, there has been no indication of any surplus at any time, and this is unusual.

High employment and high wages have again proved that our people are meat eaters when they can afford to buy it. While meat prices have been high, they have not been higher than wages or costs of other things, and that of course accounts for the continuous demand. Up to now, this situation with the law of supply and demand operating has worked out pretty satisfactorily.

Western range and our own pasture animals are now pretty much marketed. The animals left are being housed for breeding purposes or production. There can be no surplus now, and we can anticipate fewer animals coming to market in the next six months. The supply will be less, but what about the demand? When the demand greatly exceeds the supply, the situation is never good. Prices may skyrocket, but only a few benefit, and the general welfare of the livestock industry and the consuming public is harmed.

On top of this we are facing two very serious threats. The first is the threat of war, and the second is we are being told that "controls" will make more animals and therefore more meat.

Controls Do Not Work

Up to the present time the government has not been the deciding factor in the demand for meat. Given war or the spending of billions already appropriated, or a tremendous standing army, the people will get what is left after government demands are met. This is as it should be, but it will be a perfect set-up for imposing "controls."

The idea that controls should divide the meat supply equally and hold the price is fine, but we know from ex-

perience that it does not work.

We as a people have always handled our own problems, hiring or electing others to carry out the details. We envision our public officers as servants of the people, not a force over the people. If meat and livestock controls are dictated by politicians, which seems likely, then materially and morally another debacle will be upon us.

When we, as a people, decide that "controls" for all men, wages, profits, foods, and materials are a necessity to win a war, then, and only then, will "controls" be accepted and will they work.

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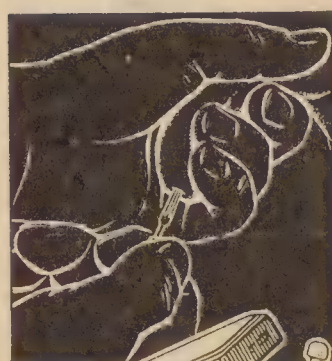
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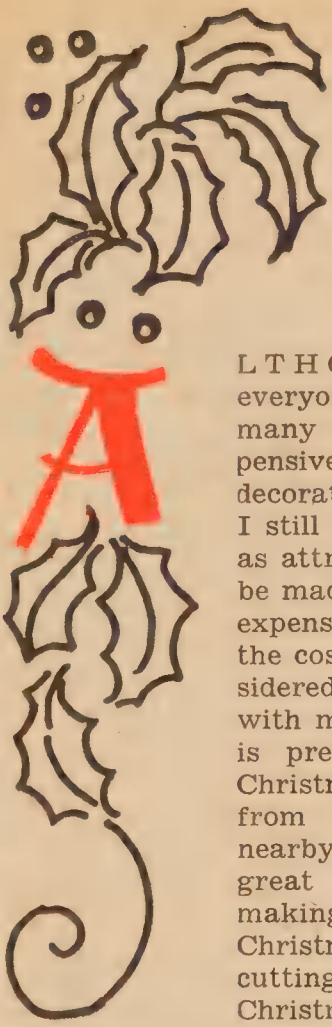
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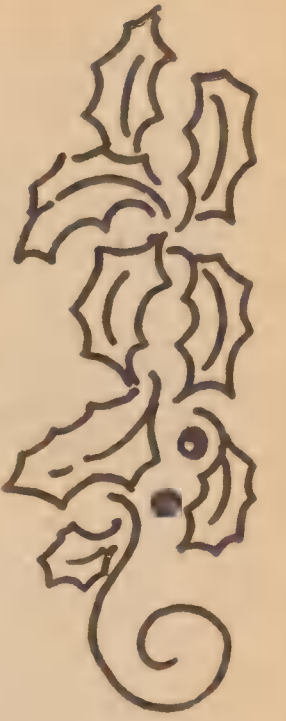
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It's Christmas!



By
**LOUISE
PRICE
BELL**

ALTHOUGH, like everyone else, I see many elaborate, expensive Christmas decorations each year, I still claim that just as attractive ones can be made at very little expense. And when the cost has to be considered, as it does with most of us, that is pretty gratifying. Christmas greens, cut from our own or nearby trees, do a great deal toward making any room Christmasy, and even cuttings from the Christmas tree can be used in many ways—

over doors and windows, on mantel, around candles or creches, or as background for groups of dime store angels.

Such greens plus a few pine cones, or perhaps a pair of red and white striped stockings from the dime store or a bright red tin horn, will make any front door look like a holiday affair. Instead of satin ribbon for the bow, try bright red cellophane or oilcloth; they are less expensive and the oilcloth is very practical, will hold up under rain, sleet or snow.

Children are so important at this season that our family has established a custom that I think is worth passing on. Inside our front door, on a chest, we keep a large tray piled high with tiny packages, wrapped in red and green and tied with silver. These are sometimes toys from the dime store, sometimes candy canes, but they always delight the small callers, who make it a point to ask if "Santa lost anything out of his pack." Some of the toys are "three for ten," and even homemade cookies are sometimes used, wrapped in waxed paper and then in colored. Anything delights the small fry when wrapped gaily.

If it is the custom in your home to put all of the gifts on the tree, then why not arrange the greeting cards over the fireplace; or, if you pile gifts under the tree, it's fun to attach cards to tree branches, and then, even after the Big Day, the tree still looks far from barren.

All gifts have an added importance if they are attractively wrapped, and gay wrappings need not be expensive to look pretty elegant. Ingenuity is far more important than cash at Yuletide; and homemade jams, jellies and fruit cakes can take on a really glamorous air when camouflaged in an intriguing way.

There are many interesting materials and a wide range of colors and patterns to select wrappings from, but we have found that even plain papers can form the basis for some stunning boxes. The secret is the gaily colored and designed Scotch tapes that have recently appeared, and with which all sorts of designs and letterings can be made on perfectly plain papers, or even on attractive boxes without any wrapping!

The Christmas dinner is pretty traditional, so I offer nothing new. But I



—Photo: Harold M. Lambert Studios

do think it is a wonderful idea to telephone your friends and neighbors and ask them to drop in at your house sometime Christmas Eve for a cup of coffee and a Christmas cookie or two. No matter how busy a household is, there are always plenty of cookies and sweets on hand, and it isn't much trouble to make coffee, mix up a cheese

spread to use on crackers, and set the table with red cambric cloth and green candles. "Open House" like this should include any newcomers to your neighborhood, people of all ages . . . your friends and your children's friends . . . and when the last person has gone you'll have a glow in your heart that friendship and warmth bring.

TO WRAP YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFT

By **EDITH SHAW BUTLER**

Stars and candles, sprigs of holly,
Santa Claus fat and jolly,
Snowflakes, cherubim with wings,
Christmas holds such lovely things!
Bells and reindeer, cones and pine,
How beautiful is each design!
Mistletoe, a Christmas dove,
To wrap the gift for one you love.

A Christmas Quiz is fun if you have a holiday party with games. Ask the questions or pass papers and pencils and allow a certain time for the players to answer, if you prefer. Give a small prize for the one who answers the most questions correctly:

Questions

1. What was the first Christmas carol sung?
2. From what country did the turkey originally come?
3. What is supposed to happen to folks who refuse mince pie on Christmas Day?
4. From what country did we get the custom of lighting candles in windows at Yuletide?
5. Who wrote "Silent Night"?
6. From what country do we get "wassail"?
7. In the early days in England, how long did the Yuletide festivities last?
8. From what place do we get gift-giving customs?
9. For how long, approximately, has Christmas been a legal holiday?
10. What does NOEL mean?

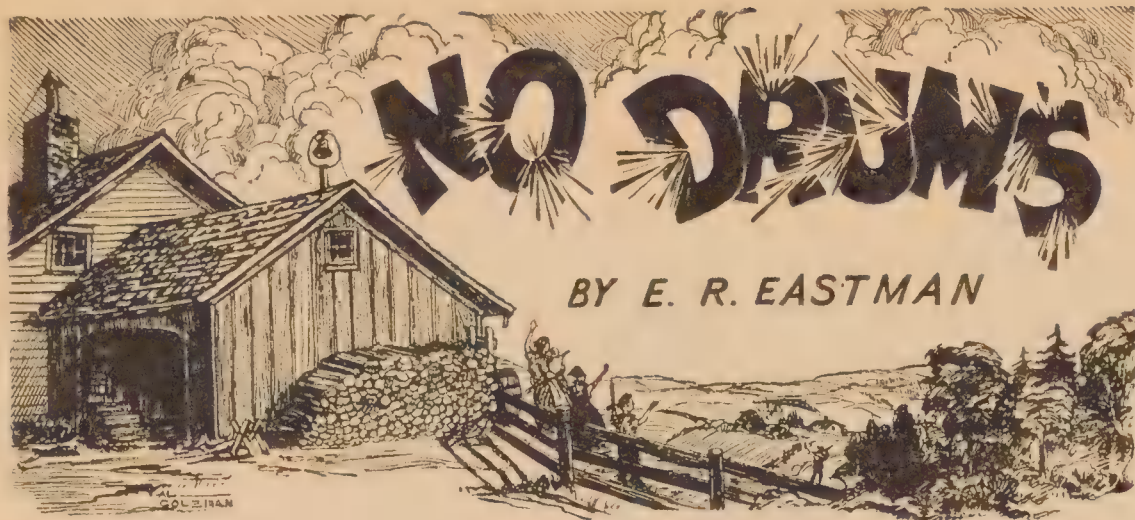
Answers

1. "Glory to God in the Highest."
2. South America.
3. They have bad luck all year.
4. From Ireland.
5. Hans Gruber.
6. From Sweden.
7. Twelve days.
8. Rome, Italy.
9. Since about 1850.
10. A carol.

When setting up your tree, don't forget to take a few simple precautions to reduce Christmas fire hazards. It's a good idea to set the tree in a pail or tub and pack wet sand around the trunk to hold it firmly in place. By adding water occasionally you can keep the sand moist while the tree is in the house.

Another good precaution is to anchor the tree to the wall behind it by running a wire from the tree to the molding, or you could fasten it to a nail concealed in the window casing. Trees have been known to tip over, either from being too heavily laden on the front side with gifts or from a flying leap made on to one of its branches by the family cat. If the tree is in a corner, and there happen to be windows on both sides of it, the wire should be run to each window. Use fine, invisible picture hanging wire, but be sure to put the wire high enough on the tree so that it is over the heads of persons passing under it.





WHAT'S GONE BEFORE

Deciding that he must answer Abe Lincoln's call for volunteers, Mark Wilson talks the matter over with his sweetheart, Ann Clinton, and they decide to marry immediately. The ceremony takes place that evening. Next morning Mark and Ann leave for the county seat, where Mark enlists and Ann returns home to fight the battle of loneliness and worry on the home front, supported by the love and sympathy of Nancy Wilson, Mark's mother, who maintains that wars are not won only by the soldiers but also by the women who keep the homes together.

The weeks pass, and one May day Ann learns from her ineffectual father that the bank has sold the mortgage on their farm to Henry Bain, a neighboring farmer of about 40 who is in love with Ann and hates Mark. Meanwhile, Charles Wilson, one of Mark's younger brothers, is rebelling against the monotony of the farm work and informs Enoch Payne, the hired man, that he will not stand for it much longer.

CHAPTER VIII

T IRED though he was that night, Charles was determined not to go to bed, for he knew that once he laid down he wouldn't wake until morning. Waiting until Tom was asleep and until he could hear no sound from downstairs, he hastily tied a few clothes in a bundle, and the bundle in one hand and his shoes in the other, crept down the stairs, stopping with every step to make sure that no one was waking, and putting his feet down as quietly as he could on the side of the steps because the middle boards squeaked.

Heart pounding, he finally reached the bottom of the stair and raised the latch of the door that opened into the kitchen. Then he hesitated again, listening for a long time, fearing to waken his mother and father in their downstairs bedroom. Finally, reassured by the sound of his father snoring, he took two or three tentative steps into the kitchen, hit a chair in the dark, and was startled to hear his mother mutter something. But after waiting and listening he realized that she had spoken in her sleep, so he made his way at last to the outside door and stepped out into the night.

On the porch steps he sat down to put on his shoes. Then, with his bundle under his arm, he went down the path to the small gate that led to the country road in front of the house.

His heart did a somersault again when Dan, their old shepherd dog, rushed barking out of the woodshed where he always slept with one eye open and an ear cocked to catch any unusual sound. The boy sank down by the side of the yard fence and threw his arms around the dog, burying his head in his deep fur and hugging him to his chest. At the same time he strained his ears for any sounds from the house, but apparently the barking had aroused no one. All remained quiet and in a few moments Charlie got to his feet, gave the dog a shove and ordered him in a low tone to "Go back!" Obedient though wistful, the dog slowly retreated to the shed and Charlie picked up his bundle and started plodding down the road.

A few rods away he turned to look at the old house and barn, shadowy in the dark. With a lump in his throat he raised his hand in farewell and turned again to trudge resolutely down the

road which led through Jenkstown to Newark Valley and Owego. He had set his feet to war and had no intention of turning back.

Near the end of the farm was a little cemetery where the neighborhood dead had been laid to rest since the beginning of the settlement. Charlie had worked in the field around the burial ground from the time he was a small boy, and he and his boyhood friends had played carelessly among the graves, their bare feet in the green myrtle that mantled the whole cemetery; but now in the dead of the night everything somehow seemed different. Strange black objects that he couldn't distinguish loomed along the fences and in the adjoining fields. As he passed the cemetery he was conscious of the quiet sleepers there as he never had been before, and he was disturbed by the thought that maybe at this time of night they weren't so quiet. Overhead an owl on the branch of a maple tree that bordered the cemetery suddenly let out a mournful hoot. With chills chasing down his spine, and feeling that a ghostly hand was reaching out to grab him around the neck, Charles started to run. Well down the road and completely out of breath he stopped and sat down on a grassy knoll, a little ashamed and amused at his own cowardice.

"Some soldier I'll make!" he told himself, disgustedly.

When he had recovered his breath he got up and plodded on again, but after several miles more he felt as if he couldn't take another step. Up at dawn

to help with the chores, working all day planting corn, chores again at night on top of everything else, sleepless and emotionally upset, Charlie knew that he had never before been so tired. But it was too cold to stop long by the roadside.

He had to resist the temptation to turn back home. Anyway, he told himself, it was almost as far to go back as it was to go on. So he forced his lagging legs to drag on step by step, mile after mile, till the only thing that mattered seemed to be to lift one foot and put it ahead of the other. Occasionally a strange dog would rush at him, barking, then slink back, tail between his legs, as Charlie spoke to him. The boy welcomed these interruptions, for they helped to break the monotony of that long walk.

The night wore on, and at last the miles were covered and light began to show on his left over the eastern hills. Then came the familiar, homey sound of a rooster crowing. Coming finally to The Narrows, where the hill came down to the road and a deep bank pitched off the other side into the creek, he knew that he was nearing Owego. That and the dawn gave him his second wind. A little later he reached the small park surrounding the Court House in Owego. There he almost fell on one of the park benches and, in spite of the chill air, was instantly asleep.

When he awoke, the sun was dappling the green of the park lawn and it was warm. It took him a moment to orient himself. He wondered what they had thought at home when they missed him, and then realizing how hungry he was he stood up, a little stiff at first from his walk, and looked around. In his pocket he fingered the few coins he had managed to save, and started to walk around the streets until he finally came to the little hotel where Mark and Ann had stayed. Here for two shillings he got a breakfast of buckwheat pancakes, maple sirup, sausage, fried potatoes, coffee and doughnuts. He ate until it seemed that he never again would have room for anything more.

When he paid the proprietor for his breakfast, he inquired a little diffidently where he could join the army. The old man pushed his spectacles further

down on his nose and looked at the boy with kind grey eyes for a long moment before answering:

"So you've got the idea, too. Pretty soon Uncle Abe will have all the boys. Well, the office is right on this same street. You can't miss it."

Then coming around the end of the counter, he stuck out a hairy hand and said:

"Shake, son! I wish you luck!"

Charlie left the hotel and as he walked along Front Street toward the recruiting office, he was of two minds. Lonesome and homesick, he almost turned off on North Avenue to start the long trek back home. Irresolutely he stopped to watch the broad Susquehanna, mist covered, flowing south and into the unknown. Then, with a deep sigh that was close to tears, he lifted his chin, squared his shoulders, and set off briskly up the street to the recruiting office.

That same morning in the three-quarter bed that George and Nancy Wilson shared, George awoke with the first light of dawn streaming in through the single window of the little bedroom off the farmhouse kitchen. His first thought was of Mark, then remembering the responsibilities of the farm, he reluctantly stuck one foot out into the chill of the early morning, then the other. Pulling on his pants, shirt and socks, he carried his heavy shoes into the kitchen so as to let Nancy rest for a few minutes longer. With his big jackknife he whittled some pine shavings and soon had a fire started in the kitchen stove, filled the tea kettle with water from the pail in the sink and put on his hat and coat. Then he stepped to the stairway, opened the door and called:

"Charlie! Tom! Time to be up!"

Hearing no sound, after a couple of minutes he called again, more sharply, and Tom answered:

"Charlie's up. He isn't here."

Surprised and a little pleased that Charles would show enough responsibility to get up by himself and get to the barn chores early, George said to Tom:

"Well, you come on and help, too."

Then he went out to the barn, but in the long cow stable he saw no sign of Charlie. A little disturbed feeling crept into his mind and he went around onto the big barn floor, thinking that perhaps Charlie was there pitching down the hay for the morning feeding. But here again there was no sign or sound. Somewhat alarmed now, thinking that the boy might have been hurt, George made a thorough search of the premises. Then, work forgotten, he quickly returned to the house, passed Nancy just coming out of the bedroom all ready to get breakfast, opened the stair door and ran up the steps into the chamber where the boys slept. There he found Tom hastily pulling on his pants, but no sign of Charlie.

"Did Charlie go to bed when you did last night?" he asked Tom.

"No. He was settin' in that little chair there when I went to sleep."

"Don't you remember his being in bed with you in the night?"

"No, I don't," said Tom. "Why should I? I was asleep. Why? What's the matter?"

Without answering, his father turned and ran downstairs. To Nancy's inquiring look he said:

"Charles isn't at the barn or upstairs. I think he's gone."

Nancy sat down abruptly in a chair. "Gone!" she exclaimed. "What do you mean, gone?"

"He's been talking war lately. I thought it was just talk, but I'm afraid he has slipped off to Owego."

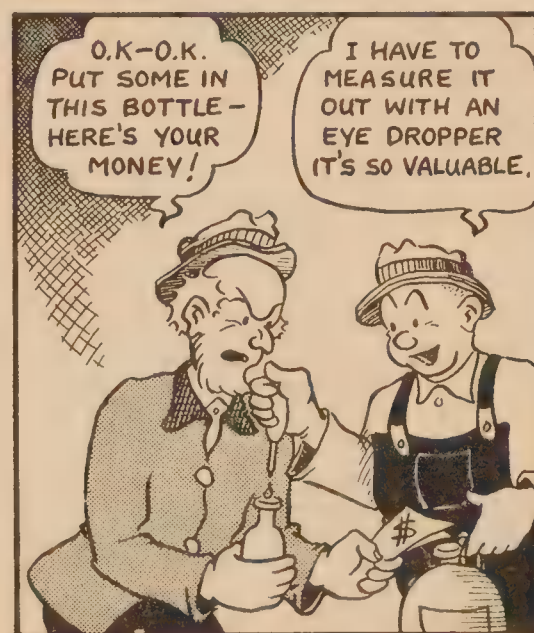
"But how could that be possible? How could he walk all that distance after working all day?"

"I don't know, but where else could he have gone?"

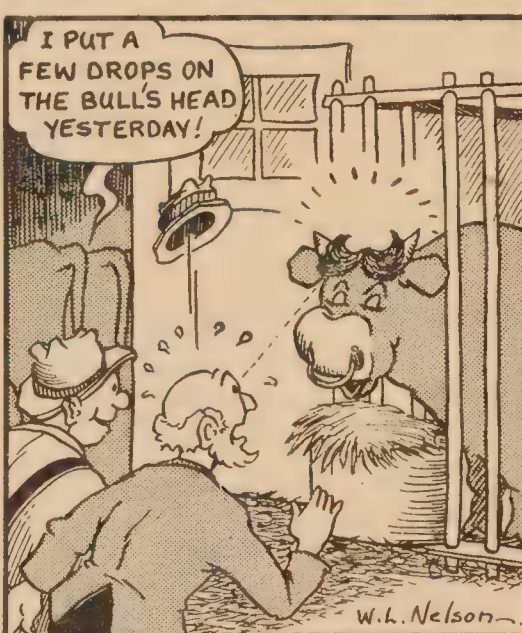
Nancy was recovering from the first shock. She got up and went on with

(Continued on Opposite Page)

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NO DRUMS

(Continued from Opposite Page)

getting breakfast.

"Go on and do your chores," she said. "Probably he has just gone to the neighbors' to stay all night. He likes Ann awfully well. Maybe he's gone over there."

"Don't believe it. He's been grumbling ever since Mark left. He didn't like to work."

"I know he didn't. What boy does? Nevertheless, he always did his share."

Nancy's own worry was forgotten for the moment in her sympathy for her husband. It took a lot to make his voice tremble. Sometimes he was stern with the boys, but she knew the strong affection he had for them.

"I tell you," she said, a little sharply to cover up her feelings, "go on and do your chores. Likely before you're done he'll be back to help finish them."

Shoulders sagging a little, George obediently went out of the kitchen and down the path to the barn, closely followed by Tom who, scared and worried, was more than willing to do Charlie's share of the chores as well as his own.

Sensing the strain, the children around the table that morning were



CHRISTMAS WEEK

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

The forest has invaded the city street; The unfamiliar scent of balsam drifts On crystal air, and slows the hurrying feet.

Many a mind turns back where memory lifts

Curtains of time above a country hill, A pine, a smooth white stretch of snow, a pane

Framing the glow of firelight, where the still

Rich tide of living moved. The winding lane

Toward home held pine bough fragrance, sweet and deep;

This is like something only seen in sleep.

very quiet. Nancy had told the girls that Charlie was gone, and when they asked where, she said they didn't know but maybe to enlist like Mark had. George drank his coffee, ate a pancake, and then suddenly pushed back his chair. Looking across at his wife, he exclaimed:

"I'm going after him. He's only 16. That's too young and I'm going to bring him back."

Nancy replied:

"Whatever you think best, Mr. Wilson. But remember that Charlie is no longer a child. He has grown up, and if we force him against his will that will not be good, either."

Then she smiled sadly:

"I'll bet right now he's homesick and sorry for what he has done. Maybe a little gentle reasoning will do a lot more with him than an order. If he has enlisted," she added, "maybe you'll be too late anyway. Maybe he's being sent South today."

"That's a chance I've got to take," he replied. "I'll get started just as soon as I can finish the chores."

Some time in the middle of the afternoon George found his son sitting on the bench in the little park where he had had his brief nap in the morning. At sight of his father Charlie jumped eagerly to his feet. Then realizing that perhaps he was due for a lecture, his face clouded and he sank back on to the seat again. George stood looking down at him for a moment and then sat down beside him. For the first time Charles could remember, his father put

an arm over his shoulders. That melted all of the resistance in the boy's heart, his eyes misted, and a lump came into his throat.

"Do you think, son, that you did just the right thing sneaking away in the night without saying goodbye to us, particularly to your mother?"

"Well—if I'd told you, you know you wouldn't have let me go."

"Maybe I won't now," smiled his father.

"I've got to go now. I've enlisted."

"Yes, but what did you tell the officer about your age?"

Charlie hesitated:

"I told him I was 18. I'm big, you know, and he didn't question it."

"I guess they don't question much anyway. They need men. But the officer would not let you go if I told him you were only 16."

Charles did not answer, and his father continued:

"But I'm not going to. When are they shipping you out?"

"I don't know," said Charlie. "He said it would be several days."

"Well, as I said, I'm not going to get you out," repeated his father, "but I am going to ask you to come back home and say goodbye to your mother."

Charles' face brightened:

"Of course I will, Pa. I want to! I'll be glad to!"

"All right," George said, getting briskly to his feet. "I've got an errand or two. Old Molly is over in the livery stable. You go over there and I'll be around in a few minutes and we'll be on our way back home."

Charlie certainly would have been surprised if he could have followed his father, for George made his way straight to the recruiting office. He found the old sergeant with his chair tipped back against the wall, his feet on the table, smoking a cigar. George introduced himself, stated that he had two sons who had enlisted, the latest no longer ago than this morning.

"What I'm here for," he said, "is to get a little information."

Remembering Charlie and his youthful appearance, the sergeant scowled, thinking that the father was going to make trouble. But his visitor's next question surprised him.

"How bad is this situation? Do you think it calls for every able-bodied man?"

"Yes, sir," was the sergeant's answer. "It's a bad job. Some think this mess is goin' to be over in three months; my guess is three years. Why?"

"Well, I got to thinking that maybe I ought to go, too."

"You a farmer?"

"Yes."

"The Army's got to eat. Somebody's got to raise the stuff. You ain't so young, either. But one thing's sure," he added, "the more men we can put down there in a hurry, the quicker they'll all be home. So I'll sign you up if you wish."

"No-o-o—" George hesitated. "Not today. I'd have to make some changes at home. But maybe later."

All the way home that afternoon, Charles, pleased at the way that events had shaped themselves and glad that he was going to see his mother again and that he had his father's approval, wanted to talk. But he got little response from his father, who seemed to be fully occupied with his own thoughts. (To be continued)

— A. A. —

CONSUMERS SEE MILK ADS

Every day New York consumers are seeing the ads of two milk advertising campaigns. One is that of the American Dairy Association which is using three dimensional neon illuminated signs to tell subway riders to "stop to refresh" and "keep going with milk."

Safeway Stores, a chain store which is buying milk from the Dairywomen's League, is advertising milk with big posters 60" x 46".

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—Photo by National Dairy Council

Christmas Star Pudding melts in your mouth!

Christmas Desserts

A GOOD molded dessert that goes well with a hearty holiday dinner is Christmas Star Pudding. It adds an extra festive note and can be made ahead and stored in the refrigerator ready for use.

CHRISTMAS STAR PUDDING

- 1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin
- 1/2 cup cold milk
- 1/4 cup sugar
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup sliced, pitted dates
- 1 1/2 cups milk
- 1/4 cup sliced, candied cherries
- 1/4 cup slivered, blanched almonds
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
- 1/4 teaspoon almond flavoring
- 1/2 cup whipped cream

Soak gelatin in 1/2 cup cold milk about 5 minutes. Combine sugar, salt,

dates and 1 1/2 cups milk, and heat together to scalding. Remove from heat, add gelatin and stir to dissolve. Chill mixture until it begins to set. Stir in fruits and flavorings. Whip cream and fold in. Turn into individual star molds or a 1-quart mold that has been rinsed in cold water. Chill until set. Serve with whipped cream. Serves 6.

The following recipe makes two large plum puddings, enough for 24 servings. They will keep for weeks if wrapped in heavy waxed paper and stored in a cool place.

PLUM PUDDING

- 1 lb. seedless raisins
- 1 lb. currants
- 1/4 cup chopped nut meats
- 2 1/2 cups sifted all-purpose flour
- 2 teaspoons baking soda
- 1 teaspoon cloves
- 1 teaspoon allspice
- 1 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 4 eggs
- 1 cup sugar
- 2 cups New Orleans molasses
- 2 cups buttermilk
- 1 1/2 cups finely chopped suet
- 1/2 cup grape juice
- 2 1/2 cups fine dry bread crumbs

Hard sauce

Clean raisins and currants; combine with nut meats. Dredge with 1 cup flour. Sift remaining flour, baking soda, cloves, allspice, nutmeg, cinnamon and salt. Beat eggs; add sugar, molasses, buttermilk, suet, grape juice and crumbs. Add raisin mixture; mix well. Add flour mixture; mix well. Pour into two greased 3-lb. molds. Cover; steam 3 hours. Cool puddings, wrap in heavy waxed paper; store in a cool place. Re-steam to heat. Serve hot with sauce. Each pudding serves 12.

To steam puddings successfully, make

sure that molds have tightly fitting covers. Coffee cans make excellent pudding molds, provided they do not leak. Inside of mold and cover must be well buttered to prevent sticking.

Never fill molds more than 3/4 full of batter. The cover must be tight, so steam can't enter mold and cause sog-giness. Set mold on rack (or old flat plate) on bottom of kettle containing enough actively boiling water to cover bottom third of mold, leaving two-thirds above water line.

Cover kettle and let water boil hard for 1/2 hour, then boil gently for remainder of time. If the water gets low, add boiling water as necessary, and be sure it never stops boiling. Time your pudding (either when first steaming or when re-steaming) so that it may cook up to the last minute before it is served. It takes about one-half hour to reheat a steamed pudding.

For very small puddings, a double boiler, well buttered and tightly covered, may be used.

HARD SAUCE

- 1/2 cup butter
 - 1 cup powdered, granulated or brown sugar
 - 1 teaspoon vanilla or other flavoring
- Cream butter until very soft; blend in sugar gradually. Add vanilla. A tablespoon of thick cream may be added to soften it. Set in a cool place until ready to use.



CHRISTMAS EVE

By Eleanor Alletta Chaffee

Who will sing carols in the church tonight?
So many faces stare back at a sky
Strange and unfamiliar; so many lie
Dreaming of other Christmas Eves made
bright

By faces loved. The music drifts above
The bowed heads and the supplicating
prayers.

There are so many quiet empty chairs,
So many hearts that hold their unspent
love.

Who will sing carols in this church tonight
While hope and longing rise in circling
flight?

HOME ACCIDENTS

More home accidents take place outside the house than in any one room, say safety experts. Here are some hazards to look for: Badly guarded or rickety outside steps; porches and terraces without rails; slippery, uneven walks; unprotected cisterns, wells and compost pits; unfenced pools and streams; rusty nails or broken glass left lying around.

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PRIZE COOKS PREFER FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST COOK BOOK!

NOW at last we can tell you the secret we have been keeping for months: We have an *American Agriculturist* Cook Book for you, a collection of the best and most popular recipes printed in this paper for the past 25 years! It's entitled, **THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST TREASURY OF COUNTRY COOKERY**, and by arrangement with the publisher (Century House, Watkins Glen, N. Y.), we are able to offer it to our readers at a special pre-publication price of \$1.95 until January 1, 1951.

Grace Watkins Huckett, home editor of *American Agriculturist* from 1925 to 1950, spent a very busy summer preparing the cook book. First, she went over every issue of *American Agriculturist* published since 1925 and made a long list of the recipes she wanted to use. Every one had to be copied—some in our Ithaca office, some in Mrs. Huckett's home in Riverhead, Long Island—and then she edited, selected, modernized some of the older recipes, and even retested many. When the final copying was done and the manuscript shipped to us, the summer was gone.

In this cook book you will find treasured recipes for everything from hearty soups and main dishes to de-

licious desserts and preserves. In fact, this book really grew out of the hundreds of requests we have had from readers for copies of recipes they had saved from our pages and then, unfortunately, lost or mislaid. The book contains over 130 pages, with 2 columns of recipes on each page, and is attractively printed in brown ink on Manila paper. It's a sturdy cook book, filled with practical helps and recipes.

The recipes are divided into Main Dishes (poultry, game, meat, fish, eggs), with a time table for roasting



GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

meats and poultry; Vegetables; Salads; Breads and Rolls; Desserts (puddings, ice creams, fruit desserts, custards, pies, cakes, brownies, cookies); Jams and Jellies; Pickles and Relishes; delicious Maple Treats; Cheese Dishes; Beverages; Herbs; Ready-Mixes, and Sandwiches. A handy, up-to-date guide for canning meats, vegetables and fruits is included; also, directions for making hard cheese.

The first chapter — Planning Your Meals — provides a dependable guide for good eating every day. You'll also find recipes used by prize winners in Grange baking contests, and some out-of-this-world recipes like Mrs. Huckett's famous watermelon pickles, maple angel food cake, and chocolate chip brownies.

We have printed only 2,500 copies of our cook book, so if you want a copy, we advise you not to delay in sending in your order. Also, we cannot guarantee the pre-publication price of \$1.95 after January 1. TO ORDER, write to AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Box 367-CC, Ithaca, N. Y., and enclose \$1.95 for each copy wanted. The book will be sent postpaid to you or to any person you designate.

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STEP II	2 3/4 tps. DAVIS BAKING POWDER		
STEP III	1/2 cup Milk		

Bake in two 8-inch round pans for about 25 minutes at 365° F
Frost with Swel — chocolaty, creamy-smooth — another Davis product.

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KERNELS, SCREENINGS and CHAFF



SUNNYGABLES NOTES

By John Babcock

DECEMBER is usually the month when we look back over the past year to add up what we did wrong and what we did right at Sunnygables. This gives us a basis for making the next year's plans.

As I write this, it is about the first of December. There are so many things around the farm that are up in the air that we can scarcely plan ahead until we see how they develop.

With supports coming off eggs on the first of January, we may find that our poultry venture this year was not worth taking on. The rather uncertain and not too favorable market to date makes us a little skeptical. The other unsolved problem, and by far the biggest one, is how we will handle next year's forage. Another month should give us the answer as to whether we were wise in putting long, first cutting alfalfa and brome grass into a trench.

LONG GRASS SILAGE

This spring, we used a mowing machine, hayloader and an old truck to fill a trench dug into the hill next to the barn with all of our first cutting hay. As grass was dumped into the trench, the truck did its own packing. The truck got stuck a few times, but by the time the silo was full, we had learned how to handle long grass cheaply and easily.

FIRST MISTAKES

The first thing we learned was that a trench, whether it is filled with long or chopped material, should be filled gradually along its entire length. We filled from one end toward the other, making the "loaf" longer as the first end of the trench was filled full. The trouble with this system was that the end of the trench filled last was not packed enough. Had we filled with thin layers running the entire length, this would not have happened.

Our poor judgment first showed up when the end last filled settled below ground level, despite as much heaping as possible. The whole silo had by then been covered with limestone, so nothing could be done. The dip formed below ground level, took in a lot of surface water, and as we suspected earlier, caused a lot of spoilage in that end of the trench.

We have since found that another early mistake was to dump the loads without taking care to place them carefully. If any of you have ever tried to pull long hay out of a mow where a lazy hired man failed to pull the forkfuls apart as he mowed away, you know what a job it is to pull the hay out during the winter. We have a similar problem, in that as we cut down the face of the trench to remove silage, there are loads that run off at several different angles, making separation very difficult.

QUALITY TOPS

The most encouraging note, and by far the most important, is that our long grass silage is the best quality feed we have ever put up. This makes the other smaller problems a challenge.

Remembering the grass silage we have put up for 17 years running here

at Sunnygables, and from watching the cows go after it, I am convinced that it has the quality we are looking for.

Down in the trench, where we are hitting the best material, you can pick up a handful of alfalfa that is the nearest to fresh cut forage you could ask for. It is green, has a pleasing, wine-like odor, and more tenderness than it had when it was cut. Where stems of brome grass show up, the heads appear just as they did out in the field. Such quality could be duplicated, perhaps, in chopped grass silage, but there is just something extra satisfying about being able to pick up the whole plant with almost the same appearance it had the day it was cut. It is shaped like it had been pressed in a school-girl's souvenir book.

Best proof of quality is the way the cows go after long grass silage. On the days that our chopped silage has been substituted, it is half a day before they get hungry enough to eat it. They go after the long grass silage as soon as the wagon-bunk rolls onto the feeding floor.

HANDLING A PROBLEM

So far, we haven't hit on the best way to get the long grass out of the trench. Early this fall, Jack Conner and I went out with a hay knife to test our theory that sections could be easily sliced out and loaded on the wagon-bunks. We easily cut out a small core the depth of a hay knife, lifted it out of the top of the trench, and smiled triumphantly at each other.

I came back from a trip late in November to find that Jack was no longer smiling as he wielded the hay knife. In fact, he was downright disgusted. In what I hope is merely a human error that anyone could make, we had overlooked the fact that the silage was much harder packed near the bottom. Since the trench is better than 15 feet deep in places, the forage at the bottom is packed very hard. When you step on a section of it, there is just no give at all. And when you try to shove a hay knife down into the tightly packed mass, it is like sawing a green log with a rusty rip saw. The knife binds, bends, and refuses to cut.

We came closer to a solution when we started to take a smaller bite from the face of the trench. You might visualize a silo full of long grass as a loaf of bread. As we started to take slices from the loaf, they were too thick. That is what made the knife bind. Now, taking a slice only 18 inches thick, the material falls away from the face as it is cut off.

The knife still works very well near the top of the "loaf" where there isn't much packing. As we get on down, though, we use an axe to cut away the slices. To date, this is a hard job. The axe blade is not wide enough to take a good bite. Jack is now working on a disc coultter which he intends to mount on a handle and sharpen. This will give him a wider bite for each swing. The axe penetrates the silage easily, but it just takes too many swings to cut loose the ton of silage needed each day. I think something like a knight's broad axe, such as was used in Europe in days of yore, would be ideal. Another possibility that came to us was a chain saw. We ruled that



There's a good excuse for that big smile on Jack Conner's face—that umful of alfalfa-brome grass silage represents some of the most palatable winter feed Sunnygables cows ever had. The unchopped spring-cut roughage kept well that each spear and leaf is intact and almost as green the day it went in.

out because of the binding, corrosive acids, and danger of slipping with a live saw tangled up in a man's legs.

Right now, our main problem, and any reservations we might have about putting up long grass silage, is in the handling. We may learn how to handle it the hard way, but we are determined to find the best means. The other mistakes we have made can be corrected next year. And since we feel that we can put up 250 to 300 tons of grass silage easier, cheaper and better than any other way by dumping long in a trench, I feel that it is up to us to find the best way to get it out. Handling the long grass is no longer just an interesting problem. It is vitally important. I just hope that old adage about necessity being the mother of invention is true.

ALTERNATE SILO

I mentioned that the milking cows did not go after the chopped, tower silage too well. It is relatively good grass silage, but has that characteristic strong, musky smell. The reason we have fed this silage to the milking string once in a while is that we use it as an emergency silo. Any outdoor silo, such as a trench, is tough to work in on rainy or sleety days. When we get weather like this, we feed out chopped silage from under cover. Then we "pay back" the chopped silage reserved for dry cows and calves in the tower silo when the weather is good enough to work in the trench.

A MAN AND A TEAM

I have previously mentioned on this page Martin Sine's struggle to put his hillside farm on its feet after being burned out by lightning this past spring. I think I described Martin's only power unit as a team of horses.

This fall, Martin was working in the

woods to skid out some logs for his new pen stable. As he worked, the team got tangled up on a slippery hillside in the woods and fell. Both horses ended up squarely on their backs, wedged between a tree and a fallen log.

Close to two tons of horses flat on their backs is no joke when you are alone a half mile from home. Martin's first reaction was to run for help. In a few steps, he realized that there was no one at home but his wife and children, and no one within quick call from the farm. He was faced with getting the team free all by himself. It took a lot of courage to go back and work over the two big horses, when a blow from a flailing hoof could put him out of commission, and out of the range of any help at all.

Martin went at it, though, first cutting loose the harness, and then by talking and main force, working one horse around on his back to where he could stand up. Martin doesn't know quite how he managed, but he finally got the team on its feet again, none the worse for their experience.

It was a funny story as he told it, but looking back soberly, it was a real predicament. With help, I doubt that Martin would have attacked the problem with as much strength or conviction as he did with his back against the wall. It just goes to show that a man alone up in the hills with a team can still get along alone, somehow. Maybe necessity is the mother of invention after all.

Merry Christmas and
A Happy New Year

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Advertisers



A new color movie, "Mr. Short-horn U.S.A.," will be available for showing to farm audiences after January 1. Write to the publicity department of the AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS ASSOCIATION, 7 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago 9, Ill.

A postcard or the coupon on page 7 of the December 2 issue sent to the DELAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. N-3, 165 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y., will bring you interesting new printed material on the DeLaval Model F combine milker.

The railroads which serve New York farmers have an interesting program at 12:30 p.m. each Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday over the RURAL RADIO FM NETWORK. Try listening to it and we believe you will make it a regular habit.

THE J. I. CASE COMPANY, Dept. M-11, Racine, Wis., has two booklets it will be glad to send you. They are: "Handling Manure for Extra Benefits" and "Case Manure Spreaders."


The use of chain saws is growing rapidly. A booklet entitled "How to Cut Costs and Make Money with Chain Saws" will be sent to you if you will make your request to HENRY DISSON & SONS, ADV. DEPT., Tacony, Philadelphia 35, Pa.

JOHN DEERE COMPANY, Moline, Ill. will be glad to send you information on its line of tractors.

THE NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION calls attention to the importance of checking the electric wiring on your farm. Equipment has been added on many farms without making changes in the wiring to take care of the added load.

An adequate supply of water is important, so is the right pump to deliver it where you want it. GOULDS PUMPS, INC., Dept. U-2, Seneca Falls, N. Y., will be glad to hear about your problem and to tell you the Gould pump that will fill your needs.

The Jacuzzi Aquamat is ready to go the minute you connect it to the water pipes and plug in to an electric outlet. It is made by JACUZZI BROTHERS, INC., Dept. AA-10, Binghamton, N. Y.



New 3-breed cross that is bred quite similar to hybrid corn lays white eggs. Super-Lines Number 999 are rapidly taking the place of high production White Leghorns. They are bred by Imperial Breeding Farms at Ottumwa, Iowa. The three white egg laying breeds of White Hollands, White Leghorns and Barred Hollands are scientifically crossed in producing Super-Lines. Many commercial egg farms who sell to white egg markets are watching this remarkable 3-breed incross with the thought that they may prove more profitable for white egg production. Both White Hollands and Barred Hollands used in this cross are breeds admitted to the American Standard of Perfection in 1949.

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November 2 1950

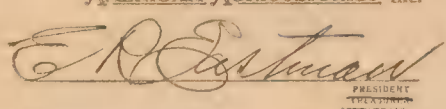
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Cephas Gibbons
R.F.D.
Hermon, N. Y.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.



Boy of 15 Outwits Thief Wins Service Bureau Reward

By Hugh Cosline

HERE is a grand story from the pen of a boy who went out and lived a thrilling experience instead of getting it second-hand through radio or television. He is Cephas Gibbons of Hermon, N. Y. We



CEPHAS GIBBONS

hope his initiative and quick thinking inspire you as much as it did us. This fine example of the courage and resourcefulness of our farm youth was brought to our attention by his good friend, J. C. Gilman, Massena, N. Y. Cephas remembered Mr. Gilman last Christmas with a subscription to *American Agriculturist*, unknowingly setting the stage for the receipt of the reward check reproduced on this page.

Now, here is Cephas' own story:

"Shortly after I returned home from school on September 12, I noticed a car driving very slowly past our house. The man in the car was looking at the young cattle we had in a pasture across the road from our house. In a few minutes, I noticed the same car driving back toward Russell, and the man seemed to be very much interested in our cattle. I do not know what made me so curious, but I wondered if he might stop down the road out of sight of the house.

Curiosity Paid Off

"I was home alone as my father was helping fill a silo four miles away, and my mother was at a neighbor's. I got on my bicycle and rode about a quarter of a mile down the road. I saw the car parked in a road that goes back into a woodlot, about 10 or 15 rods back from the main road. Leaving my bicycle behind some brush, I crawled along a line fence until I was about 50 or 60 feet from the back of the car. I had a pencil and a report card in my pocket, so I wrote down the license number and rode back home.

"I kept wondering why the car was parked back there, so I went around a different way and came out of the brush about 30 or 40 rods from the car,

on a hill above it. As I stepped out in sight of the car, I saw the man leading one of our black and white Holstein calves up to the back of it. He raised the back cover, pushed the calf sideways into the compartment, and then put the cover down. I yelled at him to dump the calf out, but instead he stepped around the car out of my sight.

Troopers Respond Quickly

"I went back home as quickly as I possibly could, jumped on my bicycle, and rode swiftly one and a half miles to Russell. I ran into a hardware store and called the State Police at Canton, thirteen miles away. I told them what had happened and gave them the license number of the car, telling them I thought it was a Plymouth. I asked them to send a Trooper to Russell as soon as possible. Within about fifteen minutes the Trooper arrived. I got in with him and showed him where to go. When we arrived at the spot where the car had been parked, it was gone.

"I showed the Trooper where the man had broken off a fence post and shoved the calf through the fence and then pulled it across the main road to the car. Then I checked the cattle and found the missing calf was a registered purebred bull calf that my father had bought for \$50 last March when it was three or four days' old.

"Within an hour, the Troopers had found the calf, dressed, in a slaughter house at De Kalb Junction, N. Y., eleven miles from where it was stolen. They picked the man up when he arrived home in Antwerp. The next morning, my father, the man from whom he bought the calf, and I went to the slaughter house and identified the animal. Within a few days, we were called before the Grand Jury of St. Lawrence County and testified as to what had happened.

"The Grand Jury indicted him, and he was held for trial. At the trial he pleaded guilty, and Judge Sanford sentenced him to one year in Canton Jail. The man's name was John O. Zellar. The calf was valued at \$150, but as yet we haven't received any pay for it.

"We wish to thank the State Troopers for their quick action in catching the cattle thief."

Seldom have we paid a reward that has pleased us more! Congratulations to Cephas, the Troopers, and all who had a part in quickly closing this case.

— A. A. —

KEEP LINES STRAIGHT

The Service Bureau is always anxious to help readers in every possible way. If you have troubles, send them along to us and we will do our best to help, assuming they come within the range of things we can handle. However, it only confuses the issue if you also contact other publications about the same complaint. Getting letters from several magazines about the same complaint is apt to irritate a concern to the point where getting an adjustment is impossible.

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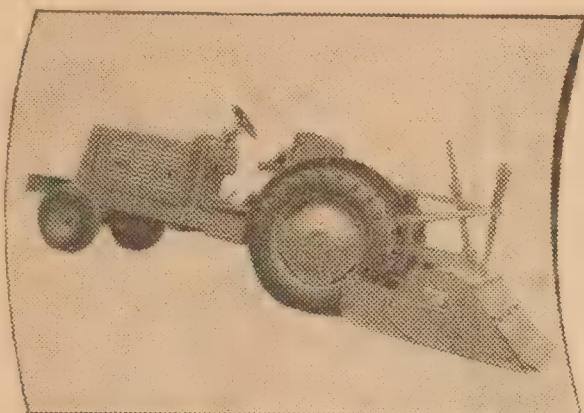
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ASSURE NEXT YEAR'S EXTRA PROFITS -- ORDER YOUR SEAMAN ROTARY TILLER NOW!

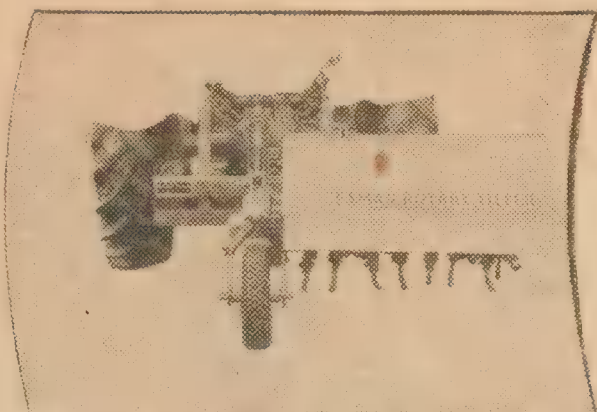
SEVERAL hundred recent new SEAMAN ROTARY TILLER owners are already enjoying extra profits and extra hours of leisure because of better, faster soil preparation, lower tillage costs, and former waste land reclaimed with their SEAMAN ROTARY TILLERS. Many report, "Paid for my Seaman Tiller in just one season's operation!" Here are the facts for you:



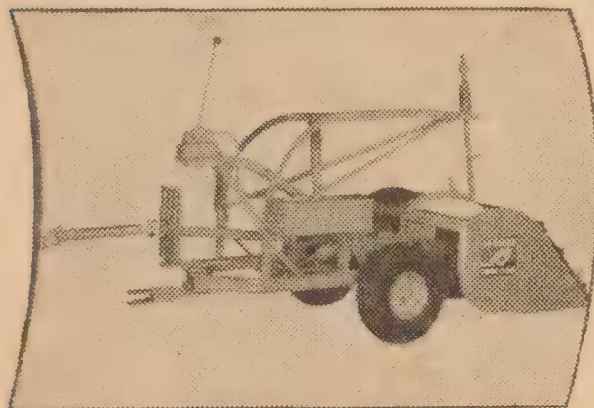
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Better Soil Preparation

With the SEAMAN, there's no plow sole to seal off sub-surface moisture; there's uniform tillage to full depth; finer seed-bed with more area to hold surface film moisture; controlled tilth to suit soil conditions. You get better use of fertilizer, lime and water — bigger crops, more resistance to drought.

Faster Tillage at Lower Cost

Time-cost tests comparing tractor-tow SEAMAN TILLER and tractor with plow, disk and harrow show SEAMAN operation cost only 54% of old methods, and six test acres were completed the SEAMAN way in 57% less time. You can work the land over a longer season with the SEAMAN too.

Land Reclamation

Waste land goes to work with the SEAMAN. You can work any land conventional tools can, and many, many places they cannot. New profit of \$100.00 per acre over all costs is possible with waste land reclaimed as seeded pasture.

Use the SEAMAN All Year Long

Self-propelled and motorized models can be used all year long—for irrigation power — specially built Seaman pumps available — silo filling, chopping, hammer-mill, or any stationary power. Cut down on costly farm engines with the SEAMAN power plant.

Here Are the Answers to Questions You've Asked About This Revolutionary Farm Tool!

Yes, the SEAMAN works in stony ground. Patented friction-clutching on the rotor stops individual tine units when immovable objects are struck. Whole tillage unit is hydraulically mounted—rides up over large obstructions. Hardened, alloy-steel tines reduce wear and breakage.

Yes, one man operates the SEAMAN. Motorized and power takeoff models have tractor seat controls.

Yes, the SEAMAN can be towed at high speed on the highway. Moving from one location to another on the open road is easy with the free wheeling SEAMAN.

Yes, tillage depth may be set at any level you want. You can trash mulch with the hood open or mill and mix in trash as heavy as corn stalks throughout the full tillage depth. Degree of tilth—coarse, medium or fine—controlled with auxiliary transmission.

A SEAMAN Tiller Model for Every Farm, Every Budget !

Self-Propelled: 7' tilling width; 100-125 Brake H. P. in gas or diesel power, individual hydraulic wheel brakes, 10 forward, 2 reverse working speeds; most powerful farm machine built;—fully clutched stone rotor; BEST SUITED FOR LARGE FARM AND CUSTOM WORK.

Motorized Tractor-Tow 5', 6', 7' tilling width, gas or diesel engine. 78-125 brake H. P.; auxiliary transmission to control rotor and degree of tilth; fully clutched stone rotor—BEST SUITED FOR MEDIUM OR LARGE FARM WITH ADEQUATE TRACTOR POWER.

Power Take-Off 3', 4', 5', 6' tilling width; fully clutched rotor; minimum tractor H. P. requirements; 25 to 60 H. P. BEST SUITED FOR SMALL TO MEDIUM FARM.

Prices from \$550 up in more than 30 different models

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I operate a _____ acre farm in _____ soil.
(No.) (Type, as sandy, rocky)

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Phone No. _____ Make of Tractor _____

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